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MARTIN COUNTY

IN THE

WORLD WAR

1917--1919

To the Heroic Men of Martin County, Minnesota, who gave their lives upon the field of battle or through disease in the righteous cause of

Liberty, Justice and Equality

This volume is affectionately and reverently dedicated.

Compiled by
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FOREWORD

The preparation of this work was undertaken in order that the record of Martin County's services and sacrifices in the field and at home during the World War might be preserved to posterity.

Martin County will have cause ever to reflect with pride upon what her people did in the great war for the preservation of our liberty and the overthrow of monarchical despotism and autocracy. The record herein contained is written imperfectly and incompletely, the material collected and collated while the memories of the war are fresh in the minds of all. It is the hope of the publishers that the work will possess the merit of interest to the people of this period and be of some historical value to future generations.

The preparation of the individual records of the service men and women has involved almost endless labor and research, accomplished in nearly every case by personal interviews. The data has been assembled by one thoroughly conversant with military terminology and organization. It is therefore reasonably believed that a maximum of accuracy has been attained.

It is a matter of regret to the publishers that not every individual record is complete and accompanied by a portrait. Every endeavor to that end, consistent with the time available for the purpose, was made but there were instances where inability to locate, indifference or other reason has made it impossible to accomplish the desired result. This is essentially a memorial volume devoted principally to the records of the service men. Other features have been introduced but civilian war activities have necessarily been subordinated that the limitations of a single volume might be adequate and the cost of production not rendered prohibitive.

In compilation we have had valuable assistance from many individuals, all of which is gratefully acknowledged.

That we may have succeeded in contributing something of appreciation of the deeds, valor and patriotism of those to whom this volume is dedicated is the wish of

The Publishers.

Pres. Woodrow Wilson

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION

With the events of the World War from its inception on Aug. 3, 1914, when Germany declared war upon France, up to the entrance into the titanic struggle of the United States by its declaration of war on April 6, 1917, this work will concern itself but little. They will be touched upon only to the degree that appears necessary in order that as clear an understanding as possible may be had of conditions in Martin County precedent to and during the war. The causes leading up to hostilities, the aims and designs of Germany in precipitating a struggle destined either to Germanize the world or destroy that nation at the pinnacle of its greatness, the tactics employed, the effects upon the civilization of the future—these and kindred subjects will engage the attention of historians, economists, sociologists and statesmen for a century to come. Obviously they must be omitted in a volume of this character.

At the very outset there were many who recognized in Germany's utter disregard for treaties, for international law, for the commonly accepted rights of nations, for the principles of humanity and human rights, a situation in the affairs of the world which made it certain that before the common foe was disillusioned the United States must take her place in the armed ranks of the nations arrayed against the Prussian autocracy.

There can be little doubt, however, that at least up to the Lusitania outrage on May 7, 1915, public sentiment in Martin County was more friendly to the German than to the Allied cause. Several factors contributed to this condition. In the popular mind the causes and purposes of the war at that period were little understood; through history and tradition, supplemented by Prussian propaganda, the public mind was poisoned against England; the major part of our population was of foreign blood or parentage, about one-third German, a very considerable Scandinavian, with Irish, Polish and some other elements in lesser numbers. People of such ancestry naturally brought into American life something of the prejudices and passions of European politics and struggles, which for the most part, lent a natural inclination toward the German cause so long as America remained unmolested and, in the popular conception, unconcerned in the fate of European nations.

In fact before, and even after the Lusitania incident, the press of the county, many of the pulpits and schools and general public discussion was frankly favorable to Germany. The German language was the language of the home, the church, the school and the literature of hundreds of Martin County homes. The customs of the Fatherland was predominant in many communities. The sturdy, honest, industrious character of our people of German birth and blood had earned for them the highest respect from all elements and they had won the right to be regarded as a most desirable class of American citizens. Forming, as they did, so numerous a part of our population it was unavoidable that in the early stages of the war the sentiment and sympathy of the county was with the German cause.

Taking advantage of this situation with cunning adroitness the propaganda service of Germany was not idle. Through the press, both English and foreign, by means of publicity bureaus circulating frankly pro-German literature, utilizing the pulpits and by the efforts of individuals no opportunity was lost to build up sentiment favorable to the Central powers. There was little or no attempt to conceal the work being done to win in this community a state of mind that would recognize the German cause as righteous and fastening odium upon her enemies, particularly England. The results were far-reaching, including a very large number other than those of German blood. It is but fair to state that many were won completely or in part by these efforts wholly unwittingly, and assistance was lent in spreading the propaganda without any consciousness that they were so doing. Later, when American rights were infringed and Germany's attitude of insolence and brutality became so flagrant, most of those who had been seduced by the shrewd accomplishments of an earlier day saw the trap that had enticed them and became wholly loyal to America. But it was many months before the insidious effects of Prussian propaganda were fully realized. In fact this work was never abandoned. Even after the armistice one could see it carried on in a persistent instilling of hatred for England. In the months following the resumption of peace many made themselves ridiculous by insisting upon the use of the "American" language, rather than the "English."

It has never been discovered that any paid emissaries of the German government operated in the community. This was unnecessary. There were at all times plenty of persons who either through stupidity or a treasonable attitude toward America lent themselves to the work that the German Intelligence Service desired done. It is a nice compliment to the thoroughness of German propaganda that it was so organized that its most effective work was done by those who received no pay for their services in behalf of German kultur.

It is not to be assumed that with America's entry into the war the sentiment for Germany entirely disappeared. There were those, and their number, though inconsiderable, was far greater than it should have been, who persisted in their pro-Germanism. The records of the county attorney of Martin County during the war period shows that there were numerous prosecutions and convictions for disloyalty, mostly but not entirely of persons whose birth or ancestry was German. Nor has this menace entirely disappeared with the cessation of hostilities. It still constitutes a problem that engages the attention of those who insist on a 100 per cent Americanism.

It is not fair to too severely condemn those of our people who have remained more foreign than American. There has been no concerted effort made toward Americanization until the war showed its necessity. Heretofore we have encouraged, rather than discouraged, the grouping of European immigrants into localities where they perpetuated the foreign tongue, the foreign language church, school and customs. Previous to the war there had been no real national spirit. The experiences of the struggle taught us the advantage of one national standard for all. To make better Americans of us all has been the thought and endeavor of all patriotic persons since guns and gas, shot and shell, submarine sinkings and airplane raids showed us the necessity therefor.

War investments prior to April, 1917, did not greatly interest Martin County people. There was some money advanced by the purchase of English and other Allied war bonds and a very considerable amount taken in German securities. The campaign selling to Martin County people obligations of the German government to meet the terrific cost of the conflict was carried on in organized manner and reached out ambitiously. The number of investors in such securities in this county and the sum advanced by them is not of course accurately known

and no official figures can be obtained. Estimates by investigators of the subject, however, indicate that a considerable number were persuaded to lend their good American dollars to Germany. To the credit of many of these, be it said, when America entered the war they were not influenced by their money interests but stood by their country and kept still about their Berlin investments. A small number clearly indicated by their un-American attitude that they were willing Germany should win the war for the sake of the securities they had purchased. It is to be regretted this country still gives a haven and protection to enemies of this sort.

Feeling, for the most part, that the war was a thing entirely remote from Martin County, that at the worst America would only take up arms in her own defense to repel an invading force if one was foreseen, our people were almost entirely indifferent to military or naval preparation during the pre-war period. The popular mind believed that there would be plenty of time to raise and equip military and naval forces in event that we were threatened. It seemed impossible for our people to believe that the international situation would ever require that our soldiers and sailors be sent to European battlefields. Even the sinking of the Lusitania had little effect upon this quiescent attitude. The opinion was freely expressed that if Americans saw fit to take their chances upon ships in hostile areas they accepted their own hazards. On the other hand the better informed minority recognized in this tragic incident a monstrous affront to America and it was this minority which was destined finally to grow into a majority and shape public sentiment into united defense of national honor and make possible almost universal acquiescence in the war measures that were so much nearer than many realized.

The sale of munitions of war by America to the Allies was a constant grievance to those favorable to the German cause and was loudly protested by the German press and propaganda agencies. Our people were frankly divided on this issue and many persons of the most honest and loyal convictions believed that so long as we were a neutral country we should not be engaged in such commerce, especially since enemies of Germany reaped the sole advantage, due to the effective English blockade. Many protested the traffic on grounds of humanity, believing it monstrous that America should profit by supplying the means whereby the peoples of other civilized countries were enabled to destroy one another. However, no serious differences arose over this issue, the clashes being of opinion only. There were no industries in Martin County given over to the making of munitions or war supplies, which left the situation in this respect less acute here than in manufacturing centers.

There were but few enlistments previous to our declaration of war in the service of the Allies and, so far as known, none in the German forces. A scant half dozen young men, impatient at America's delay, through love of adventure, or because of particular personal interest in the struggle, joined the Canadian forces early in the war. A considerable number believing that sooner or later America would enter the struggle, enlisted in the regular army or navy of the United States, to make certain that they would be among the first to see the combat when war did come.

The issues of the presidential campaign of 1916 present a practical delineation of the attitude of the people of this county toward the war at that time. Martin County is normally strongly Republican, and although it had from time to time returned majorities for Democratic candidates for governor, congressman and lesser offices it had always supported the Republican candidates for president by large majorities.

In 1916 for the first time in its history the Democratic candidate, Mr. Wilson, carried the county over his Republican opponent, Mr. Hughes. There were 1,756 votes cast for Wilson and 1,741 for Hughes. The Prohibition candidate polled 107 votes and the Socialist 88. That the attitude of the Wilson administration toward the war at that time was responsible for this strong reversion of the Republican vote is shown by the result in the contest for governor at the same election wherein the normal relative strength of the parties is shown. Mr. Burnquist, Republican, received 2,651 votes. Mr. Dwyer, his Democratic opponent, received 683 votes, but it must be conceded that Mr. Dwyer was a weak candidate and did not poll his full party vote. The Prohibition candidate for governor received 201 votes and the Socialist 90.

No one will deny that in the campaign of 1916 the predominant desire of Martin County voters was a national policy that would prevent the United States from being drawn into the European struggle. Mr. Wilson had been president for four years and his policy of neutrality, patience and "watchful waiting" and the campaign slogan, "He kept us out of war," met with overwhelming approval, as reflected in the election figures above quoted. Our people were disposed to stand by the President in any policy not contravening the national honor in order to avoid complicity in a war which at that time was not generally believed to seriously concern the United States. However, a swift reversal of this attitude was to come with the events of the early months of 1917.

Relief work for the Belgians and other war-stricken peoples was carried on from the early days of the conflict. The pitiable plight of ravished Belgium especially appealed to our people and generous donations of money, clothing and food were made through the authorized commission. Unfortunately no record exists to show to what extent our people contributed but it is known that they did respond to the appeals on behalf of suffering, destitute Belgium generously. The response to this appeal however was not universal. In some localities pro-German sentiment was so strong that Belgium was ignored as suffering a deserved fate and propaganda was active in endeavors to prove that Belgium had suffered only through acts of war on her own part against Germany.

It is undeniably true that even in those early days of the conflict before Germany had really begun to feel the pinch of hunger and want Martin County money found its way into Germany for relief purposes, usually to relatives of people living here who had found America a land of plenty and were willing to share their abundance to some extent with their warring kinsmen. There was no general campaign for relief work in Germany, England, or any country other than Belgium.

With the announcement in January, 1917, by Germany that on and after Feb. 1, 1917, that nation would put aside all restraints of law and humanity and mercilessly sink with its submarines the ships of all nations approaching European ports war sentiment here, as well as throughout the nation, began to take definite shape. Many who had heretofore shrank from America's intervention openly demanded immediate war on Germany as the common enemy of all civilization. In the minds of all but the most extreme friends of Germany, those whose course throughout the entire war and since marked them as more German than American, there came the conviction that the hour had struck, that now at last the United States was forced from a position of neutrality and into the war unless we as a nation were willing to play the craven and bow and cringe to a ruthless foe. In fact there was clamor that we enter the war at once and complaint that the President and Congress waited nine long weeks before the actual declaration at war.

CHAPTER II.

The Declaration of War

The time between Feb. 1, 1917, and April 6th, when war was declared, was perhaps the most trying in the entire war period. Upon the streets in private conversation the friends of Germany were offensively outspoken, ridiculing the idea that America could throw into the struggle an army formidable to the trained hosts of Germany, pointing out our lack of preparedness, the alleged impossibility of transporting an army and all of its supplies and impedimenta overseas, boasting of German superiority and prophesying disaster to the United States for inviting destruction at the hands of the Prussian war lords. It is remarkable that no acts of violence marked the period. Loyal men and women showed wonderful forbearance and bided the day when America should fully assert herself to her enemies both within and without. That day came with the declaration of war on April 6th, 1917. On that date the local press carried the text of the joint resolution of Congress declaring war, containing but 136 words, yet fraught with the power to defeat Germany and save the nation and the world from frightful autocracy. The text of the War Act follows:

> "Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it
>
> "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

This resolution was passed in the Senate by a vote of 82 to 6, and in the House by a vote of 373 to 50.

The declaration of war was received with majority approval in Martin County. With repeated German outrages there had been revulsion of sentiment against that country. The time had arrived to be pro-American rather than pro-German or French or Belgian or British. Our people were ready for the issue. Most of those who were of German blood, whose natural sympathies in the nearly three years of war that had preceded were with their former countrymen, now saw that their duty was wholly to America, the country in which they had been given citizenship and opportunity, the native land of their children. All elements of our population, whether of European or other extraction, now saw clearly the path of loyalty and duty and most of them elected to follow it faithfully. The declaration of war solidified and unified the people as nothing ever had or could do. The time had come to be Americans and the word took on new significance.

There was almost immediate cessation of the sentiments of pro-Germanism that had proven so offensive in preceding months. No one dared longer to criticize or condemn the measure to which the nation had committed itself. All felt that there were tremendous duties and difficulties ahead that could and would be successfully met. There was confidence in America, in the President and the Congress that no undertaking would prove too great for the united people of the United States to accomplish. Our enemies within secluded themselves in silence. The public temper would no longer countenance expressions that it had endured up to the time of our actual entry into war. The nation had risen in might and majesty to accomplish the salvation of the world and Martin County people arose magnificently to the national requirement, determined to do fully and well everything required, everything possible, to uphold the honor of the nation and bring speedy victory to the banners of the Allies, of which she now was one. While this was the attitude of the great majority there remained a sullen, silent, disloyal minority who might annoy and require restraint or even drastic punishment but this element was never sufficiently strong to form a menace, so long as held in check, as it was held in check through measures adopted as events progressed.

The state of Minnesota speedily followed the national government in providing proper war measures. Even before the declaration of war the state legislature had prepared and was discussing a measure to create the "Commission of Public Safety," a body endowed with extraordinary powers and dealt with more in detail elsewhere in this work. Under the state commission there was organized a branch in Martin as in other counties that dealt with all war measures other than the mobilizing of the troops, which was done under Federal direction through the County Draft Board.

The war was given immediate support by the press of the county, every one of the seven newspapers lending its columns freely to all war activities. There was strong co-operation also from the pulpits and public rostrum in the tremendous educational work necessary to arouse the people to a realization of their full duty as loyal citizens.

Among the notable war activities which were promptly organized in the county were the Martin County Public Safety Association, the Liberty Loan Committee, the America First Association, the Red Cross, War Savings, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Home Guard Company, Motor Corps, Food and Fuel Administrations, which are made the subject of succeeding chapters.

So speedily and thoroughly was the county organized on a war basis that there was never opportunity for organized opposition, even had there been any danger or tendency thereto. Throughout the entire trying period the authorities had only to deal with isolated, individual cases of disloyalty, these most frequently due to ignorance or mis-information, and never was there any manifestation of any general dissension from the general determination to stick together as loyal Americans and win the war as speedily as possible.

A public meeting to obstruct and protest the draft law which disgraced a neighboring county attracted a small attendance of Martin County people but nothing resulted in the way of organized opposition to that measure here. For a short time the effect of the so-called "New Ulm meeting" created some discussion hostile to the draft but Martin County had too many loyal people and public officials of too fearless and patriotic type to tolerate any similar attempt here.

CHAPTER III.

The Call to the Colors

Martin County young men did not all wait for the declaration of war before placing themselves at the disposal of the country in the struggle that they believed inevitable.

During the early months of 1917, prior to the passage of the "War Act" about a score sought enlistment offices and enrolled for the army or navy. As soon as war was a reality a very considerable number began putting their affairs in order and quietly slipping away to enlist. At that period enlistments were open in all branches of the service and the young men could elect to serve in whichever best suited their inclinations. Some sought the army, others the navy or marines. No recruiting office was maintained in the county, the prospective recruit having to go to Mankato, Albert Lea or the Twin Cities to enroll.

It is believed that the honor of being first to enlist after war was declared goes to Lee R. Oles of Truman. On April 10th he signed up for the infantry at the Mankato recruiting office. Oles did not realize his expectations of service at the front. He was sent to a training camp and died of disease.

Other early enlistments were Hanson Smith of Cedar who joined the marines. David Levin, Sherburn, marines, Thad Allen, Fairmont, marines; Wm. Kauder and Carl Jessen of Fairmont, navy. These, and several others enlisted in April, 1917. By May 1st Lake Fremont township had 14 volunteer enlistments in army and navy. In proportion to its population this township excelled all other parts of the county in voluntary enlistments, with the exception of the village of Ormsby. By May 9th every man of military age in that little town had volunteered. A study of the service records of the county, printed elsewhere in this book, will disclose that a large proportion of the men from this county were voluntary enlistments.

There existed in Martin County one company of National Guard Infantry stationed at Fairmont, though many of its members were residents of surrounding towns and villages. This unit was at that time designated Co. E, 2nd Infantry Minnesota National Guard.

The Fairmont National Guard company had existed continuously since May 2, 1882, except for a short period after its return from service in the Spanish-American War. At the time of the company's organization it was officered by ex-soldiers of the Civil War. Wm. Bird was Captain, J. A. Everett First Lieutenant, and C. H. Bullard Second Lieutenant. Many of the enlisted men of that period were also veterans of the war of the 60's.

During the period 1882-1898 the company, which was then Co. D, 2d Infantry, M. N. G., and one of the earliest military companies of the state, was called to arms but once. That was during a serious strike on Minnesota railroads in 1894. Mobilization was at the state capitol. Their service was short and without casualty or noteworthy incident.

As Co. D, 12th Minn. Volunteer Inf., the company was called to Federal service for the Spanish-American war. Its experiences at that time are made the subject of a chapter in another part of this volume.

The Spanish-American War saw Co. D converted from a national guard to a volunteer organization. Therefore when demobilized the unity of the organization was lost and for a few years there was no National Guard company in Martin County. In 1904 the company was reorganized as Co. E, 2nd Infantry, M. N. G., principally by men who had previously served in its ranks in the volunteer service.

In June, 1916, the company was again called to service on the Mexican border where it was on duty as a national guard unit in Federal service until January, 1917. This period of its activity is treated as a separate subject elsewhere.

Returning to its home station many of the men were discharged on account of removal from the company station, dependents and other reasons. The coming of war therefore found the company depleted in numbers and with a call to active combat service imminent.

Co. E did not wait for the declaration before opening its recruiting campaign. With the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany in February, 1917, additional men for the ranks were sought and after April 6th a systematic campaign was carried on. Recruiting parties, usually with a detail of men in uniform, martial music, banners and speakers, drove with automobiles to other towns —Sherburn, Welcome, Ceylon, Jackson, Truman, Winnebago, Wells, Blue Earth, Minnesota Lake, Madelia, Triumph, and other places and at street meetings stirred up enthusiasm for enlistments either in the National Guard company or the general service, and constituted as well a powerful factor in unifying public sentiment for the more exacting war experiences soon to come. J. A. Everett, Civil War veteran, Albert R. Allen, county attorney, Ex-Senator J. E. Haycraft, Alfred Torngren and Arthur M. Nelson, editors, G. A. Sutherland, Rev. I. E. Moody, and others gave much service in this campaign as speakers.

Physical requirements for the Co. E recruits were much higher than for the general service later. On April 20th 20 volunteers were examined of whom 13 were rejected. Ten of the rejected were later accepted for service under the draft. The last considerable increment of recruits for Co. E was secured on Memorial day when there were 25 enlistments. This practically filled the ranks though later there was an increase in personnel authorized that called for a number of additional enlistments that were easily secured, and before its departure the "home company" was compelled to turn down many who desired service in its ranks.

On May 19th the company commander received official notice that his command would be called to Federal service on July 15th. It was announced that the company would be at first mobilized at its home station. Preparatory to its departure the men conducted many dances and other entertainments to raise funds for its use in the service. In this they were very successful and the public generous. A fund of several thousand dollars was readily raised. It was of course taken for granted that the company would remain intact throughout its service. The policy of the government to discourage local units in its armies was not then foreseen.

On July 15th Co. E entered upon the most enjoyable period of its service. Under its own home officers, among the home people, it went into camp at the Martin County fair grounds, establishing Camp William Bird. The camp was named in honor of a pioneer Civil War veteran, long prominent in Martin County and the first commander of the original Fairmont National Guard company. The time at Camp William Bird was spent in active military drill, interspersed with many social diversions, tending to make it pleasant for the soldiers, but all chafed under the delay in leaving "for the front." It was at all times anticipated that the command would depart long before the final "marching orders" did actually arrive.

Believing that the time of departure was near at hand the people of Fairmont arranged a monster farewell for the company on July 29th. It is esti-

mated that 20,000 people attended. There was a great parade and speaking exercises at which Hon. Dar Reese of St. Paul was the principal orator. The men in uniform were the heroes of the hour and enthusiasm and patriotism were at a dizzy height.

The final separation from the state service came on Aug. 5th when, under the selective service act, the men were formally discharged from the National Guard of the state and drafted into Federal service. It was not realized at the time that this was the beginning of the end of Co. E as a local military unit. With the draft into Federal service the departure of the company was expected daily. Everything was in readiness but the weeks dragged on and the volunteers saw a large number of selective service men move out before they left Camp William Bird behind. Finally on Sept. 27th the command entrained for Camp Cody, New Mexico.

On reaching the new camp the company became Co. E, 136th Infantry, 34th Division, and complete reorganization to conform to new regulations took place. Old standards were abandoned and one feature of the system was to abolish local units and disintegrate national guard commands. The personnel of an infantry company was increased to 250 men with five officers. The company went into service with 150 men and three officers.

Local character began to fade with the assigning of 100 new men to Co. E at Camp Cody. A few of these came from Camp Dodge, Iowa, through the selective draft. Others had previously been a part of a South Dakota National Guard unit that was broken up after entry into Federal service. Officers and men were transferred under the new regime regardless of personal wishes and without reference to localities or branches of the service. The personnel of the home company quickly changed and soon entirely lost local significance.

At Camp Cody began a long and heart-breaking period of further intensive training, extremely disheartening to officers and men who had been among the first to volunteer and who represented the highest class of American soldier material. It was not until April, 1918, that the first Co. E men were sent overseas. At that time four enlisted men were selected and sent across as replacements. The conviction began to settle down that the company was soon to be broken up and the officers and men scattered here and there through the service as replacement troops.

June, 1918, saw the finish of Co. E so far as its identity as a local company is concerned. All of the privates were withdrawn to help fill the ranks of depleted organizations in France. Of the original personnel only the officers and non-commissioned officers were left. The privates were rushed across the Atlantic and into the ranks of regiments at the front. They went to various divisions and nearly all participated in the various engagements that occurred between July 15th and Nov. 11, 1918.

This disposal of the men of Co. E removed its last vestige as a home and national guard unit. The ranks were at once refilled with selective service men from Texas, New Mexico and other southwestern states and the officers and non-coms remaining again took up the weary grind of instructing a fresh lot of recruits.

On August 26, 1918, the entire 34th Division, including Co. E, left Camp Cody on the first leg of their journey to the front. They were sent to Camp Dix, New Jersey, for immediate embarkation but once more the old hoodoo pursued the division. The great influenza epidemic hit the command at Camp Dix and delayed departure. Hundreds of men of the division died. While the 34th lay in quarantine, fighting a foe more subtle and deadly to its personnel than the guns of Germany, the other American divisions were fighting gloriously at St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

Not until Oct. 12, 1918, did Co. E finally embark as a unit. On reaching France they were sent to the great classification Camp at LeMans, there to be finally and completely broken up, officers and men being sent to various commands in combat service but too late to participate in the fighting, the armistice being at hand. The major part went to the 4th Division and spent many months in Germany with the Army of Occupation.

In at least one respect Co. E was fortunate. Although its original members served for an average of more than two years its losses were small. Only one man, Edward J. Troska, was killed in battle. But one, Lester C. Personius, died of disease. Several were wounded in battle, the exact number having never been determined.

A roster of the original members of Co. E appears elsewhere, as does a record of its service on the Mexican border.

There were four men from Martin County in another national guard unit—Headquarters First Minn. Inf. Brigade, later 68th Infantry Brigade. The service of these men was almost identical with those of Co. E. They were: Arthur M. Nelson, major; Marcus F. Day, private, later second lieutenant; Ira D. Owen, private, later first lieutenant; William H. Moore, corporal. A few enlisted in other national guard units.

No attempt has been made since return from service to reorganize the old National Guard company. The members are widely scattered and while the company was absent in service their place in the Minnesota National Guard was filled by the organization at Fairmont of Co. G, 5th Minn. Inf., a unit that was not called and which is made the subject of a sketch elsewhere in this work.

There is record of 85 Martin County men who enlisted in the navy; 28 in the marines; 8 with the Canadians; and about 300 other than members of Co. E in the army.

The first Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., interested a large number of Martin County young men, mostly with previous military experience, and eager to assume the responsibility of officers in the new army. E. W. Bird, a former National Guard major, was in charge of selecting applicants from this county. There were over twenty applications from Martin County but only a small part of these were accepted as the applications far exceeded the capacity of the camp. Robert E. Porter, Lee C. Prentice, Lyn Houghtaling, Horace G. Day, Henry Gerth and L. W. Benton all from this county, were graduated with commissions in August, 1917, and at once assigned to active duty.

The Second Reserve Officers' Training Camp opened at Snelling in August, 1917. There were only a few places therein open to Martin County men, not nearly enough to accommodate all applicants. Henry W. Luedtke, Earl Phifer, R. W. Tanner and Robert L. Dean were commissioned at the close of this school and assigned to active duty. There were no candidates for commission from civil life in this county in the Third and Fourth schools but a score of Martin County men already in military service as enlisted men won commissions in these schools.

Complete and absolutely accurate classification of people in military service from the county is impossible. Careful research fixes the number and branches represented at the following approximate figures:

Army	1143
Navy	85
Marines	28
Canadians	8
Nurses, etc.	6
Y. M. C. A.	4
Total	1274

MARTIN COUNTY DRAFT BOARD.

William S. Carver, sheriff; Private Geo. H. Vetter, enlisted clerk; Henry C. Nolte, county auditor; M. C. Dalton, executive clerk; W. J. Richardson, physician.

Mobilizing the Man Power

With the declaration of war it became known that troops for the prosecution thereof would be raised under a selective service system, popularly called a draft. Regular army and national guard organizations already in existence were permitted to receive voluntary enlistments up to the number required to fill their ranks. It was predetermined by the government that the great bulk of the nation's man power would be called to service in such numbers and at such times as the emergency might require. Never before had this country raised armies upon such an enormous scale. To abandon the old, time-honored volunteer system, with its picturesqueness and inequalities, was a distinct innovation. In all other wars the nation had relied upon the spirit of patriotic sacrifice to rally men to the colors and, except for a period during the Civil War, this reliance on the loyalty of the nation's citizens had met with the desired response.

There was much of historical sentiment connected with the volunteer system and to this rather than to its injustice and weaknesses the public mind had been most accustomed. It was therefore with some misgivings that the people viewed the new policy and there were doubts at the outset whether or not it would prove successful. The war had progressed but a few weeks before all recognized that a great forward step had been taken in the raising of armies.

As volunteers men served with their "home companies" under home officers and for limited periods of enlistment. These and many other factors made for inefficiency rather than efficiency. Men chose their own branches of the service and a man invaluable in some special position was often found serving in the humblest capacity.

In the emergency of 1917 the United States "expected every man to do his duty" without regard to rank or station in civil life. If a man was able bodied and of military age he was placed at the call of his country, to serve wherever he could be best used. Though the new system was untried in America and viewed by many with distrust and even opposition it "worked" beyond the most sanguine expectations and under it there was built up in record time an army, which man for man, was the peer of any similar force the nation or the world has ever witnessed.

It would be error to declare that the selective service act, approved and put into effect May 18, 1917, met with universal approval in Martin County. Still it was the expression of the will of those the people had placed in authority over themselves and by nearly all it was readily accepted and acquiesced in. True, there were some, a small number in Martin County, who continued to the end bitterly opposed to a system that required every American to do his full military duty but there was no organized opposition to the draft in Martin County. On one or two occasions when outside agitators endeavored to hold public meetings which the authorities believed would tend to opposition of the measure and its operations such meetings were prevented by lawful and proper exhibition or application of force.

As the war progressed all distinction between drafted men and volunteers disappeared. The new system worked so much better than anything ever before known, the selected men generally, like those who volunteered, accepted service in such a splendid patriotic spirit, that the early prejudices and misgivings disappeared. In fact long before the armistice the original distinctions between regular army, national guard and national army had entirely disappeared, and in fact as well as in name, and there was but one force—the armies of the United States, where regulars, volunteers and selected men fought shoulder to shoulder with equal skill, patriotism and heroism.

The Local Draft Board for Martin County represented the federal authority under which the Selective Service Act was made effective. Within the

sphere of their activities the draft board had greater authority than was ever before given to local officials.

Minnesota and Martin County did not wait for the final approval of the Selective Service Act before taking up preparations to put it into effect. Ten days before the Act was signed by the President, on May 9, 1917, Gov. Burnquist, through the Adjutant General, designated the men who would constitute the Martin County Draft Board. They were:

William S. Carver, Sheriff.
Henry C. Nolte, Auditor.
Walter J. Richardson, Physician.

On the day of their appointment the Board met at Fairmont, organized, and entered upon their duties. An immediate call was made for men of clerical ability to volunteer as draft registrars in each of the precincts of the county. A request was also made for township and village authorities to donate the use of the usual polling places for purposes of registration. On May 10th the Board reported to the governor that Martin County was fully organized with a complete personnel of registrars and not a cent of expense would accrue on account thereof. This was also true at the later registration. There were always many more men willing to donate their services for this or any war work than were required.

The draft registrars for the county who served on the two occasions needed were as follows:

Precinct.	Registration of June 5, 1917.	Registration of Sept. 12, 1918.
East Chain	R. W. Nelson	R. W. Nelson, J. W. Dahl
Pleasant Prairie	J. T. McNerney	J. T. McNerney, A. D. Loring
Center Creek	B. A. Burton	B. S. Colton, B. L. Eglin
Nashville	W. W. Adams	W. W. Adams, H. M. Hall
Silver Lake	Frank Nowicki	Frank Nowicki, Chas. Sundberg
Fairmont Twp.	F. J. Lowe	F. J. Lowe, F. C. Gould
Rutland	A. C. Becker	A. C. Becker, J. H. Sprague
Westford	W. E. Reinke	W. E. Reinke, Oscar A. Olson
Tenhassen	F. F. Peters	F. F. Peters, P. H. Ross
Rolling Green	James Lamperd	James Lamperd, M. M. Travis
Fraser	G. C. Koch	G. C. Koch, Geo. Bulock
Waverly	T. E. Peterson	T. E. Peterson, Cecil Cole
Lake Belt	W. W. Wiltse	W. W. Wiltse, W. E. Gemmill
Manyaska	Frank Ammann	Frank Ammann, O. W. Kinney
Fox Lake	C. L. Blanchar	C. L. Blanchar, Geo. Phillip
Galena	John H. Hagen	John H. Hagen, Emil Jeppson
Lake Fremont	C. L. Larson	C. L. Larson, E. M. Ostergren
Jay	Oscar L. Larson	Oscar L. Larson, R. H. Gemmill
Elm Creek	John Rohwedder	John Rohwedder, John Carlson
Cedar	A. J. Peterson	A. J. Peterson, Albert Hoevet
Fairmont City—		
First Ward	Alex Grant	Alex Grant, N. R. Bomboy
Second Ward	E. R. Flygare	E. R. Flygare, G. B. Goetz, Ben Ballou
Third Ward	Arthur M. Nelson	Ed VanSlyke, C. H. Patsche, A. B. Loomer
Sherburn	Leo Howard	Chas. Grill, E. E. Risley
Welcome	J. W. Wolford	J. W. Wolford, H. W. Ellsworth
Truman	J. D. Griggs	L. J. Hinton, W. G. Hecht
Granada	B. A. Burton	B. S. Colton, B. L. Eglin
Triumph	L. A. O. Stockdill	S. P. Pope
Monterey	Peter Wartman	Alfred Peterson
Ceylon	R. W. Stewart	R. W. Stewart, C. E. Champine
Ormsby	R. H. Mueller	A. G. Dushinske

The first registration, which included all men in the county who had reached their 21st birthday and had not passed their 31st was held June 5, 1917. The total registrants were 2,046, distributed in the several towns and villages as follows:

East Chain	89	Galena	63
Pleasant Prairie	67	Lake Fremont	80
Center Creek	106	Jay	53
Nashville	63	Elm Creek	67
Silver Lake	81	Cedar	70
Fairmont Twp.	50	Fairmont, 1st Ward.	104
Rutland	73	Fairmont, 2d Ward..	161
Westford	60	Fairmont, 3d Ward.	97
Tenhassen	55	Sherburn	74
Rolling Green	75	Welcome	48
Fraser	63	Truman	59
Waverly	66	Triumph	40
Lake Belt	60	Monterey	36
Manyaska	62	Ceylon	65
Fox Lake	62	Ormsby	3

Note: Later more names were added, making the total registration 2,058.

Nearly one-half, or to be exact 966, of the 2,058 registrants claimed exemption at time of registration. The grounds on which these claims were based were: Dependent relatives, 829; totally disabled, 12; aliens, 86; alien enemies, 30; all other reasons, 9.

Only one exemption claim was based on religious scruples. There was but one colored registrant. He claimed exemption which was granted.

With the registration there was dumped upon the draft board a tremendous amount of clerical work in copying records, compiling lists, reports, etc. There was immediately available without cost to the government a large force of volunteer clerks from Fairmont, including business and professional men, teachers, stenographers, students and others. This force was available at all times during the draft board's labors and in the aggregate contributed several thousand dollars' worth of free service as their part in winning the war.

The first list of registrants called for examination and classification was announced July 20, 1917, and numbered 300. From this list Martin County's first quota of 151 men was supplied. The first man called was William H. Winzenburg, of Granada. He did not appear as he had already volunteered in the navy. Several others proved to be already in service, a number of them in Co. E.

The first quota was called for examination on Aug. 7th. The examinations were held at the court house in Fairmont. Drs. W. J. Richardson, Geo. W. Dewey and R. C. Hunt conducted the physical examinations, assisted by a detail of soldiers from Co. E, then in camp at the Martin County fair grounds. More than one half of the men examined at this

time claimed exemption or were rejected for physical reasons. Most of the exemption claims were by married men though a considerable number claimed to be supporting dependent parents. Most of the claims of the latter character were without proper foundation. A few made claims of mysterious and intangible physical disabilities, which were quickly detected as being feigned. Aug. Swanson of Sherburn claimed exemption on religious grounds. One clergyman was excused. Of those excused for physical disqualifications a number were later accepted, some of them going into service as volunteers.

The board examined 214 men at this time. They classified as follows: Accepted for service, no exemption claimed, 92; claimed exemption, 75; rejected for physical causes, 34; placed in deferred classification, 13; the men summoned to appear numbered 300. The remaining 86, not accounted for above, were either already in service, examined elsewhere or not present for other reasons. The average result in classification at this examination held good with other increments examined at later dates.

Unfortunately there are no official records of the Martin County Draft Board available for consultation, as all papers and supplies were shipped to the War Department at Washington at the conclusion of the board's activities early in 1919. In all there were inducted by the local board about 675 men. They left in successive increments for the several camps and upon dates as follows:

Date	Camp	Number
Sept. 21, 1917	Camp Dodge, Iowa	70
Feb. 26, 1918	Camp Dodge, Iowa	72
April 6, 1918	Cincinnati, Ohio	13
April 30, 1918	Camp Dodge, Iowa	32
May 2, 1918	Columbus Barracks, Ohio	16
May 26, 1918	Camp Lewis, Washington	54
June 5, 1918	University of Minnesota	9
June 15, 1918	Valparaiso, Indiana	5
June 25, 1918	Camp Grant, Illinois	129
July 26, 1918	Camp Wadsworth, S. C.	57
Aug. 9, 1918	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	8
Aug. 15, 1918	University of Minnesota	6
Aug. 26, 1918	Camp Grant, Illinois	13
Sept. 3, 1918	Camp Grant, Illinois	4
Sept. 5, 1918	Camp Grant, Illinois	39
Oct. 22, 1918	Camp Forrest, Ga.	35
Oct. 25, 1918	Camp Cody, N. M.	13

In addition to the inductions above listed there were scattering cases to the number of about 100. These numbered voluntary inductions, men inducted for other draft boards and a small number who were at least technically draft evaders. The latter class were nearly all non-residents of the county. About 25 were checked into service for other boards while perhaps 15 Martin County men were inducted elsewhere for the Martin County board.

Only one man forcibly inducted was convicted as a draft evader, so far as known. He was a transient at Fairmont, named Steiner. His actual home is supposed to have been at Milwaukee. He was convicted by court-martial at Camp Dodge and sentenced to serve a long term. He was pardoned after the war ended. Thirty were "constructively inducted," that is, they did not appear and were certified to the department of justice, with all the facts known in each particular case. Many and perhaps all the men in this class were already in service when their names were called so it is doubtful if there are among them any who classify as deserters or draft evaders. All cases of this character are under investigation by the department of justice at the time this book is published.

It is a matter of pride to Martin County that so far as has ever been disclosed no man among those of her citizens who was in army or navy was ever tried for or convicted of desertion. The record is that every man, whether volunteer or selected, did his full military duty loyally and well.

Up to Nov. 1, 1917, the three original members of the draft board were required to devote nearly their entire time to their official duties, to the exclusion of private affairs. On that date relief was given by the assignment of a permanent clerk, selected for his ability, who was on duty at all times until discharged March 1, 1919. This clerk was M. C. Dalton, a lifelong resident of the county. He was appointed by Governor Burnquist. On Sept. 19, 1918, the war department gave further assistance by assigning to duty in the offices of the board Private George H. Vetter of Mankato. Private Vetter was a limited service soldier, a former banker, and an experienced and competent clerk. He remained on duty until discharged in February, 1919.

In January, 1918, a valuable voluntary adjunct to the draft board activities was added by the formation of training classes in Fairmont. The movement was inaugurated on Jan. 23, when 334 young men from all parts of the county were feted and instructed at the county seat. Classes were organized in special branches with competent volunteer civilian instructors and the rudiments of military drill were given. Over 200 selected men took advantage of this instruction, which they found of the greatest value to them when called to service later.

The second registration was held June 5, 1918, when all men of the county who had attained their 21st birthday since the first registration were required to appear before the draft board and be listed. A second similar registration was held on Aug. 24, 1918. On Sept. 12, 1918, there was a general registration at all of the polling places in the county for men between the ages of 18 to 21, and 31 to 45. In this registration many fathers and sons registered together, also many men who already had sons in the service. None of the men registered at this time were ever called. The total registration of the county was as follows:

Date	Age	No.
June 5, 1917	21 to 31	2058
June 5, 1918	21	179
Aug. 24, 1918	21	44
Sept. 12, 1918	18-21 31-45	2370
Total registrants		4651

The board was in practically continuous session from its creation May 9, 1917, until the armistice. No day passed that it did not have its duties and problems. Its members were often called out of their beds to hear some applicant's plea for exemption or deferred classification or some similar matter. Their duties were always performed with justice and good judgment and their conclusions were seldom overruled by the district board of other higher authority. At the termination of their duties they were highly commended in a special communication from General E. H. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General.

When the armistice came their active duties ended. There was at that time a quota of 14 men in readiness to send to camp but this order was cancelled. For several weeks following Nov. 11, 1918, the offices of the board at the Martin County Court House, the use thereof donated by the county commissioners, remained open in charge of Chief Clerk Dalton. There were numerous and voluminous reports to make, records to be classified and checked, supplies to pack and the general loose ends of the organization cleaned up. Finally in February, 1919, the final inspection and O. K. was made by an officer from the office of the Provost Marshal General and the records shipped to Washington. With the discharge of Chief Clerk Dalton March 1, 1919, the draft board ceased to exist, with a record of onerous, exacting and oftentimes unpleasant duties, faithfully and well performed.

CHAPTER IV.

Martin County Men and Women in the Service

From the standpoint of mental, moral and physical qualifications no finer personnel was found in any of the forces engaged in the World War than that which came from Martin County. It was found by official records compiled by the Provost Marshal General that the Mississippi valley states, which include Minnesota, furnished men of higher physical and mental types than any other part of the nation. Minnesota and Martin County stand at the very top in this favored area in which America's man power is proven at its best. In Martin County less than 20 per cent of the men called under the selective draft were found physically or otherwise disqualified. In some of the far western and New England states the percentage of rejections was as high as 50 per cent. The high standard of the men from Martin County is admittedly due to the almost ideal conditions of climate, vocation and education that tend best to develop the finest physiques and mentalities.

Illiteracy was negligible among the Martin County men. It amounted to much less than one per cent. Mental qualifications were exceptionally high when compared with the country at large. About 95 per cent of the men had attained the sixth grade or higher in their educations. The average age of the men on entering service was close to 23 years. Many enlisted at an age under 21, some as young as seventeen and less. There are among the volunteers about a dozen who had reached forty or over. The oldest to serve was 47.

All of this county's service men were of the white race. Nearly all were American born but instances are fairly numerous where the service man was native of a foreign country. Of the foreign born there were more from the Scandinavian countries than elsewhere. Other countries whose sons served as American soldiers from here are England, Russia, Greece and Germany. It was noticeable that few non-citizens of draft age claimed exemption on that ground. About thirty soldiers completed their naturalization in the service and a few were discharged still citizens of a foreign country, completing their citizenship after discharge. A very high percentage of the men were born and had lived all their lives in Martin County.

More of the men were of German parentage than of any other nationality. Next in number were those whose parents had emigrated from Sweden. Other countries appearing numerously in the extraction of the soldiers and sailors are Norway, Denmark, Ireland and Poland. A smaller number were from families originating in England and Canada, and there were isolated instances representing other countries. But regardless of what nation their forebears may have come from, all entered the service of this country as real Americans and as such they splendidly acquitted themselves.

Being a distinctively rural community the farms of Martin County gave more than half of the men who went into service. Every trade, business and profession furnished recruits. The professions were represented far in excess of their proportionate number.

It is interesting to note that only in a single instance was a father and son found serving from Martin County. From each of twenty homes three brothers went into service. There were 128 pairs of brothers, in three instances the pairs being twins. Three families sent four sons.

Aside from the company of National Guard that entered service as a unit at Fairmont few of the men had previous military experience. More than half of the Guard company were recruits. A small number had received some training in college cadet companies. There were a very few men who had served previous enlistments in the regular army and some others who had formerly trained in the National Guard. Three men had served in the Spanish-American war.

Forty-seven Martin County men served as officers, five of these in the navy. Four entered service with commissions in the National Guard, which were confirmed by the war department. One other had served previously as a National Guard officer. The others were wholly without previous experience with commissioned rank though of those commissioned in the service fifteen had served in the National Guard, nearly all as non-commissioned officers. Twenty-nine of those commissioned graduated from reserve officers' training schools. One was commissioned from the ranks on recommendation of his commanding officer. Eight obtained their grade on their civil qualifications as physicians, two as veterinarians and two as dentists. One was commissioned direct from civil life. The number in various commissioned grades were as follows:

Majors	1	Second Lieutenants	21
Captains	10	Ensign	3
First Lieutenants	12		

Twenty-three of these officers were in the infantry, which includes service with machine gun commands. Seven were in medical service with the army and two with the navy. Two were army dentists and two veterinarians with the artillery. Three were commissioned in the air service, three in the navy, and one each in the adjutant general's department, signal corps, artillery, cavalry and quartermaster corps.

The men of the county were distributed throughout every branch, department and special unit in the service. Naturally much the greater number went to the infantry. Co. E, 136th Infantry, 34th Division, was originally comprised almost entirely of Martin County men but becoming a replacement unit the command lost its identity late in the war. Large numbers of the selective service men went originally to the 88th Division, but to a large extent were transferred to the 30th and other Divisions. A number equally large were assigned to the 86th Division, many of these being used on arrival in France as replacements for the 77th, 78th and other Divisions. A considerable increment were assigned to the 91st Division, many of them being transferred however, to the 40th. Other divisions in which the county was well represented were the 33rd, 42nd and 87th. The 54th Pioneer Infantry contained about fifty Martin County men, nearly all in Headquarters Company.

Artillery men from here were found most numerously in that arm of the 86th Division. Through transfer many formerly in the infantry finally filled the ranks in the artillery of the 33d Division.

Study of the individual records forming a part of this chapter will disclose that Martin County was represented in nearly every division organized, as well as in numerous non-divisional organizations.

The training camps in the United States at which our men in considerable numbers were prepared for combat service were many and widely distributed. The camps receiving the largest number were: Cody, New Mexico; Dodge, Iowa; Grant, Illinois; Lewis, Washington; Kearney, California; Sevier, S. C.; MacArthur, Logan and Travis, Texas. However,

there was no concentration camp in the country that was not reached at some period by Martin County men.

Records have been compiled on 1,263 men and women of Martin County who were in military service. This number is not claimed as absolutely accurate as no records exist from which the exact number can be determined. Definite place of residence cannot in every case be determined and there are other minor elements of uncertainty. Allowing for all such contingencies the figure given can be taken as substantially accurate.

Martin County's population in 1917 is estimated at 20,000. It follows therefore that the proportion of persons in service was about one in sixteen. 1,143 were in the army, 85 in the navy, 28 in the marines, 8 in the Canadian forces and 7 women nurses.

Rather more than 50 per cent saw service with the American Expeditionary Forces. The preliminary training period varied greatly. Many of those who departed early in the war remained in U. S. camps for a year or more before embarking. Some served as long as two years without leaving the States. Later draft increments, notably that of July 26, 1918, spent scarcely a month in training on this side before finding themselves at the front.

The earliest of our men to see action at the front were those in the 1st, 2nd and 42nd Divisions, who first went under fire in February and March, 1918. Their numbers were inconsiderable. The Somme Defensive, Lys, Aisne, Montdidier-Noyon, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Somme Offensive and Oise-Aisne, which actions occurred successively from March 21st to August 18th, saw our boys at the battle front in increasing numbers. Our first wounded appeared in the casualty lists for June and the first battle deaths occurred in July. It was not until St. Mihiel, Sept. 12 to 16, that our men were engaged in large numbers. That offensive brought Martin County but few casualties. The great Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 26 to Nov. 11th, saw the maximum participation in the fighting by Martin County soldiers and it was in this struggle that most of our battle deaths occurred.

On every front, including the Italian and in Siberia there were men whose homes are here. After the armistice several hundred marched into Germany with the Army of Occupation. Some were assigned to Prisoner of War Escort companies and remained in France for a year after the armistice.

By August 1, 1919, nearly all had returned home. Since that date there have been scattering arrivals and at the time this is written, July, 1920, scarcely a dozen remain with the colors, only two of whom are known to be still abroad.

Fifty of the county's young men gave their lives in the service, forty-nine of these in the army and one in the navy. But one officer lost his life. Twenty-eight of the deaths were caused by disease, twenty were killed in action and two met accidental death. Twelve died at various camps in the United States, the remainder abroad. All but one of the deaths by disease were from pneumonia and most of these deaths occurred in October and November, 1918, during the influenza epidemic. So far as known but one Martin County man was taken prisoner. The number of wounded is not definitely known but approximates 150, which includes gas casualties.

About a score returned permanently disabled from wounds. The other wounded made complete recovery. About one hundred have developed permanent disability through disease contracted in the service.

Following is the complete alphabetical roster of Martin County people who were connected with any branch of the military service. Army, navy, marines, Canadians, service women and Y. M. C. A. secretaries are listed in separate sections.

ARMY

Abel, Charles C.
Adams, Lee
Adams, Vernon
Agerbeck, Soren
Albert, Ernest L.
Aldrich, Mack
Alexander, Ivan G.
Allen, Arthur C.
Allen, Harry
Allen, Leo
Allen, William W.
Alm, Fred C.
Alsworth, Malcom C.
Ammann, Gilbert J.
Anderson, Albert E.
Anderson, Alfred J.
Anderson, Andrew
Anderson, Andrew E.
Anderson, Andrew L.
Anderson, Clifford T.
Anderson, Eskil A.
Anderson, Eskil E.
Anderson, Herbert C.
Anderson, Hjalmar G.
Anderson, Hjalmar H.
Anderson, James C.
Anderson, Jens C. C.
Anderson, John V.
Anderson, Lars A.
Anderson, Lloyd R.
Anderson, Nels P.
Anderson, Thomas J.
Anderson, Thor G.
Andross, Roy L.
Antonson, Albert E.
Antonson, Gustaf
Antonson, Ivar
Appelquist, Henry E.
Armstrong, Allen C.
Aronson, Anton
Atwood, Allen E.
Axford, Harold
Bagley, Carl E.
Bagley, Wellington S.
Bailey, Lyn R.
Bair, Franklin A.
Baker, George W.
Banke, Leonard
Barowiak, Joseph
Barnes, Arthur J.
Barnett, Lyn A.
Bartling, George A.
Barto, Leroy A.
Barto, Ralph
Bassett, Glen
Bassett, Leroy
Bassett, Osker
Bassett, Jay P.
Bates, Frank R.
Battern, Norman O.
Beckendorf, Edward C.
Beckendorf, Ernest H.
Becker, Lyle E.
Becker, Walter J.
Becker, William A.
Behrens, Henry G. C.
Benjamin, Thomas E.
Bennett, Richard T.
Benton, Loren W.
Benway, Frank A.
Berg, Arthur E.
Berndtson, Johan C.
Bird, Robert W.
Blachowski, Peter J.
Blanck, Carl G.
Bleakley, Joseph W.
Blencoe, Claud H.
Boesch, John A.
Bochnen, George F.
Bonek, Emil R. W.
Bomboy, Homer D.
Boosalis, Gus A.
Boosalis, Gus C.
Bork, Albert M.
Bork, Max D.
Bork, Theo. A.
Boyce, Harold J.
Boyce, William R.
Boynton, Floyd R.
Braun, Edward C.
Bradfish, Walter J.
Brecht, Arnold W.
Brinkman, Adolph G.
Brinkman, Henry W.
Brinkman, Herman H.
Brinkman, Julius
Brix, Fred G.
Brix, John P.
Brock, Robert P.
Brockman, George P.
Brockman, Ralph R.
Brockman, Raymond S.
Brockman, Sidney M.
Brodt, Chester H.
Brolsma, Herman
Bronson, Hugh E.
Brooks, Dale L.
Brooks, W. Donald
Brown, Arvid
Brown, Ernest G.
Brown, Harold H.
Brown, Harold L.
Brown, Hume W.
Brown, Keith M.
Brummond, Robert J.
Broun, Archibald C.
Broun, Percy H.
Brutsch, George C.
Buchanan, Jesse W.
Buckholz, Vincent A.
Buggy, George F.
Burgess, William J.
Burns, Arlo E.
Burnson, Cornell
Burton, Leonard V. A.
Bush, George
Butler, Donald E.
Butler, Jesse D.
Campe, Oscar A.
Cameron, Daniel L.
Campbell, John N.
Canon, Clarence H.
Carey, Herbert L.
Carlberg, John H.
Carlson, Amos
Carlson, Andrew
Carlson, Carl A.
Carlson, Carl J.
Carlson, David
Carlson, Edward C.

Carlson, Frank N.
Carlson, George D.
Carlson, Johannes E.
Carlson, Ruben C.
Carlson, William H.
Carrol, Michael J.
Carrol, Patrick L.
Carpenter, Lloyd A.
Carver, Walter F.
Cassidy, John M.
Catlin, Allin
Celander, Venner A.
Champine, Earl W.
Champine, Percy L.
Chantland, H. D.
Cheeney, Frank
Chesley, Albert B.
Christian, George S.
Christian, Joe W.
Christian, O. C.
Christensen, And. M. L.
Christensen, Iven H.
Christensen, Jens A.
Christianson, Harold
Clark, Harry
Clausen, Axel R. C.
Clemetson, Theodore
Clifford, Edwin J.
Clifford, Frank M.
Clifford, Henry W.
Cole, Vernie R.
Comstock, Vernon L.
Conlin, Arthur
Cook, Burns E.
Cook, Donald H.
Cook, Walter K.
Corbin, Murray
Cordes, Carl G.
Cordes, Henry H.
Cory, Keith M.
Cory, Quimby A.
Cotton, Harold F.
Coult, Lyman H.
Craig, Claude A.
Cronin, Earl
Crooker, Harold N.
Crooker, Sylvan J.
Culshaw, Robert
Currier, Cyrus P.
Curtis, Thomas H.
Daffer, Freeman W.
Daffer, Ray H.
Dahnke, Louis A.
Damgaard, John T. H.
Dammann, Christian J.
Dammann, Henry
Daniels, Earl B.
Davey, Louis E.
Davis, Clarence E.
Davis, Nord W.
Day, Horace W.
Day, Marcus F.
Dean, Robert L.
Decker, William N.
Deering, Frank A.
Deinhardt, Charley
Deunsing, Elmer F.
De Vries, John F.
Dewey, George W.
Dibble, Ray B.
Dickman, Willie
Diehl, Alvin L.
Diehl, Ulysses R.
Diekman, Edward C.
Diekman, Henry
Diekman, Louis H.
Ditsworth, Lawrence E.
Dittman, Otto
Doms, Wesley E.
Donovan, Edward F.
Donovan, George J.
Dorothy, Glen G.
Dougherty, Frank E.
Downey, John C.
Downey, Samuel V.
Drager, John A.
Drager, Roy W.
Drake, Harry M.
Drewes, Fred W.
Drewes, Henry F.
Duncan, Dolphy H.
Dukes, Amos
Duval, Logan
Ebeling, Frederick D.
Eckerson, Carl A.
Eckmann, Henry J.
Eckmann, William H.
Edwards, Harold G.
Edwards, Harrison P.
Edwards, Jack C.
Edwards, John
Edwards, Kenneth F.
Edwards, William J.
Ehn, Gust E.
Ehn, Thure F.
Eisenmenger, R. F.
Ekstrand, Arthur L.
Ellis, William A.
Ellworth, Leo J.
Ericson, August H.
Erickson, C. E.
Erickson, Ever L.
Erickson, George C.
Ewen, Elmer J.
Faber, Pierre C.
Fallert, Robert P.
Farm, Andrew A.
Farm, Clarence E.
Feeley, Frank J.
Feeley, Roy B.
Fenrich, Fred A.
Fenrich, William J.
Fenton, Charley
Fillmore, Albert E.
Findley, Gain R.
Findley, Joe D.
Fitz, Howard K.
Fitz, O. E.
Fitzsimmons, Carl P.
Fitzsimmons, Earl P.
Flo, Floyd F.
Flo, Regnald R.
Fogarty, Edward C.
Fogarty, Eugene J.
Foley, William T.
Follette, Simon A.
Fokheim, Amos M.
Forsberg, C. J.
Forstrom, Edward C.
Forstrom, Leonard W.
Foss, Cyril B.
Fowler, Harland E.
Frank, George C.
Frederick, L. E.
Frederiksmose, Ainer J.
Freeman, Lynn A.
Freer, Glen O.
Freitag, William A.
French, Willis R.
Frieberg, Walter A.
Fritz, Walter
Gardner, Asa T.
Gardner, Benj. H.
Gardner, Rex
Garry, Lee F.
Gaworski, Leo
Gerstman, Emil
Gerstman, Gustav
Gerth, Edwin P.
Gerth, Henry J.
Gideon, Fremont
Gideon, Nason E.
Gieseke, Henry C.
Gilbertson, Melville C.
Gilman, Lawrence B.
Goering, Jerome J.
Goerndt, Charlie P.
Goetz, Roland O.
Goetz, Temple M.
Goraczkowski, John M.
Gordon, Clinton C.
Gordon, Harry
Gordonier, Oliver C.
Gould, Calvin H.
Gould, Edwin G.
Gould, Howard F.
Gould, Orrin E.
Gradberg, Ernest G.
Gragensky, Nathan
Graham, Wesley H.
Grant, Chester C.
Grant, William C.
Graue, A.
Gray, Herbert E.
Greeley, Ivan S.
Greenig, Merlin D.
Grefe, Theodore F.
Greupner, Fred H.
Grewe, Lewis E.
Grewe, William H.
Griffis, Gordon O.
Groom, Abe
Grossman, Herbert O.
Groth, Alfred E.
Groth, Herman A.
Groth, Walter H.
Guest, Clinton O.
Gundersley, Chris
Gustavson, Laurence
Haeckel, Chris A.
Hagen, Christ C.
Hall, Raymond B.
Hall, Robert C.
Hall, William F.
Hallgren, Frank H.
Hallstrom, Albert
Halterman, Earl
Hamblen, Clarence C.
Hanley, Lester E.
Hanneman, Phil. G.
Hansen, Christian
Hansen, Niels
Hansen, Peter C.
Hanson, Carl B.
Harder, Henry A.
Harnden, Chester L.
Harnden, Sidney P.
Haraldson, Ivar A.
Hartman, Elmer
Hartman, Martin F.
Hassing, Roy L.
Hastings, Charles E.
Hayworth, Werley J.
Heasley, John O.
Heft, Mathew
Heiges, David W.
Hein, Adolph H.
Helgilund, John
Helgilund, Nels
Helle, Clark
Helmke, Ruben C. R.
Hendrickson, Chris L.
Henton, Bernie C.
Herrmann, John M.
Herrmann, Siegfried F.
Hervey, Ray H.
Hextell, Bernard
Hildebrand, Carl
Hilgendorf, Emil W.
Hilken, William J.
Hill, Arthur A.
Hill, Ray M.
Hiller, Otto H.
Hillman, Edward J.
Hines, Cecil J.
Hines, John F.
Hines, Lyle W.
Hines, Theodore J.
Hines, William A.
Hines, William H.
Hinton, John H.
Hinz, John
Hinz, William C.
Hoffman, Albert E.
Hokanson, Wilhelm
Holden, Christian F.
Holden, John
Holden, Otto M.
Hollett, Willis
Holmstrom, Edward
Holtz, Roy
Hoover, Frederick L.
Houfer, Henry F.
Houfer, Martin T.
Houghtaling, And. L.
Howard, Fred E.
Howard, John L.
Howard, Joseph W.
Howard, Leo
Howard, Marshal I.
Howell, David S.
Hudson, Albert H.
Hudson, Clarence
Huemoellet, Carl A.
Huffman, John
Hughes, Harry O.
Hulbert, Loman T.
Hunt, Walter H.
Hunte, August F.
Hurt, Barney R.
Hybbert, William T.
Hyde, Lloyd E.
Hytry, Peter J.
Ireland, J. M.
Jacobsen, Nels C.
Jahn, John R.
James, Clifford
Jardine, Archie W.
Jeffries, Clair N.
Jeffries, Roy D.
Jensen, Anton
Jensen, Arthur P.
Jensen, Nels W.
Jernberg, Fridolph J.
Jernberg, Gus H.
Jernberg, Hjalmer E.
Jerrow, Robert J.
John, Talley E.
Johnson, Albert J.
Johnson, Arvid G.
Johnson, August W.
Johnson, Chris
Johnson, Clarence M.
Johnson, Donald M.
Johnson, Edward M.
Johnson, Fred J.
Johnson, Henry R.
Johnson, John
Johnson, John
Johnson, John W.
Johnson, Lawrence
Johnson, Oscar L.

Jokie, H. H.
Jones, Arthur
Jones, Ernest
Jones, Frank O.
Jones, Glenn A.
Jones, John E.
Jorgenson, Christian S.
Jorgensen, Eli M.
Jorgenson, Harry A.
Juhl, Chris H.
Kahler, Freddie H.
Kahler, Edward L.
Kahler, Harry H.
Kantack, Bennie P.
Kantack, Joseph
Kasperson, Louie M.
Kaminski, Frank
Keeler, William N.
Keith, Lester
Keithahn, Ralph D.
Kellander, Knute S.
Kellerman, William F.
Kelly, Edward P.
Kelly, James E.
Kelly, Thad E.
Kelz, Andrew C.
Kent, Clarence E.
Kennedy, Joseph A.
Kennedy, John P.
Kesler, Paul S.
Kessler, Frank
Kibbe, Lawrence E.
Kietzer, Edwin A.
Kilbride, Leo
Kitzerow, Elmer H.
Kleinschmidt, A. E.
Kleinschmidt, G. A.
Klenz, Walter F.
Klug, Paul C.
Klusendorf, Henry R.
Klusendorf, Herman F.
Knockenus, Fred
Knoll, Edward E.
Knoll, Fred J.
Knudsen, Knute C.
Knuth, William E.
Koch, John
Koch, Louis E.
Koenecke, Charlie
Koerner, William H.
Kolb, Otto H.
Korolewski, Stanley A.
Kotewa, Stanley E.
Kraft, George M.
Kramer, August E.
Kramer, Carl C.
Krause, Oswald O.
Kroenke, H. O.
Krueger, Chas. L.
Kreuger, Herman P.
Krumholz, Elbert E.
Krumholz, John
Krumholz, Louis J.
Krumwiede, Otto A.
Kruse, Claude J.
Kruse, Lloyd R.
Kruse, Vernon M.
Kuether, Herbert F.
Kuffel, Felix J.
Kujuwa, John
Kumle, Anton C.
Kuntz, Roy F.
Ladd, Edgar J.
Ladd, Sherman A.
Lade, Louis C.
La Due, Jay B.
Lande, Elmer D.
Landsteiner, Joseph
Lane, Ertle C.
Langeland, Henry O.
Lappin, Basil F.
Lappin, Cletus C.
Larsen, George A.
Larsen, Holger A.
Larsen, Nels E.
Larson, Soren V.
Larson, Albin F.
Larson, Albert H.
Larson, Carl
Larson, Hjalmar
Larson, Milton J.
Larson, Olaf A.
Larson, Oscar H.
Lasker, Max M.
Lasker, Milton
Lavrence, Edward G.
Lauer, Louis J.
Laursen, Christ
Leffingwell, Elmer J.
Lee, Gisle J.
Lee, Royal E.
Lehman, Edward G.
Leibfried, Frank M.
Lemke, Albert
Lemke, Otto L.
Leng, Leor E.
Leonard, LaVere
Lesch, Arthur C.
Levik, Reinert
Lewellen, Harvie R.
Lewis, Cecil
Lewis, Ralph W.
Lidtke, Edwin A.
Lindel, Emil
Lindell, Harry G.
Lintelman, W. F. J.
Livingston, James V.
Lockard, Lloyd C.
Lofstedt, Einar S.
Loomer, Herbert D.
Looney, Louis K.
Lorig, Fred M.
Loring, Ray S.
Lowe, R. C.
Lubenow, Fred H.
Luedtke, Gustav H.
Luedtke, Henry W.
Lundberg, Carl A.
Lundgren, Paul W.
Lyons, Andrew M.
Maass, William B.
Maday, Constantine M.
Maday, Frank S.
Madge, Charles H.
Madsen, Andrew M.
Magnuson, Fred A.
Magnuson, George H.
Maillard, Julius M.
Malmen, John
Malo, Herbert H.
Malherek, Joseph
Malherek, Peter E.
Malherek, Robert M.
Mangun, George R.
Mangun, Gordon J.
Marley, Ernest L.
Martens, George H.
Martin, Edwin
Martin, Jake
Maschoff, Arthur H.
Maschoff, Paul A.
Masters, William C.
Matson, Charles C.
Matson, Sidney S.
Matthias, August E.
Mattoon, Arthur E.
Mauris, Joseph C.
McCarron, Basil W.
McCarron, Millard A.
McCormick, Ralph
McCotter, William J.
McCune, Robert H.
McDermott, George H.
McDonough, Bart E.
McFarland, Harry M.
McIalwain, Clarence L.
McMahon, Frank L.
McMurtry, Orlo L.
McNea, Percy L.
McNerney, John L.
Meddy, Arthur
Memborg, Anthony
Meyer, Alvin H.
Meyer, August
Meyer, August L.
Meyer, Carl A.
Meyer, Fred W.
Meyer, Harry C.
Meyer, William C.
Meyer, William H.
Michelsen, Alfred W.
Mikelson, Helmer
Milbrandt, Alvin P.
Milbrandt, Edward C.
Milbrandt, Edwin B.
Miller, Bert W.
Miller, Cecil E.
Miller, Harry E.
Miller, Harold G.
Miller, Henry F.
Miller, John A.
Miller, L. L.
Miller, Leslie M.
Miller, Lyle B.
Miller, Ralph D.
Miller, William H.
Miller, William R.
Minick, Roy W.
Minor, Harry H.
Mitchell, James C.
Mittelstedt, Alfred
Moeller, Alvin E.
Molesky, John
Moody, Truman M.
Monk, Otto O.
Moore, Howard R.
Moore, John L.
Moore, Virgil E.
Moore, Wilbur C.
Moore, William H.
Morgan, Alfred L.
Morrow, James G.
Murray, Donovan D.
Murray, George G.
Musser, Clair W.
Mussman, Vernon C.
Myers, Frank A.
Myhr, Henry
Narum, Oscar G.
Nassen, Adolph J.
Nelson, Arthur E.
Nelson, Arthur J.
Nelson, Arthur M.
Nelson, Oscar L.
Nelson, Victor R.
Neunschwander, Albert
Neumann, Henry J.
Neumann, Theodore F.
Nielsen, Albert
Nielsen, Christian J.
Nielsen, Holger
Nielsen, Louis
Nielsen, Otto
Nielsen, William
Nicholson, Edof
Niss, Henry F.
Nolte, Harold H.
Nordhausen, August H.
Nordhausen, Ernest A.
Nottoson, Ole
Nowak, John M.
Nowak, Tony
Nugent, Edward A.
Nugent, Thomas J.
O'Conner, Frank M.
O'Donnell, Edward C.
Oles, Lennie L.
Oliver, Chauncey R.
Olsen, Abram C.
Olsen, Tore
Olson, Alfred
Olson, Adolph E.
Olson, Emmett H.
Olson, Erwin V.
Olson, Gust
Olson, Herman
Olson, John A.
Olson, John V.
Olson, L. E.
Olson, Richard A.
Olson, Thorkel V.
Oltman, Henry J.
Oltman, Oscar H.
Oltman, Willie H.
Oselius, Arthur
Ostgaard, Holger
Owen, Ira D.
Owen, William F.
Packard, Silas M.
Palmer, Clyde W.
Palmer, Major O.
Palmer, Ray G.
Palmer, Reuben W.
Parisch, Arthur
Park, Earl E.
Parker, Ora E.
Parsons, Harvey R.
Patche, Elmer J.
Patterson, Clarence L.
Pauling, Arthur
Payne, Aubrey C.
Payne, Cady L.
Payne, Floyd
Pearson, Jake
Pedersen, Cris
Pedersen, Iver C.
Pedersen, Jens S.
Perrin, Ernest L.
Persson, Einar
Perry, Lyle A.
Personius, Andrew S.
Personius, William C.
Personius, William H.
Persons, Lee
Peters, Albert A.
Petersen, Fred N.
Peterson, Albert O.
Peterson, Andrew
Peterson, Andrew
Peterson, Arthur J.
Peterson, August P.
Peterson, Carl O.
Peterson, Elmer C.
Peterson, George W.
Peterson, Gust O.
Peterson, Harry E.
Peterson, Hugh G.
Peterson, James
Peterson, Johannes A.
Peterson, John M.
Peterson, John P.
Peterson, Leslie A.

Peterson, Maurice P.
Peterson, Peter
Peterson, Peter B.
Peterson, Peter E.
Peterson, Peter J.
Pew, Ellsworth L.
Phifer, Earl E.
Pieper, Albert H.
Pietrowiak, William J.
Piltz, George E.
Pixler, Marvin H.
Plumhoff, Louis F.
Pondorf, Frank
Poole, William H.
Pope, Buel
Pope, Percy
Poplowski, Ole
Popp, William A.
Poppe, Walter C.
Porath, Fred W.
Porter, George W.
Porter, Robert E.
Powers, Wayne M.
Prafke, Frank A.
Price, William E.
Prindle, Ray L.
Prindle, Wayne C.
Pruisner, Anton
Pruisner, Henry
Pufahl, Herman H.
Pulver, Edbert L.
Quade, Otto A.
Quade, William G.
Quien, Carl B.
Quinn, Roswell J.
Raforth, August
Ratledge, Stanley I.
Redman, Franz H.
Reickley, Joseph J.
Reiman, Frederick O.
Reinke, Bert H.
Reinke, Herbert G.
Reinke, William A.
Reiter, Alfred W.
Reiter, Julius A.
Rettke, Charles D.
Rettke, Edward A.
Rettke, Henry A.
Reutter, Glen A.
Reynolds, Sanford W.
Richardson, Walter B.
Riedel, Otto H.
Rice, Ira J.
Riddell, Walter N.
Riegel, Samuel C.
Ringgenberg, Lloyd M.
Rippel, Arthur
Rippel, William
Roark, Arthur
Roberts, Bennie
Roebbeke, Fredk. W. H.
Roebke, Harvey R.
Rosenfeldt, Louis O.
Rono, Julius B.
Rosa, Harry C.
Rosen, Gust A.
Rosenberg, Robert A.
Rosenberg, William C.
Rosenwinkel, Adolph J.
Ross, Harold O.
Ross, Leo L.
Rosskopf, Irvin W.
Roth, William
Rouse, Chester W.
Rowley, Leonard R.
Ruby, Peter
Running, Josef E.
Running, Martin
Russenberger, Wm. R.
Sackett, Clarence L.
Sager, Ellsworth M.
Sager, John E.
Saggau, Henry A. C.
Salisbury, John C.
Salisbury, Martin L.
Salzman, Otto G.
Samuelson, David B.
Sansen, Cal G.
Sauck, Carl A.
Sawyer, Robert I.
Saxon, Henry R.
Saxton, George R.
Scearcy, Guy E.
Schaefer, George H.
Schall, Fred
Scharpf, John
Scheff, Carl A. H.
Scheff, George H.
Schelmeski, Tony J.
Schendel, Leo A.
Scherer, Frank A.
Scherer, George V.
Schierkolk, William E.
Schlemme, Louis F.
Schlemme, Walter H.
Schlichting, Edward C.
Schlorff, William H.
Schmidt, Lester D.
Schmidt, Isadore L.
Schofield, George H.
Schow, Carter
Schroedel, John P.
Schultz, Emil
Schultz, Frederick W.
Schultz, Harry A.
Schultz, Henry W.
Schultz, William
Schulz, Albert W.
Schulz, John H.
Schumacher, Oscar H.
Schwartz, Gustaf J.
Scott, Christian
Scribner, John E.
Seifert, Leo J.
Seims, Charles
Senf, Fred H.
Senne, William H.
Serle, Esgar W.
Schaffer, Deed H.
Sharp, David C.
Sharp, Roy W.
Sheaman, Joseph F.
Sheely, LeRoy H.
Sheely, Fred R.
Sherman, Chauncey C.
Sherman, Edwin A.
Sherman, John C.
Sherman, Veder
Shoemaker, Charles E.
Shoemaker, Edgar E.
Short, Walter A.
Shumski, Joseph V.
Siemens, William J.
Simmering, Edw. H. H.
Simmons, Rollo E.
Simon, Peter W.
Simpson, Walter V.
Sisson, Ralph W.
Slater, Earl E.
Slaughter, Ira P.
Smith, Alfred E.
Smith, Charles E.
Smith, Clarence A.
Smith, H. N.
Smith, Percy M.
Smith, William H.
Snow, Earl
Sokoloski, Stanley J.
Solvorn, Albert
Sorensen, Alfred
Sorensen, Carl M.
Sorensen, Franklin L.
Speier, Kaiser
Speier, Stanley
Spencer, Michael J.
Sperry, Elmo B.
Sperry, Elmo G.
St. John, Ronald
Stachowiak, Michael L.
Stalk, William
Stefanski, John S.
Stefanski, Joseph
Stefanski, Mike
Steiner, Albert
Steiner, Frank J.
Stelter, Wilhelm
Stenstrum, Myron S.
Stenstrum, Roy W.
Stenzel, Albert W.
Stevens, George L.
Stewart, Warren
Stinchfield, Edwin C.
Stockdill, Donald S.
Storm, John C.
Stowe, Franklin K.
Stowe, Kenneth F.
Striemer, Bruno P.
Stromberg, Gustaf A.
Stromberg, Ray F.
Struble, Harry J.
Struck, Christian H.
Struck, William C.
Studer, Ralph P.
Stum, James G.
Stum, William R.
Sturgeon, William R.
Sturm, John W.
Sundberg, Fred
Sunderson, Ben
Sutter, Luke J.
Svoboda, George W.
Swanson, Claude N.
Swanson, Elof C.
Swanson, Ernest
Swanson, Grant O.
Swanson, Oliver C.
Swenberg, Leonard E.
Swenson, Carl J.
Swenson, Robert A.
Sweeney, Carol W.
Sweeney, James B.
Sweesy, Leo M.
Swift, Charles H.
Swift, Robert D.
Syverson, Severin
Szuberski, Joseph M.
Taber, Walter A.
Tallberg, Earl A.
Tanhoff, Philip A.
Tanner, Harold H.
Tanner, Roscoe W.
Taylor, George G.
Taylor, Harry S.
Taylor, Leonard
Taylor, Lowell J.
Tenhoff, Charles J.
Tenhoff, Marland J.
Tenhoff, William W.
Theobald, James F.
Theobald, Ralph V.
Thiede, Herman J.
Thiede, Martin W.
Thiemann, Emil G.
Thiemann, Ginter E.
Thomas, Evan A.
Thomas, Glen W.
Thompson, C. H.
Thompson, Cecil E.
Thompson, Glen J.
Thompson, Palmer M.
Thomsen, Edward
Thomsen, Leon C.
Thomsen, Ralph D.
Thyen, Peter
Tobin, John
Tolzman, Alfred
Traetow, William C.
Travis, Charley C.
Tricker, Arthur
True, Harry L.
True, John P.
Tsantioties, Athanasois (Tom Chantos)
Tyler, Glen
Tyler, James E.
Tyler, Lloyd J.
Utter, Bror A.
Utter, Gustaf W.
Voltmer, William
Voosen, Carl
Voosen, Fred C.
Voosen, Walter H.
Wallace, Glen L.
Wallerstedt, Carl H.
Walker, William C.
Ward, Otto
Ware, Harry
Warner, John A.
Watson, Noble D.
Weden, Walter
Weerts, Arnold
Wehrenberg, Henry C.
Wellcome, Carl
Wenberg, Clarence
Wendt, Emil A.
Werner, Edward H.
Werick, Charlie
Wernsman, Joseph F.
West, Arthur H.
Whelan, Harry
White, Frank F.
White, Fred H.
Whited, Fred
Whitsell, Arthur W.
Whitsell, William R.
Wiebe, Arthur G.
Wierschke, Herman A.
Wilkinson, Earl B.
Willette, Claude O.
Willette, David O.
Willette, John V.
Willmert, Orthwin B.
Winkelman, Herman J.
Winn, Lon H.
Winzenburg, Chas. P.
Witt, William C.
Wohlhueter, Earl M.
Wohlhueter, Merle H.
Wohlhuter, Arthur H.
Wohlhuter, Frederic A.
Wohlrabe, George W.
Wolford, Sidney A.
Wolford, William G.
Wolter, Harry
Woodling, Harry E.
Woodke, Arthur W.
Woolley, Wayne W.
Wright, Daniel
Yates, Ed.
Ystenes, Nicholai J.
Ystenes, Selmer
Zachariason, And. E.

Zachartason, Willie H.
Zaboroski, Frank
Zaboroski, Michael
Zeaske, Karl G.
Zehm, Roy D.
Zelker, George
Zierke, Roland H.
Zieske, Victor W.
Zoeller, Charley F.
Zoeller, John H.
Zoeller, William A.

NAVY

Appelquist, Carl W.
Arp, Leonard D.
Aukofer, Joseph M.
Austin, John
Austin, William W.
Baum, John C.
Benson, Martin
Blanck, Walter H.
Brandt, Clifford A.
Broom, William S.
Burns, Gustave A.
Burns, George M.
Carlson, Rufus G.
Chamberlain, Ray C.
Christianson, Clarence
Chute, Fred B.
Colvin, Oscar D.
Coult, Benjamin W.
Engeldorf, Lars J.
Erickson, Edward W.
Follett, Fred J.
Forstrom, William A.
Fox, Edward C.
Gemmell, Lloyd
Gradberg, Enoch W.
Gradberg, Eskil N.
Groth, Chester E.
Hart, Carrol H.
Hansen, Lucian J.
Helgeson, Gail P.
Horne, Alfred D.
Howell, Robert J.
Jensen, Fred
Jones, John
Jessen, Carl R.
Kauder, Wesley A.
Kendell, Earl G.
Keyes, Raymond E.
Kramer, William R.
Krost, Walter G.
Krumholz, Joseph A.
Langman, Harley A.
Larsen, Daniel E.
Larson, Charles W.
Lewis, Will
Lunde, Oscar H.
Madsen, Eddie P.
Marley, Isa H.
Marvin, Vincent
Moeller, Harry
Moore, Clarence R.
Needham, Melvin A.
Nelson, Fred J.
Nelson, George E.
Nicholson, William H.
Nonneman, Frank C.
Nordstrom, Carl A.
Olson, Knute O.
Olson, Wilford E.
Orbell, Harry G.
Packard, Dale H.
Peterson, Wallace E.
Roberts, Charles
Salzman, Walter H.
Sartorius, Charles
Speigler, Harry M.
Swanson, George R. A.
Swanson, John E.
Swearingen, Fred H.
Swearingen, John A.
Tanner, Chester O.
Thomas, James R.
True, Howard V.
VanBuskirk, Ira A.
Wade, Harold E.
Walker, Clarence A.
White, Robert E.
Williams, Charles O.
Williams, Chester A.
Wenberg, Walter E.
Winzenberg, Wm. H.
Wood, Rollo G.
Wollen, Richard H.
Youngdale, C. J.

MARINES

Allen, Clair H.
Allen, Thaddeus S.
Anderson, Axel
Bieth, Frank J.
Carey, Earl V.
Carey, Franklin P.
Carey, Walter H.
Carlson, Albert H.
Courtright, Vernon C.
Day, Stanley G.
Funk, Albert D.
Gilbert, Walter R.
Hartung, Walter H.
Hayworth, Purl G.
Hervey, Walter
Hiatt, Clyde H.
Holton, Arthur R.
Levin, David J.
Nugent, Roy
Olson, Oscar L.
Personius, Glen C.
Persson, Erick
Ridgway, Jobe M.
Smith, Henson A.
Stewart, Elmer
Stewart, Russel A.
Thomsen, Floyd
Tyler, William P.

IN CANADIAN ARMY

Griffiths, Dan W.
Nickerson, Arthur W.
Nielsen, Emanuel C.
Peterson, Edward N.
Price, Merlin G.
Sherman, Fernon S.
Smith, Leo E.
Walker, George R.

SERVICE WOMEN

Betz, Neven O.
Cory, Helen
Conklin, Francis
Dean, Marjorie L.
Edwards, Maya M.
Eglin, Elizabeth G.
Sieberg, Dorothy C.

Y. M. C. A.

Potter, George
Richardson, Ralph J.
Timms, Clarence J.
Wolfe, Horace E.

Honoring the Men Who Fought

A vivid page in the memories of all will be the recollections of the various farewell demonstrations accorded the successive increments of selected soldiers upon their departure for the training camps. Entrainment days were made county holidays when relatives and friends of the departing soldiers assembled in great numbers to do homage to those whose lives were being offered in the country's service.

The first great demonstration was held at the county seat on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917. There was no departure of troops on that date, the affair being designated as "Dedication Day" and arranged in honor of all the men then registered or to be registered in the selective draft and awaiting call. It was known that the first increment would be summoned at any time and Martin County people wanted her fighters to know that they were being backed to the limit by the "folks back home."

More than one half of the people of the county attended this initial demonstration. The account published in the daily press at the time is here quoted in part as accurately depicting the historic event:

"Coming in crowds from every township and population center in the county, more than ten thousand loyal Martin County citizens gathered at Fairmont Sunday, to observe the day dedicated to the men selected by Uncle Sam to defend the principles for which Old Glory stands, 'that the world might be made safe for democracy.'

"It was the greatest patriotic demonstration that Martin County has ever known. Even the children

were still, overawed by the stern solemnity of their parents, as the great crowd met at Sylvania Park in the afternoon to listen to the burning words from the impassioned speakers, who, speaking from the heart, with words of love and duty for country, but mirrored the sentiments of their listeners. The speakers were continually interrupted as the pent-up feelings of the audience broke out in loud and sustained applause.

"Gathering from every part of the county, the crowd came surging into the city early in the day. From Sherburn came nearly the entire population and their excellent band. Ceylon and Truman turned out en masse, headed by their bands. From Welcome, Dunnell, Triumph, Monterey, Granada and East Chain came loyal citizens anxious to be identified with the observance of the day.

"Most of the churches of the county omitted their regular Sunday morning services to permit the people to devote the day entirely to the dedication exercises.

"A parade formed at 11 o'clock and marched through the business section of the city to Sylvania Park, where the exercises were held. For fifteen blocks along the line of march the walks were crowded to the curb with onlookers and at times they surged into the street so densely as to interfere with the parade. The crowd cheered as the country's defenders marched past.

"Headed by the Ceylon band the parade included Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., under arms and fully equipped. (This unit was then in service and in camp at the Martin County fair grounds.) The second division was headed by the Fairmont band and included Co. B of the Fairmont Home Guard, who appeared for the first time in new uniforms and equipment. The third division, led by the Truman band, included the selective service men for whom the event was especially arranged, also twenty young women uniformed as Red Cross nurses. The fourth division, with the Sherburn band, was composed of the Boy Scouts of Welcome and Truman.

"Following the parade a picnic dinner was held at the park, participated in by thousands. Basket dinners for the selected men were furnished by a committee selected from the different parts of the county.

"Attorney Paul C. Cooper of Truman presided and introduced the speakers. In words with the true patriotic ring he explained the purpose of the gathering and prepared the audience for the eloquent words to follow from the other speakers.

"Rev. H. O. Thompson, pastor of the Methodist church at Welcome, offered a prayer which breathed the highest patriotic sentiments.

"The first speaker was J. A. Everett, one of the county's first advocates of patriotism above all else. Mr. Everett is a veteran of the Civil War and from the depth of his experience in battles and camp gave the men who go forth to battle for their country, as he went forth in his youth to uphold the flag, much good advice.

"County Attorney Albert R. Allen surpassed his usual eloquent efforts in the cause for which the people of the United States were united. Hon. Julius E. Haycraft whipped the patriotism of the crowd to white heat. His definition of loyal and disloyal citizens met with favor among his listeners and his words will ring in the ears of his hearers for many a day.

"Hon. L. C. Hodgson (Larry Ho) of St. Paul, was the concluding speaker, and found the crowd responsive to every word and gesture. Like the other speakers he spoke from the depth of his heart and not a word of his masterly address escaped his hearers."

The county's first drafted men assembled in Fairmont on Sept. 21, 1917, and were then formally inducted into active service. On the afternoon of that day not only the selected men, their families and friends, but hundreds of citizens generally, assembled at the court house grounds as the first of our selective service men took the oath that made them the nation's defenders for the duration of the war, be it months or years. After the men were inducted J. A. Everett, E. H. Nicholas and Judge E. C. Dean were successively called on to address the assemblage and, more particularly, the newly created soldiers. Their stirring, patriotic and eloquent orations were received by the soldiers and the assembled crowd with unbounded enthusiasm.

The selected men were the guests of the city of Fairmont that night and were feted and entertained without limit. Everything was theirs. Theater parties, dinners, in every way that friends could devise, courtesy and honor were shown them.

Departure was early in the morning of Sept. 22. The train left promptly at 7 o'clock. Long before that hour the city was filled with people to express final honor, to say a last good-bye to the departing soldiers. A parade was formed, headed by the Fairmont band, to escort the men to the depot. Co. E and the Home Guard company marched as an escort of honor. At least 5,000 people were at the station to bid the boys farewell and Godspeed.

As the first troop train bore away the departing sons and brothers brave smiles and what were intended for cheerful and cheering phrases could not conceal the aching hearts nor withhold the scalding tears. All felt that among the seventy fine, stalwart young men there were some who would not return, others whose limbs and bodies would be torn by shot and shell and lungs seared by the hellish, torturing gas clouds of the enemy. These fears were well founded. Five of the men who departed with brave hearts and noble purposes found soldiers' graves. A score returned months later with the marks of wounds or the effects of the cruel gas fastened upon them forever.

The crowd remained on the platform, waving flags, hands and handkerchiefs so long as the train remained in sight. Then, heavy hearted, yet content, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends, turned homeward to patiently face that most anguishing of all war experiences, the long and weary waiting until the son or brother or sweetheart shall again return or his battle fate be learned.

The scenes and experiences of that first leave-taking were repeated again and again, until it had been enacted eighteen times under similar conditions. Then on the very day before still another detachment was to depart came the armistice.

As war's stern and grim reality grew with the passing of the months there was no diminution of the patriotic fervor and wild enthusiasm with which the men were hailed as they left "for the front." Always the same inspiration, the same splendid demonstration of the spirit that "we are with you, boys," attended the men. If anything the cumulative effect of such repeated scenes made the later leavetakings more impressive, more earnest, than the first.

It may be that the home people did not and do not fully realize how greatly these farewell expressions contributed to make easier the hard lot of the soldier in the training camp, in strange environment, on foreign shores, at the battle front; how recollections thereof sustained morale, made hardship and suffering easier to bear, and made the soldier willing to suffer and die if need be for his home and his country, to convince him that such homes and such a country were abundantly worth the supreme sacrifice. To reflect that "the folks back home" do think of their soldiers and that the splendid sentiments expressed in the leavetaking were with them to the end was one of the things that made our soldiers and sailors invincible—the peers of all others.

CHAPTER V.

Martin County Public Safety Association

Martin County War Board.

The successful functioning of the various war activities in Martin County and throughout Minnesota generally was due, second only to the patriotic spirit of our people, to the magnificent work of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, with its sub-organizations in each county, popularly referred to as the "War Board."

The Martin County Public Safety Association was organized as a local branch of the State Public Safety Commission, and, like the parent body, vested with extraordinary powers to cope with any situation that might arise out of the war.

Minnesota was the first state in the Union to recognize the fact that in order to fully utilize the nation's resources of patriotism, material and men, the closest co-operation between the federal authority and the various state governments was imperative.

Accordingly on April 23, 1917, two weeks after the declaration of war, the Minnesota legislature passed the law creating and financing the Commission of Public Safety and defining its powers and duties. The example thus set was speedily followed by the other states. The enabling clause of the Minnesota law provides that the Commission shall

> "do all acts and things necessary or proper so that the military, civil and industrial resources of the state may be most efficiently applied toward maintenance of the defense of the state and nation and toward the successful prosecution of such war * * * and shall aid the government of the United States in protecting and defending said government and the people thereof and their property."

One million dollars was appropriated to carry out the work required of the Commission. Of this amount $488,337.78 was by legislative enactment required to be paid as additional compensation to the enlisted men of Minnesota who served on the Mexican border in 1916. This left available for the Commission's use $511,662.22. How economically its affairs were managed is shown by the fact that on Jan. 1, 1919, when the work was practically finished, the Commission still had on hand $252,018.23. The vast amount of work the state organization and its county auxiliaries accomplished at so small expense was due to the patriotic service rendered by the members, at great personal sacrifice, without financial compensation to the amount of a single penny.

Governor Burnquist, acting promptly under the law, appointed the following men as members of the state commission: Governor Burnquist and Attorney General Lyndon A. Smith, acting as ex-officio members:

C. H. March, Litchfield, vice-chairman.
J. F. McGee, Minneapolis, military affairs.
C. W. Ames, St. Paul, civic affairs.
John Lind, Minneapolis, labor.
A. C. Weiss, Duluth, publicity.
John S. Pardee, secretary.

Later, due to the resignations of Messrs. Ames, Lind and Pardee, Thomas E. Cashman of Owatonna and H. W. Libby of St. Paul were appointed on the Commission, Mr. Libby becoming secretary. Lyndon A. Smith, attorney general, died March 5, 1918. His successor, Clifford L. Hilton, became a member in his stead. Offices were maintained at the old state capitol, St. Paul. More than one hundred meetings were held, the commissioners serving without pay.

The Commission began its labors within a week of the passage of the law bringing it into being. By the end of December, 1919, its work was practically finished and it was able to report its performances throughout the trying period in great detail to the governor.

CLIFFORD E. JONES

Chairman Martin County Public Safety Association. Life-long resident of Martin County. Had two sons in service, one of whom lost his life.

Organization of the Martin County branch of the Safety Commission, officially described as the Martin County Public Safety Association but popularly spoken of as the County War Board, began May 28, 1917, when Clifford E. Jones of Fairmont was commissioned a director by Gov. Burnquist. A single director was selected in each county of the state and the work of organizing the several counties left in their hands. Mr. Jones was selected for this highly important position after thorough investigation of his fitness for such service. It may be here remarked that he acquitted himself of his arduous and oftentimes unpleasant duties in a manner that proved the wisdom of the selection.

June 13, 1917 the county directors were assembled at the state capitol and took the initial steps for perfecting the county organizations. Upon the return of Mr. Jones the task of selecting and organizing the Martin County branch was actively taken up. The first meeting was held at Fairmont on June 15th. Organization was rapid and there was soon effected a plan so complete and effective that it was utilized in organizing many of the other counties. The State Safety Commission commended the Martin County branch as the first and most completely and efficiently organized in the state.

The perfected Martin County organization included the following officers and committees. Many of the members had sons in the service. Others enlisted themselves later in the war.

Chairman—Clifford E. Jones, Fairmont.
Secretary—J. T. Swearingen, Fairmont.
Treasurer—Charles E. Landin, Sherburn.

Executive Committee.

Louis J. Hinton, Truman, Chairman Liberty Loan.
Julius E. Haycraft, Fairmont, Chairman America First.
Rev. Albert E. Fillmore, Fairmont, Chairman Red Cross.
Horace E. Wolfe, Fairmont, Chairman War Savings. Prof. Wolfe resigned to enter service as a Y. M. C. A. secretary and was succeeded by John H. Grill, Fairmont.

JAMES T. SWEARINGEN

Secretary Martin County Public Safety Association. Resident of Martin County since 1860. Had two sons in service.

DeForrest Ward, Fairmont, chairman Y. M. C. A.
John Wolf, Fairmont, chairman Knights Columbus.
Albert R. Allen, county attorney, Fairmont.
William S. Carver, sheriff and member Martin County Draft Board, Fairmont.
William Vollrath, chairman board of county commissioners, Dunnell, Minn.
Fred W. Betz, postmaster, Fairmont, Minn.
C. J. Timms, county superintendent, Fairmont, food administrator. Mr. Timms later entered service as a Y. M. C. A. secretary and was succeeded by S. A. McCarthy and he by Arza R. Fancher, judge of probate court, Fairmont.
Alex Grant, Fairmont, fuel administrator.
Frank A. Day, Fairmont.
J. C. Musser, Rutland township.
George W. Bulock, Fraser township.
Fred C. Gould, Fairmont township.
Richard A. Murray, Rolling Green township.
Leo A. Milow, county commissioner, Tenhassen township.
Frank Nowicki, Silver Lake township.
John Burns, Fairmont.
Harry H. Canright, captain Home Guards, Fairmont.
Charles E. Coleman, Civil War veteran, Fairmont.
Clarence L. Blanchar, Fox Lake township.
Oscar L. Larson, Jay township.
John Carlson, Elm Creek township.
Frank H. Wherland, Welcome.
O. W. Kinney, Manyaska township.
Robert W. Stewart, Ceylon.
James D. Griggs, Truman (Civil War veteran).
Mons Olson, Westford township.
Lever E. Champine, Lake Belt township.
James Prouty, Granada.
John Maxwell, Center Creek township.
James T. McNerney, Pleasant Prairie township.
Charles L. Larson, Lake Fremont township.
John A. Linder, Dunnell.
H. P. Deneen, Triumph.
L. W. Steele, Cedar township.
Harry Sheppard, Galena township.
John H. Hagen, Ormsby.
Peter Wartman, Monterey.
Walter W. Adams, Nashville.

Labor Committee.

R. W. Stewart, Ceylon.
C. E. Landin, Sherburn.
F. H. Wherland, Welcome.
L. J. Hinton, Truman.
Geo. E. Brockman, Triumph.
B. A. Burton, Granada.
J. A. Linder, Dunnell.
Peter Wartman, Monterey.
William Doyle, East Chain.
Clifford E. Jones, Fairmont.

Marketing Committee.

Clifford E. Jones, Fairmont.
E. F. Lawrence, Fairmont.
John W. Allison, Fairmont.
John Gerber, Welcome.
John Roebke, Sherburn.
George Winzenberg, Granada.
John H. Sprague, Northrop.
Christian Scott, Truman.
(Mr. Scott enlisted later.)
Robert W. Nelson, East Chain.
Peter Wartman, Monterey.
George E. Brockman, Triumph.
D. C. Pasely, Ceylon.
C. Linus Peterson, Dunnell.

WILLIAM S. CARVER

Sheriff of Martin County. Was also major in Motor Corps Reserve and member of Draft Board. Born in Martin County.

When complete organization of the county was effected every war activity was covered. This was accomplished by the appointment of a chairman in each precinct for each department. The men thus appointed, together with the officers and executive committee, constituted the county War Board. In

addition to the foregoing names it included the following members, each chairman in his precinct of his particular branch with authority to appoint such precinct members as he deemed necessary to serve under him.

Precinct War Boards.

There were seven chairmen appointed in each precinct. They were designated respectively as chairmen of the Liberty Loan, Public Safety, Red Cross, America First, War Savings, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus. In the appended roster the names in each precinct are arranged in the foregoing order:

City of Fairmont: Wm. Hay, Harry H. Canright, H. P. Edwards, Ned R. Bomboy, John F. Haeckel, Edward R. Flygare, Thomas A. Lawler.

Sherburn: A. G. T. Broun, Charles E. Landin, J. C. Salisbury, John L. Roebke, Charles Grill, J. C. Flygare, George Ellis.

Welcome: E. W. Halkney, Frank H. Wherland, H. H. Sartorius, John W. Wolford, O. P. Miller, Lewis Wilkinson, Bernard Mamer.

Truman: A. M. Hinton, Louis J. Hinton, G. M. Seaburg, S. S. Rector, Theo. C. Radde, George E. Foster, Walter Damm.

Ceylon: S. G. Barnett, Robert W. Stewart, Frank M. Sill, H. A. Saggau, J. R. Huston, A. E. Alton, Claude F. Follett.

Granada: Eli Boudrye, James Prouty, George Winzenburg, Dr. W. H. Gaugh, A. B. Jardine, Ben. L. Eglin, Charles Johnson.

Dunnell: M. M. Sorensen, E. A. Cooper, John A. Linder, August Wenberg, Miss Ellen Swanson, Frank A. Sandin, Carl G. Appelquist.

Triumph: C. L. Blakeley, James Meehan, A. A. Harris, Geo. E. Brockman, Sam Olander, Silas P. Pope, G. Umhoeffer.

Monterey: Dr. J. A. Butz, Peter Wartman, W. A. Rhoads, E. W. Dushinske, Sam Olander, P. C. Reding, Joseph Casey.

ALBERT R. ALLEN

County Attorney. Born at Fayette County, Iowa, 1863. Resident of Martin County since 1900. Had two sons in service.

Ormsby: R. H. Mueller, H. M. Vagstad, Olaus Syverson.

East Chain: Peter Jensen, Wm. Dahl, O. G. Rowley, William Doyle, Charles Ternberg, Robert W. Nelson, John Maday.

Pleasant Prairie: Chas. E. Thate, James T. McNerney, George Sullivan, Maynard Carlson, Arthur D. Loring, Henry O. Oscarson, Leo Daly.

Center Creek: John R. Maxwell (Liberty Loan and Public Safety), Orville Hatch, Chas. E. Davison, Ernest Dalton, G. V. Cotherman, Mike Kusick.

Nashville: R. S. Patchin, Walter W. Adams, H. M. Hall, A. M. Boler, Roy Duncanson, Alex W. Watson, Frank Brady.

Silver Lake: John Nowicki, John Pytleski, F. J. Nowicki, Thomas Maday, R. H. Keithahn, Dan. Harris, John Pytleski.

Fairmont Township: F. J. Lowe, Fred C. Gould, Simon Santee, George E. Rosa, Fred Dickinson, Addison T. Crowther, John Bulfer.

EDWARD R. FLYCARE

Clerk of Court. Member Executive Committee of War Board. Born in 1871 and came to Martin County same year.

Rutland: Wm. R. Boyce, Joe C. Musser, Fred Snyder, John H. Sprague, A. C. Becker, Claude Axford, N. G. Streit.

Westford: David A. Sargent, Mons Olson, Henry Huttemeier, Emil Draegert, George Jurgenson, Willis Ryder, F. H. Jahnke.

Tenhassen: Leo A. Milow (Liberty Loan and Public Safety) Guy M. Sill, Wm. Plath, Frank F. Peters, Sven Nilsson, Frank Landsteiner.

Rolling Green: James Lamperd, Richard A. Murray, Wilbur G. Brown, Raymond Steelsmith, George Mussman, William E. Allen, Frank Seibert.

Fraser: Julius C. Behrens, George Bulock, George Goetz, G. C. Thompson, G. H. Nolte, Herman Brodt, Peter Carney.

Waverly: Andrew Levik, Harry Sheppard, Gus Johnson, Ole Williamson, Carson Harber, P. J. Peterson, Martin Helvig.

Lake Belt: William Gray, Lever E. Champine, Wilber W. Wiltse, Fred Nassen, Decatur C. Paseley, E. C. Headley, O. W. Stallcop.

Manyaska: Robert Borchardt, O. W. Kinney, F. O. Paup, Frank Ammann, Theodore Kahler, Prentiss D. Worthley, John Mauris.

Fox Lake: Philip Wohlhuter, Clarence L. Blanchar, Gerhart Leuhr, Herman J. Davey, F. H. Spielman, David Soper, H. P. Deneen.

Galena: Fred W. Carter, John H. Hagen, Carl Anderson, Charles Krueger, Ralph H. Worthley, Henry Drewes, C. H. Christianson.

Lake Fremont: A. W. Linder, Charles L. Larson, J. R. Woods, Wm. Vollrath, C. Linus Peterson, Marion Silcox, Peter Kriebs.

Jay: Reed C. Alsworth, Oscar L. Larson, Geo.

Lucke, Henry Kuntz, Elmer H. Peterson, J. M. Gemmill, John Eisenmenger.

Elm Creek: Wm. Holtz, John Carlson, Bert Wellcome, Wm. Grill, John Terveer, John Rohwedder, John Terveer.

Cedar: Dick Rabbe, John Olson, Hans C. Josten, A. C. Martin, Carl Sjogren, A. J. Peterson, Richard Burke.

The work of the State and County Public Safety Associations were closely related and to a considerable extent may be considered together. The orders of the State Commission, which had the full force and effect of law, were carried out by the county organizations.

The first imperative task of the Commission was to maintain public peace and order, to protect the moral and bodily health of our soldiers and the people in general, to check or suppress all efforts interfering with the mobilization of the man power of the state or hampering full and free co-operation with the national government. An initial step was to establish a "dry zone" around Ft. Snelling, an

FREDERICK W. BETZ

Postmaster and member of Executive Committee of War Board. Born in Wisconsin in 1856. Had a daughter in Red Cross Service.

important mobilization center. Saloons were also closed in a dangerous section of Minneapolis and the Commission dealt drastically with the liquor traffic, which still persisted in some parts of Minnesota and was speedily recognized as a menace to the nation's interests. The State Commission issued in all 59 orders, of which 21 had to do with some phase of the liquor traffic. Two of these dealt specifically with conditions in Martin county.

Order No. 10 was promulgated on Sept. 17, 1917. There were saloons at two points in Martin county, Ceylon and Welcome. On the initiative of the County War Board, and after investigation, it was found that the sale of liquor at these points, as it was then conducted, interfered with the production of food and with the health and good habits of the soldiers of the national army and militia. It was shown by numerous complaints that these saloons retarded the military, civil and industrial resources, not only of Martin county and Minnesota, but in neighboring states. Order No. 10 directed that all liquor sold must be drunk on the premises and restricted the hours of sale, the bars being allowed to keep open from 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. It was provided that any violation would operate to cancel the licenses of the saloon keepers.

Under these drastic regulations saloons at Welcome voluntarily quit business when their licenses expired in June, 1918. However at Ceylon the bars continued in business until finally wiped out by Order No. 47 on Sept. 24, 1918. It was recited that "the provisions of Order No. 10 have been and are habitually violated and set at naught" and the penalty clause was invoked, closing said saloons for the period of the war. Investigation showed an immense liquor business at Ceylon. One of the three saloons handled 6,290 cases of beer and 75 tons of hard liquor April 1 to July 31, 1917.

This act closed the last saloon in the county, none having since reopened as the county voted dry under the county option law on Aug. 6, 1918, the measure taking effect six months later.

Another early act of the Commission was an order creating the Minnesota Home Guard and Motor Corps Division, both of which had exceptionally efficient units in Martin county, organized under the direction of the County War Board. Special peace officers known as rural guards were also authorized, these having all the powers of constables. A large number were appointed in this county.

Other activities and departments created and directed by the State Safety Commission and made operative here through the county branch were food production and conservation, a labor bureau, a marketing department, fair grain prices and grading, farm labor and crop census, greater utilization of fish as food supply, the production of iron ore, the securing of labor and industrial amity, regulations to restrict the increasing cost of living, fuel conservation, registration of all aliens, welfare of Minnesota soldiers and their dependents, regulation of new banks and public improvements, forest fire protection, emergency relief in tornados and forest fires at Tyler and in northern Minnesota, Americanization, suppression of disloyalty, and other minor matters. It will be readily seen from this wide scope of activities that great demands were made upon the county war board.

In the registration of aliens it was found that there were resident in Minnesota 225,000 persons without citizenship, of whom about 200 were registered in Martin county. Nearly all of these were owners of property and enjoying all the benefits of citizenship without carrying any of its responsibilities. In Martin county the greater part of such aliens sought the first opportunity to acquire or complete their citizenship.

The importance of the work of American women in war activities was fully recognized by the commission. This department was under an executive committee of sixteen prominent women of the state. This committee was authorized by the National Council of Defense to act as the Minnesota unit of the national women's war organization. Mrs. W. R. Diment of Fairmont was chosen to head the work in Martin county.

The women's work included many important activities. Among them were intensive organization under which every family was listed with reference to nationality, industrial relationship, church, school, etc., including also a record of the contributions to liberty loan, war savings, Red Cross and other war matters. This tabulation was of great assistance in drives for funds for war purposes and in other ways. Food conservation was naturally a highly important part of the women's organization, which obtained thousands of signatures to and compliance with the "Hoover pledge" promising family economy in the use of essential foods. Training classes were conducted in war cooking and other economic measures which tended to the immediate benefit of the nation and the permanent betterment of living conditions in many homes.

Child conservation, public health, Americanization, patriotic education, nurses' drives, welfare of women in industry and other vital matters engaged the attention of the women war workers. In the liberty loans the women assisted nobly and one fourth of the subscriptions are credited to women. It was of course in the great war work of the Red Cross that women's activity was most emphasized. This was distinctly their sphere and in it every loyal woman of the state took an active part, giving liberally of her time to do knitting, sewing and other handiwork.

The state commission as a part of its office routine gave attention to 682 sedition cases, 331 violations of liquor laws or regulations, 226 complaints against dance halls, 208 violations of the "work or fight order," 118 complaints of interference with the liberty loans, 174 complaints relative to the teaching of German in the schools of the state. Many of these complaints came from Martin county and the local war board was vitally concerned in getting proper correction, adjudication or penalties.

A great mass of educational literature was distributed both directly and through the press of the state. A press bureau was maintained that supplied a weekly service to every newspaper and a large part of this was used regularly by the papers of unquestioned loyalty. Many thousands of men and women visited the state headquarters and hundreds the county headquarters to present complaints or to seek advice or help. In this way much information was received as to dependents of men in the service, food hoarding, outcropping of disloyalty and many other matters with appropriate action following.

Much attention was given to law enforcement. It was rightly assumed that the commission had the right, in the public interest, to use the strong arm of force to suppress disloyalty, prevent wastage of men and material and preserve public order. It not only assumed that right but did not hesitate to act.

In this branch of its work the war board aimed not only to jail or otherwise punish individual traitors but to make malefactors generally realize that many things which in peace times would be insignificant were serious in war times and to hearten loyal men and women with the thought that the state was backing them up in their endeavors with a fearless and properly equipped organization, given extraordinary war-time powers.

The report of the Minnesota Public Safety Association (Dec. 31, 1918) discussing the Association's activities in the suppression of disloyalty, analyzes a condition that applies in Martin county as fully as elsewhere in the state. The report says:

"Today we are at the close of a successful war and our people are unitedly welcoming their returning sons and brothers, or honoring the heroes among them who died for their country's cause in a foreign land. It is hard in such an environment and at such a time to realize the indifference, pacifist sentiment and even opposition to the war which prevailed in some parts of Minnesota two years ago.

"Even before Congress declared war many of our people, irrespective of their racial origins or affiliations, appreciated the significance of the contest in Europe, and were openly and heartily in favor of our entering the war. But this was by no means true of all our people. Some of them at first could not see why we should get into it at all. There are several explanations of this. Many of our people did not understand the principles governing ocean traffic nor grasp the paramount importance of maintaining the rights of the country and its citizens under the established law of the sea. We live far from the coast and thousands of us had never seen the ocean or the big ships which sail on it. The sentiments of these people were reflected in the votes of some of Minnesota's representatives in the two houses of Congress on the McLemore resolution. Another explanation was the racial situation in the state. We had a population of about 2,000,000 by the 1910 census, and more than seventy per cent of these were either foreign born or of foreign parentage on one or both sides. Out of the two million nearly five hundred thousand were born in either Germany or Austria or were of German or Austrian parentage. There were many sections where the English language was not spoken and, in some cases, not understood; where the English language newspapers did not circulate, and where a foreign tongue was the medium of communication in church and school, in the home and in business relations.

"Thousands of these men of foreign origin, including those of German blood, favored the war before we got into it and after the declaration thousands of them, who had not before been in sympathy with our participating, promptly caught the spirit of the nation's war purposes, appreciated the consideration which forced us into the war, and became prominent and active in mobilization. But some of them were of another mind. A part of these had personal associations with Germany before the United States entered the war, and for this reason wanted Germany to win, and even after the United States entered the war, could not reconcile themselves to the thought of Germany's defeat. It was a shock to others of them who had themselves or whose fathers had come from Europe to escape from military service and the quarrels of dynasties, to see the United States drawn into the whirlpool of world politics. They opposed this before the declaration, and the attitude of some of them remained the same even after the declaration. The test of loyalty in war times is whether a man is wholeheartedly for the war and subordinates everything else to its successful prosecution. There were many in Minnesota in 1917 who were not loyal in this sense. Some of them were traitors, deserving of their fate which followed. Some of them were good citizens in most of the concerns of life and as long as this type of the disloyal thought and acted as individuals, no public danger attended their perverted attitude. The public danger came when the anti-war feeling assumed the shape of concerted and public propaganda, and it assumed this shape here in

FRANK A. DAY.

Editor of Fairmont Sentinel since 1874. Member of Executive Committee of War Board. Had two sons in service.

the spring and summer of 1917. The Minnesota men who were disloyal in the sense above defined then formed a constituency of considerable size and there appeared leaders and spokesmen to organize them and give expression to their opinions. Misinterpreting the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech and of the press, these leaders thought, or pretended to think, that even in war times they could properly oppose the government's policies in speech and writings. These leaders were of three classes: (1) Professional and theoretical pacifists who organized for a nation-wide anti-war campaign, the so-called People's Peace Council and similar bodies; (2) Men of pro-German traditions and sympathies, who were opposed to the war because Germany was one of the combatants. The troubles from this type of leaders showed themselves first most conspicuously in the Minnesota Valley, culminating in the New Ulm episode of July, 1917; (3) Professional politicians of the Socialist or Non-partisan league stamp, who sought to win votes at their country's cost by pandering to treasonable sentiment. The Commission undertook to kindle the back fires of patriotism among the rank and file of this ilk by devices already referred to. With the leaders it used the mailed fist."

In combatting and supressing disloyalty some of the more prominent actions in the state was the prevention, by order of Gov. Burnquist who at all times closely co-ordinated the executive function with that of the commission, of the national conference of the Peace Council at Minneapolis, September, 1917; preferred charges at Washington against pro-German newspapers and endeavored to have them excluded from the mails; instituted proceedings against the mayor, city attorney and others who sponsored the anti-draft demonstration in New Ulm, July, 1917; collated evidence against socialistic agitators and laid such evidence before the United States district attorney; cited the president of the Non-partisan League before the commission for examination; preferred charges against United States Senator La-Follette for his speech at St. Paul in September, 1917, and asked his expulsion; exercised a constant surveillance of public gatherings, some of which were prevented by force in Martin county, when their objects appeared to the war board to be seditionary, disloyal and calculated to hamper, hinder and harass the government in the prosecution of the war.

Again quoting from the Commission's official report there follows a summary of the factors that made and maintained Minnesota as a loyal commonwealth during the trying war period:

"The most powerful agency were the newspapers of the state, which with few exceptions struck and sustained a high tone of loyal agitation. The county officers performed duties outside their statutory obligations with real zeal and fidelity. The patriotic leagues, loyalty leagues, four minute men associations and other similar bodies were of great value in kindling the fires of patriotism. * * * Effective team work and union of efforts between all were secured and greater results for the public good achieved."

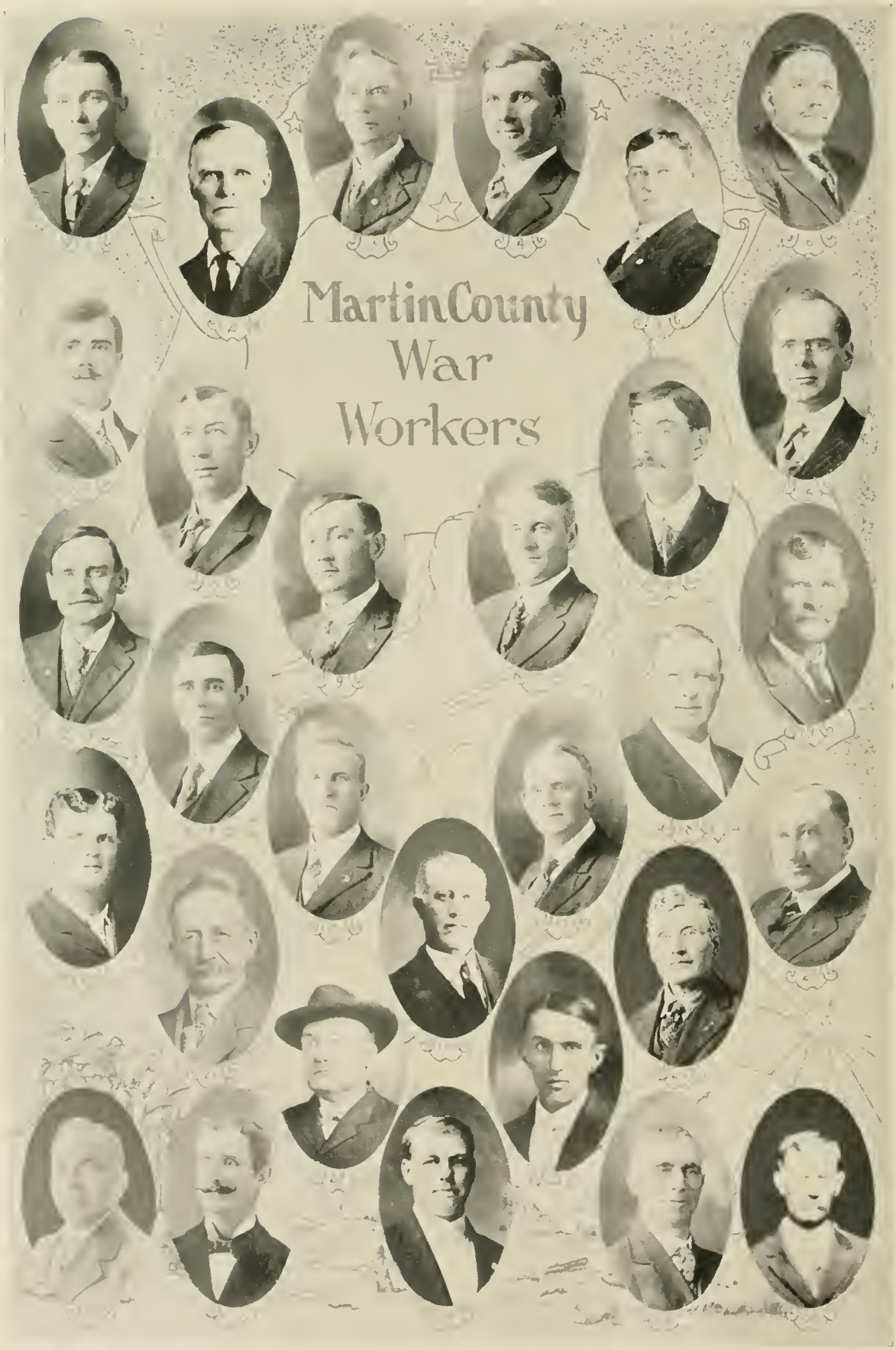
Ceaseless activity characterized the county War Board. It was on the job days, nights, Sundays. Its officers, executive committee and members were constantly ready to perform any duty asked of them. County headquarters were maintained in Fairmont at the offices of the chairman, Clifford E. Jones. During the more active months of the war period no day passed that there were not important matters to be dealt with. The board performed its duties fearlessly, conscientiously and patriotically. Due to the efficient organization and with the fullest cooperation of the precinct war boards in all parts of the county no situation arose that was not handled with expedition and thoroughness.

In one matter the board was specially fortunate. It at all times had the heartiest support and cooperation of a fearless and intensely loyal county attorney and sheriff. The former office was held by Albert R. Allen, who had two sons in service, and the latter by William S. Carver, who was also a member of the county draft board and an officer in the Motor Corps. To what extent a tendency to disloyalty in some sections was curbed through the prompt and often drastic measures taken by these two officials cannot be accurately approximated. They fully realized that the country was at war, that disloyalty and treason to some extent existed and if allowed to show itself without prompt suppression serious trouble would ensue. Sedition and unlawful assembly statutes and war measures were therefore vigorously enforced. There were a considerable number of prosecutions and convictions, details of which may well be omitted at this time though those convicted will be held objects of obloquy and scorn so long as they remain personally or in the memory of loyal citizens residents of Martin county.

On one occasion use of the rural guards was invoked. June 8, 1918, a meeting was advertised in the northwestern part of the county by an organization considered disloyal. The principal address was to have been given by a candidate for governor of Minnesota, whose vote at the November election of the same year was an accurate "loyalty map" of the county. Sheriff Carver was ordered to use whatever force was necessary to prevent the meeting. More than 1,000 persons assembled. The sheriff, deputies and many of the rural guards, under arms, were present. As soon as the speaker undertook to address the crowd he and other ringleaders were arrested. Trouble was narrowly averted but despite hot-headed acts by one or two law and order prevailed. It is but fair to state that many in the assemblage were loyal, being attracted by curiosity to the meeting.

Following each of the four liberty loans there were complaints of persons who either actually obstructed the work by disloyal utterances and teachings or refused to subscribe their allotted amounts. The same thing was true in drives for Red Cross, united welfare and other funds. In the third and fourth loans especially, the war board being then vested with extraordinary powers by the Public Safety Association, there were large numbers of reluctant and obstinate bond buyers summoned before the board. In each case there was careful investigation and if found financially able the recalcitrant was forced to take bonds in proportion to his means. Extended sessions were held for the investigation of these cases and there were several convictions in district court growing therefrom.

The war board was a most important part of the splendid "army behind the armies" that so thoroughly unified the nation in its support of the war. The work of its members was second in importance only to that of the fighting men at the front. The men who gave so fully and freely in this service are entitled to and accorded gratitude and honor from every citizen who stood squarely and loyally behind the government and its armed forces. In the trying period of international strife they formed a bulwark of strength that not only effectually resisted the intrigues and desires of those of our own population who were disposed to lend aid and comfort to the enemy but made possible the carrying through to successful eventuation every activity tending to the triumph of our armies and navy.


Martin County
War
Workers

ADAMS, Walter W. (1)
Chairman Public Safety, Nashville Twp. Active in all war work. Had a son in service. Has resided in Martin County 52 years.

ALLEN, William E. (2)
Chairman Y. M. C. A. and War Board member, Rolling Green Twp. On all drives. Born in Martin County Sept. 11, 1867. Had a son in service.

ALSWORTH, Reed C. (3)
Liberty Loan Chairman and war worker on all drives, Jay Twp. Had a son in service.

ALTON, A. E. (4)
Chairman of Y. M. C. A. and member of War Board, Ceylon. Native of Martin County. Active in all war work.

AMMANN, Frank. (5)
Member of War Board, Manyaska Twp. Born at Dodge Co., Wis., May 12, 1873. Red Cross chairman and active in all war drives.

APPELQUIST, C. G. (6)
Member War Board, Dunnell. Born in Sweden, Aug. 21, 1871. Worked in all civilian activities and drives. Two sons in the service.

AXFORD, C. Claude. (7)
Y. M. C. A. chairman and active member of War Board, Rutland Twp. Born Jan. 2, 1888, at Salisbury, England. Worked in all drives.

BECKER, A. C. (8)
War Savings chairman and active War Board member, Rutland Twp. Town clerk. Took part in all drives.

BEHRENS, Julius C. (9)
Chairman, Liberty Loan, Fraser Twp. Born Feb. 2, 1888, Fraser Twp., Martin County. Active in all Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other drives.

BLANCHAR, Clarence L. (10)
Chairman Public Safety and War Board member, Fox Lake Twp. Born at Money Creek, Minn., Feb. 20, 1876. On all drives.

BOLER, A. M. (11)
Red Cross chairman, Nashville Twp. Born at Nashville, Oct. 31, 1882. Assisted in all war work.

BOMBOY, Ned R. (12)
Red Cross chairman, Fairmont City. Served on many war committees.

BORCHARDT, Robert. (13)
Liberty Loan chairman, Manyaska, Twp. Active worker on all War Board matters and drives.

BOUDRYE, Eli. (14)
Liberty Loan chairman, Granada. Prominent and active in all war activities. Native of Martin County.

BOYCE, William R. (15)
Chairman, 3rd and 4th Liberty Loans, Rutland Twp., after return from service. Born in Rutland Twp., June 4, 1870. Veteran of Spanish War, Mexican border and World War. Had son in service.

BROCKMAN, George E. (16)
Red Cross chairman and active war worker, Triumph. Postmaster at Triumph. Born in Martin County. Had a son in service.

BRODT, Herman W. (17)
Chairman of Y. M. C. A. for Fraser Twp., and solicitor on all drives. Born at Martin County, Minn., Nov. 14, 1880.

BROUN, A. G. T. (18)
Member War Board, Sherburn, Liberty Loan, Red Cross, etc. Two sons in service. Came to Martin County, April 3, 1884. Born at Edinburg, Scotland, Dec. 18, 1866.

BROWN, Wilbur G. (19)
Member War Board of Rolling Green Twp. Born in Wisconsin, Jan. 7, 1864. Resident of Martin County since July, 1864. Twp. Chairman America First and engaged in all war activities. Two sons in service, one on honor roll.

BULFER, John. (20)
K. C. chairman, Fairmont Twp. Born at Sublette, Ill., Dec. 14, 1880.

BULOCK, George W. (21)
Chairman Public Safety, Fraser Twp. On all war drives. Born at Grant County, Wis., Nov. 4, 1860. Resident of Martin County since 1872.

BURKE, Richard. (22)
K. C. secretary and member of War Board, Cedar Twp. Born in Illinois, June 12, 1865. Active in all war drives.

BURTON, B. A. (23)
Member War Board and Liberty Loan Committee, Granada and Center Creek.

BURNS, John. (24)
Member War Board, East Chain Twp. Two sons in service. Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other war activities. Resident of Martin County since 1893. Born in Wis., Sept. 6, 1865.

BUTZ, J. A., M. D. (25)
Chairman of Liberty Loans, Monterey. Member Medical Advisory Board. Chairman Triumph-Monterey Chapter Red Cross. Member Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Member Motor Corps. Born at Dysart, Iowa, Aug. 30, 1878.

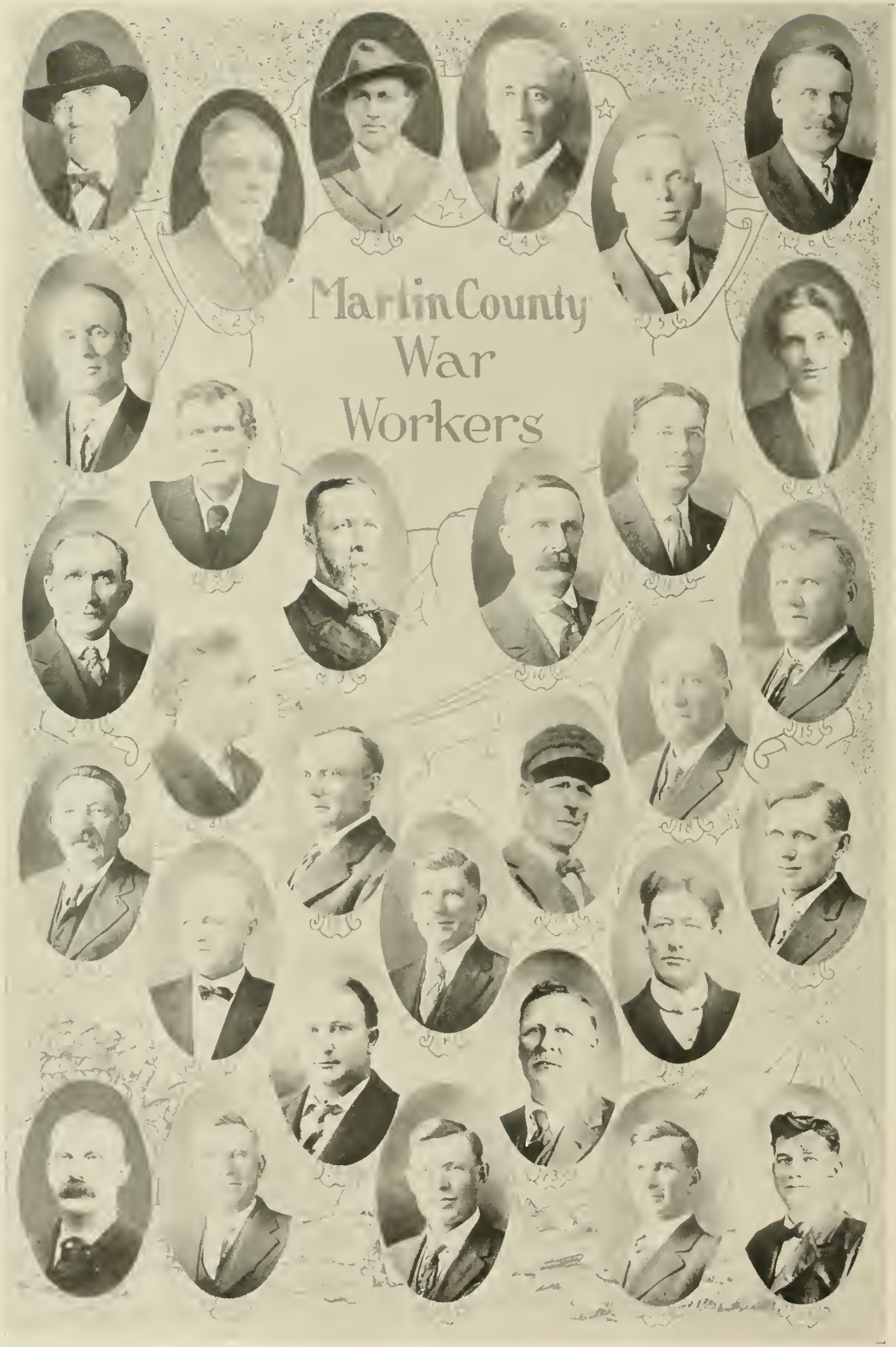
CANRIGHT, Harry H. (26)
Chairman Public Safety, city of Fairmont. Member of War Board. Captain of Home Guard Co. Born in Martin County, 1878.

CARLSON, John. (27)
Chairman Public Safety, Elm Creek Twp., and active in all war work. Born in Sweden, July 5, 1865.

CARLSON, Maynard. (28)
Red Cross Chairman, Pleasant Prairie Twp. Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., March 2, 1888. Served on all war drives.

CARTER, Frederick W. (29)
Chairman Liberty Loan and member War Board, Galena Twp. On all drives, active war worker. Born in England, March 17, 1870. Came to Martin County in 1890.

CHRISTENSEN, C. H. (30)
Chairman K. C. and member War Board, Galena Twp. Born July 27, 1859, at Calamus, Iowa. Worked on Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. Had a son in the service.


Martin County
War
Workers

COLEMAN, Charles E. (1)
Member War Board, 3rd Ward, Fairmont. Born at McHenry County, Ill., March 22, 1848. Civil War veteran, Co. C, 142nd Ill. Vol. Inf. Connected with all war drives and activities.

COOPER, Ezra A. (2)
Chairman Public Safety and on all drives, Dunnell, Minn. Born at Dodge County, Wis., March 21, 1863. Resident of Martin County since 1894.

CROSS, C. H. (3)
Y. M. C. A. chairman, Jay Twp. and member of county War Board. Born at Cazenovia, Ill., Aug. 8, 1874. Active in all war work.

CROWTHER, Addison T. (4)
Chairman Y. M. C. A. and on all war drives, Fairmont Twp. Born at Waupun, Wis., Jan. 19, 1859. Resident on one farm in Martin County since 1865.

DAVISON, Charles B. (5)
Red Cross chairman, Center Creek Twp. Born Center Creek Twp., April 20, 1878. Active in all war drives and loyalty work.

DREWES, Henry H. (6)
Y. M. C. A. secretary, and member of War Board, Galena Twp. Active in all war matters.

DICKINSON, Fred. (7)
War Savings chairman and member War Board, Fairmont Twp. Native of Martin County. General war worker.

DRAEGERT, Emil. (8)
Member county war board, Westford Twp. Chairman Red Cross committee and took part in all war drives. Born at Keokuk county, Iowa, March 19, 1861.

EDWARDS, Huntington P. (9)
Chairman America First and Liberty Loans, Fairmont. Born at Ashtabula County, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1847. Resident of Minnesota since 1863. Served in the Civil War and had a son in military service in World War.

EISENMENGER, John. (10)
K. C. chairman, member of War Board and worker on all committees, Jay Twp.

EGLIN, Benj. L. (11)
Y. M. C. A. chairman and member War Board, Granada. Also member of Motor Corps and Liberty Loan committees. Spanish War veteran. Born at Anderson, Ind., Aug. 24, 1870.

EVANS, Manford C. (12)
Editor Sherburn Advance-Standard. Ran a 100 per cent American newspaper during war. Native of Minnesota.

FEELY, Patrick H. (13)
Chairman Safety Association, Silver Lake Twp. Born in Ireland, March 18, 1862. Came to Martin County in 1887. Took part in all drives. Had two sons in service.

FREDERICKSON, Frederick. (14)
Pastor Fairmont M. E. church. Active in Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other drives. Served as speaker at many war meetings. Born at Windom, Minn., Dec. 21, 1872.

GAUGH, Dr. W. H. (15)
Red Cross chairman, Granada. Took part in all drives and war work.

GEMMILL, John M. (16)
Y. M. C. A. chairman, Jay Twp. Born Ontario, Canada, July 25, 1867. Came to Martin County in 1916. Very active in all war work.

GERBER, John. (17)
Fuel administrator, Welcome. Born at Booneville, N. J., May 6, 1861.

GOETZ, George. (18)
Chairman America First, Fraser Twp. Born Green Lake County, Wis., Feb. 25, 1859. Came to Martin County, 1870. Had a son in the service.

GOULD, Fred C. (19)
Public Safety chairman and member war board, Fairmont Twp. Worked on all drives and committees. Life long resident of Martin County. Had two sons in service.

GRAY, William. (20)
Chairman Liberty Loan and War Board, Lake Belt Twp. Born at Cedar County, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1852. Came to Martin County in 1904.

GRIGGS, James D. (21)
Member Executive Committee, Public Safety Association. Born at New York City, March 16, 1853. Civil War veteran. Postmaster at Truman. Active on Liberty Loan and other drives.

GRILL, Charles. (22)
Chairman War Savings and Fuel Administrator, Sherburn. Born at Clinton County, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1869. Came to Martin County in 1892. Active on all war drives.

GRILL, William. (23)
Chairman Red Cross and member War Board, Elm Creek Twp. Born at DeWitt, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1868. Resided in Martin County since 1895. Active in all war matters.

HAGEN, John H. (24)
Chairman Public Safety, Galena Twp. Born in Galena Twp., Sept. 12, 1877. Assisted in draft registration and all drives of every character during the war.

HALL, H. M. (25)
Chairman America First, member of War Board and draft registrar, Nashville Twp. Born at Faribault county, Minn., Jan. 4, 1876.

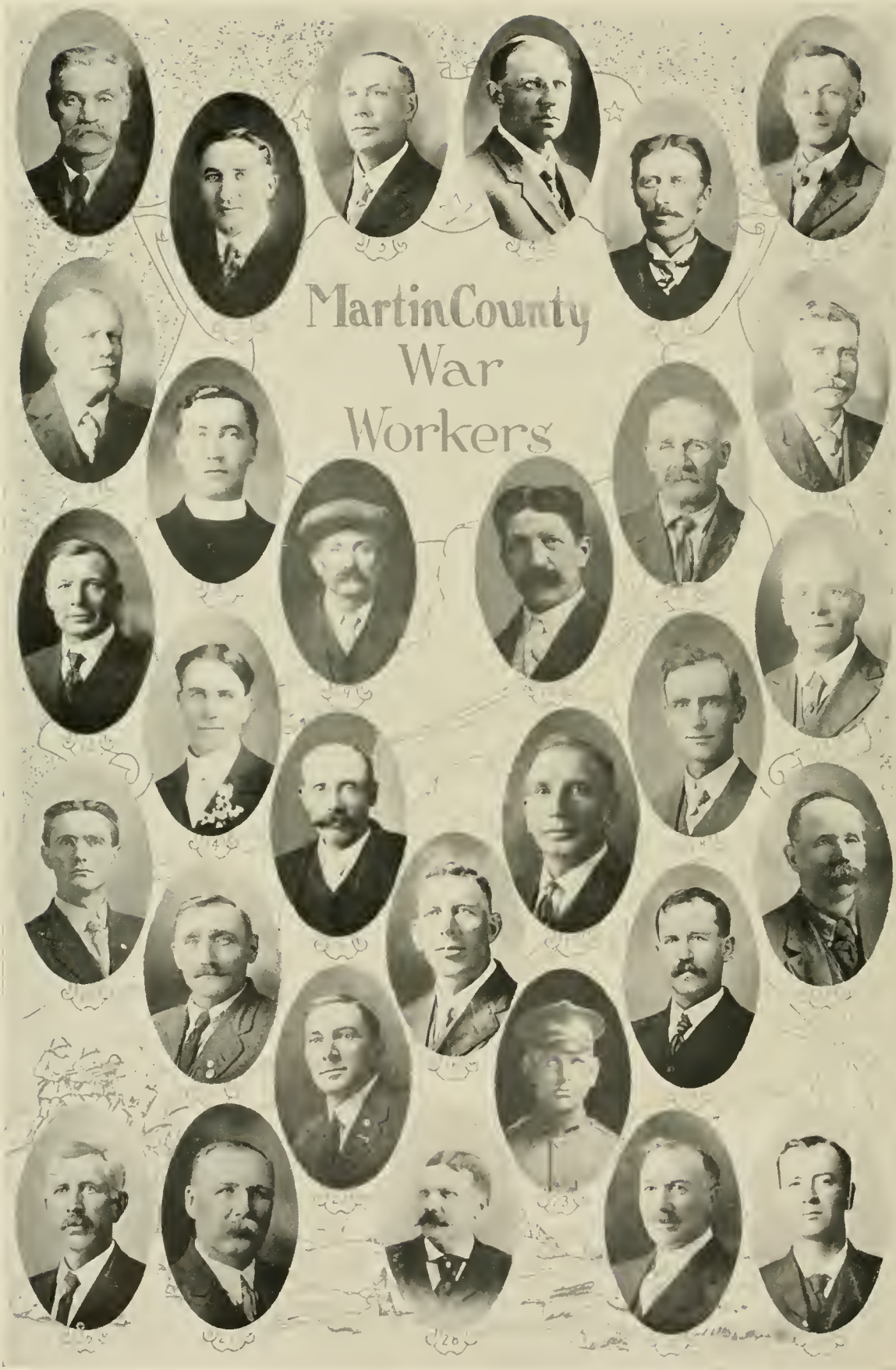
HALKNEY, E. W. (26)
Chairman Liberty Loan and on all war drives, Welcome, Minn. Born at Omro, Wis., Sept. 27, 1864.

HARBER, N. C. (27)
War Savings chairman and member War Board Waverly Twp. Worked on Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. Born at Hamlin, West Va., Aug. 3, 1882.

HARRIS, Dan. (28)
War Board member, Silver Lake. Y. M. C. A. chairman. Did work on all drives. Born Humboldt County, Iowa, April 3, 1876. Resident of Martin County since 1911.

HATCH, Orville C. (29)
Chairman America First, Center Creek Twp. Born in Martin County, Sept. 19, 1885. Active worker on all drives.

HELVIG, Martin. (30)
Chairman of K. C. and member of War Board, Waverly Twp. Active in all drives. Born at Clinton County, Iowa, March 29, 1872. Came to Martin County in 1901.


Martin County
War
Workers

HOLTZ, William. (1)
Chairman Liberty Loan and member War Board, Elm Creek Twp. Born in Germany, May 5, 1857. Active worker on all war matters.

HUSTON, Jesse R. (2)
Chairman War Savings and member War Board, Ceylon, where he was principal of schools. Organized Junior Red Cross. General Red Cross worker. Born Sauk Rapids, Minn., Feb. 5, 1890.

JAHNKE, F. H. (3)
K. C. Chairman, War Board member, Westford Twp. Worked on various drives.

JENSEN, Peter. (4)
Chairman Liberty Loan, East Chain Twp. Born in Denmark, May 3, 1872. Came to Martin County in 1901. Active in all drives. Two sons in service, one deceased.

JOSTEN, Hans C. (5)
Chairman America First and member of War Board and solicitor on all drives in Cedar Twp. Born in Norway, Dec. 18, 1868. Came to Martin County in 1878.

JURGENSON, George C. (6)
Chairman War Savings and solicitor Liberty Loans and Red Cross, Westford Twp. Born in Denmark, May 20, 1877. Came to Martin County in 1878.

KAHLER, Theodore. (7)
Chairman of War Savings and on all drives in Manyaska Twp. Born at DuPage County, Ill., Nov. 19, 1865. Resident of Martin County since 1884.

KEARNEY, Patrick J. (8)
Pastor of St. Luke's Church, Sherburn. Born in Ireland, Aug. 20, 1888. Chaplain Martin County Motor Corps. Assisted in Red Cross, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus and other activities.

KRIEBS, Peter J. (9)
K. C. chairman and member War Board, Lake Fremont Twp. Born in Luxemburg, May 17, 1872. Came to Martin County 1884. Solicitor in all drives.

KRUEGER, Charles. (10)
Member War Board, Galena Twp., County Commissioner. Born at Cook County, Ill., April 6, 1874. Resided in Martin County since 1883. Active in all township war drives.

LAMPERD, James. (11)
Chairman Liberty Loan, Rolling Green Twp. Born at Southampton, England, Dec. 4, 1868. Came to Martin County in 1882. Assisted in Red Cross and all other war work.

LANDSTEINER, Frank. (12)
K. C. Chairman and member War Board, Tenhassen. Committee worker. Had a son in service.

LARSON, Charles L. (13)
Chairman Public Safety and member of all war committees. Lake Fremont Twp. Born in Sweden, Dec. 23, 1871. Came to Martin County in 1883.

LARSON, Oscar L. (14)
Public Safety Chairman, Jay Twp. Born in that Twp., Aug. 5, 1881. Active war worker in all drives and meetings.

LEVIK, Andrew. (15)
Chairman Liberty Loan, Waverly Twp. Born at Stavanger, Norway, Sept. 20, 1866. Came to America in 1888. In all civilian war activities.

LINDER, Albin W. (16)
Liberty Loan chairman, Lake Fremont Twp. Native son of Martin County.

LINDER, John A. (17)
Chairman America First and member War Board, Dunnell. On all Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. Born at Rockford, Ill., Dec. 25, 1868.

LOWE, Franklin J. (18)
Member War Board, Fairmont Twp. Twp. chairman for Liberty Loan. Resided in Fairmont Twp. 39 years. Born at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19, 1877.

LUCKE, George. (19)
Chairman America First, Jay Twp. Born in Michigan, Dec. 23, 1858. Resident of Martin County since 1904. Active in all drives.

MADAY, John. (20)
Chairman K. C. and member of War Board, East Chain Twp. In all drives. Born at Lockport, Ill., Oct. 1, 1885.

MADAY, Thomas. (21)
Red Cross chairman, War Board worker, Silver Lake Twp. Had a son in service.

MARTIN, A. C. (22)
Red Cross chairman, Cedar Twp. and worker on all war projects.

MAXWELL, John R. (23)
Chairman Public Safety, Center Creek Twp. Born Feb. 22, 1876, at Martinsville, Ill., 2nd Lt. Co. C, 4th Bn., Motor Corps. Helped put Center Creek over in all drives.

MILOW, Leo A. (24)
Member Executive Committee County Public Safety Association, County commissioner. Public Safety and Liberty Loan chairman, Tenhassen Twp. Born at Beecher, Ill., Oct. 9, 1873. Came to Martin County, 1891.

MURRAY, Richard. (25)
Chairman Public Safety and connected with all War Board work and drives, Rolling Green Twp. Born in Martin County, Jan. 13, 1869. Had a son in military service.

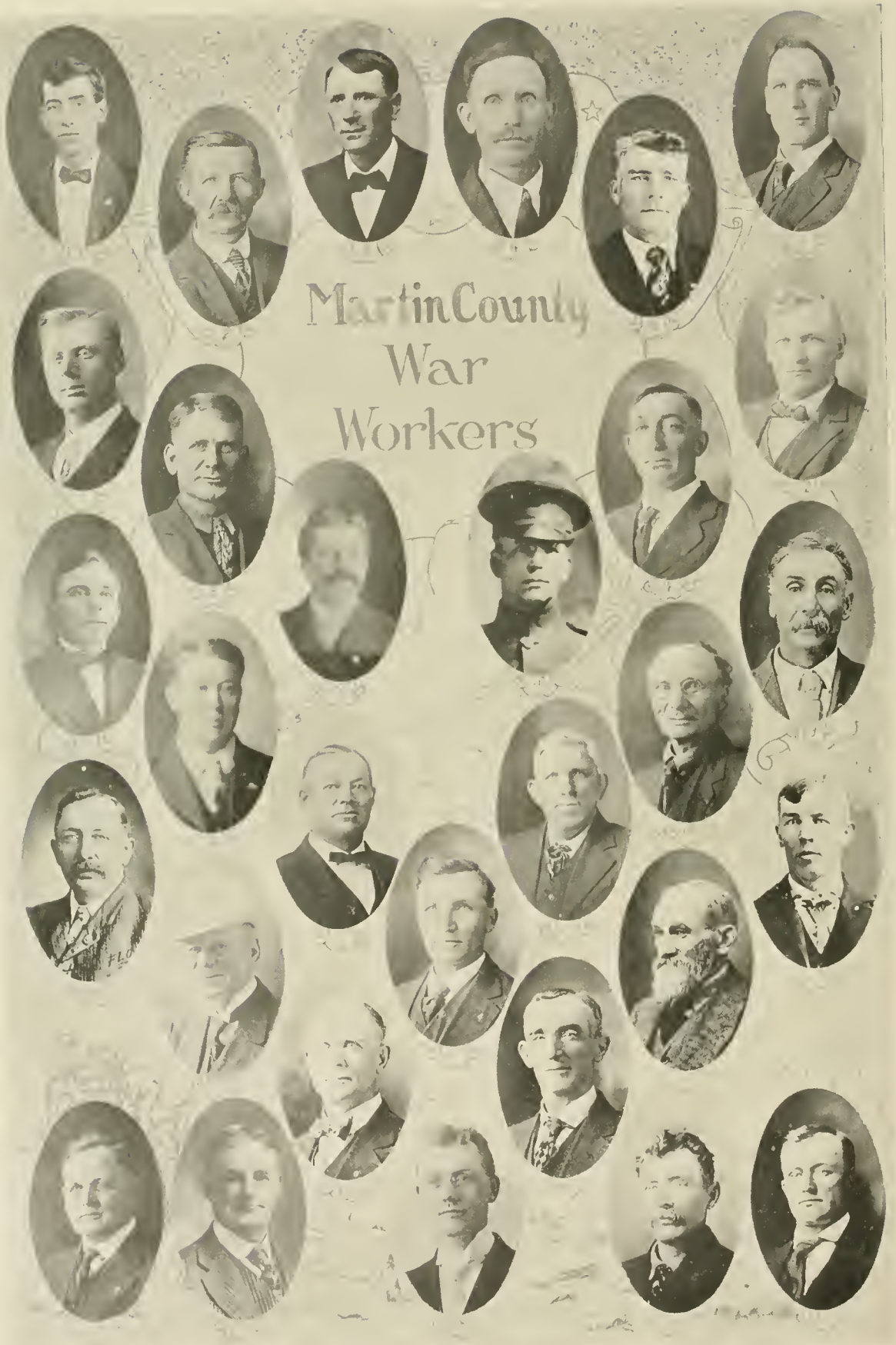
MUSSER, Joseph C. (26)
Chairman Public Safety, Rutland Twp. Born Steele County, Minn., Dec. 15, 1872. Resident of Martin County 40 years. In all war activities. Had a son in service.

MUSSMAN, George H. (27)
War Savings chairman, war worker, Rolling Green Twp. Had a son in service.

NILSSON, Sven. (28)
Chairman Y. M. C. A., Tenhassen Twp. Born in Sweden, Dec. 2, 1854.

NOLTE, G. H. (29)
War Savings chairman, member of War Board, committee worker, Fraser Twp.

NOWICKI, Frank J. (30)
War Board member from Silver Lake Twp. Twp. chairman America First. Silver Lake had largest Twp. membership in county—160. Canvassed in all war drives. Born at Posen, Poland, July 22, 1872. In Martin County since 1882.


Martin County
War
Workers

NOWICKI, John S. (1)
Chairman Liberty Loan and active member of War Board, Silver Lake Twp. Born at Posen, Poland, Dec. 12, 1876. Came to Martin County in 1890.

OLSON, John. (2)
Chairman Public Safety and on all Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, Cedar Twp. Born in Sweden, March 9, 1867. Came to Martin County in 1894. Had a son in military service.

OLSON, Mons. (3)
Chairman Public Safety, Westford, on Liberty Loans and all patriotic movements. Born in Sweden, Oct. 9, 1868.

PAUP, F. O. (4)
Chairman America First, Manyaska Twp., and made drives for everything called for. Born at Erie, Kansas, Jan. 7, 1875.

PASLEY, Decatur C. (5)
War Savings chairman, Lake Belt Twp. Born at Story County, Iowa, Feb. 25, 1874. As a member of the War Board did all he could to help win the war.

PATCHIN, R. S. (6)
Liberty Loan chairman, Nashville Twp. On all war activities. Born at Nashville Twp., Oct. 29, 1873.

PETERSON, C. Linus. (7)
Chairman War Savings, member of War Board, Lake Fremont, Twp. Active in all war work.

PETERSON, Peter J. E. (8)
Chairman of Y. M. C. A. and member of War Board, Waverly Twp. In all drives. Born at Clinton County, Iowa, Jan. 24, 1886. Came to Martin County in 1892.

PLATH, William A. (9)
Red Cross chairman, Tenhassen Twp. and member County War Board. Born in Illinois, Oct. 4, 1874. Resident of Martin County over 30 years. General war worker in all activities.

PROUTY, James S. (10)
Member War Board, Granada. Assisted Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. Member motor corps. Born Steuben County, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1867.

PYTLESKI, John. (11)
Chairman Public Safety and K. of C., Silver Lake Twp. Member of motor corps and rural guards. General war worker.

RABBE, Dick. (12)
Chairman Liberty Loan and active on all War Board matters, Cedar Twp. Born in Germany, April 16, 1877. Resident of Martin County since 1897.

REDING, P. C. (13)
Y. M. C. A. Chairman and member County War Board, Monterey, Minn. Born at Algona, Iowa, April 1, 1892.

RHOADS, W. A. (14)
Chairman America First, Monterey. Member Liberty Loan committees. Born at Lancaster, Mo., Jan. 19, 1873.

ROEBKE, John L. (15)
Chairman Red Cross, Sherburn, Minn. Also engaged in other war work. Through his free services as auctioneer tens of thousands of dollars were raised at Red Cross auctions in Martin and other counties. Born at Ontarioville, Ill., Nov. 24, 1870. Had a son in service.

ROHWEDDER, John E. (16)
Chairman Y. M. C. A. and vice-chairman Liberty Loan, Elm Creek Twp. Born at Davenport, Iowa, July 26, 1871. Accepted for enlistement just before armistice. Active in all war work.

ROSA, George. (17)
Red Cross chairman and worker in all war activities, Fairmont Twp. Had a son in service.

ROWLEY, O. G. (18)
Chairman America First and member of War Board, East Chain Twp. Active loyalty worker and on all drives. Born at East Chain, Oct. 25, 1861. Had a son in military service.

RYDER, Willis. (19)
Y. M. C. A. chairman and member War Board, Westford Twp. Took active part in all drives and war activities. Born at Dodge County, Wis., Sept. 14, 1862.

SAGGAU, Henry A. (20)
Red Cross chairman and member War Board, Ceylon. Born at Schoenberg, Holstein, Germany, Jan. 13, 1861. Active in all war work. Had a son in military service.

SALISBURY, John C. (21)
Chairman America First, Sherburn, and solicitor in all Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other drives. Born at Saxboro, Vermont, May 27, 1861. Resident of Martin County 25 years. Had a son in the service.

SANDIN, Frank A. (22)
Chairman Y. M. C. A. and on Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, Dunnell. Born at Pecatonica, Ill., April 4, 1870. Came to Martin County same year.

SANTEE, Simon. (23)
Chairman America First, Fairmont Twp. Born in Pennsylvania.

SARGENT, David A. (24)
Chairman of Liberty Loan, Westford Twp. Born in New Hampshire in 1854. Early settler of Martin County.

SARTORIUS, H. H. (25)
Chairman America First and member War Board, Welcome. Had a son in service.

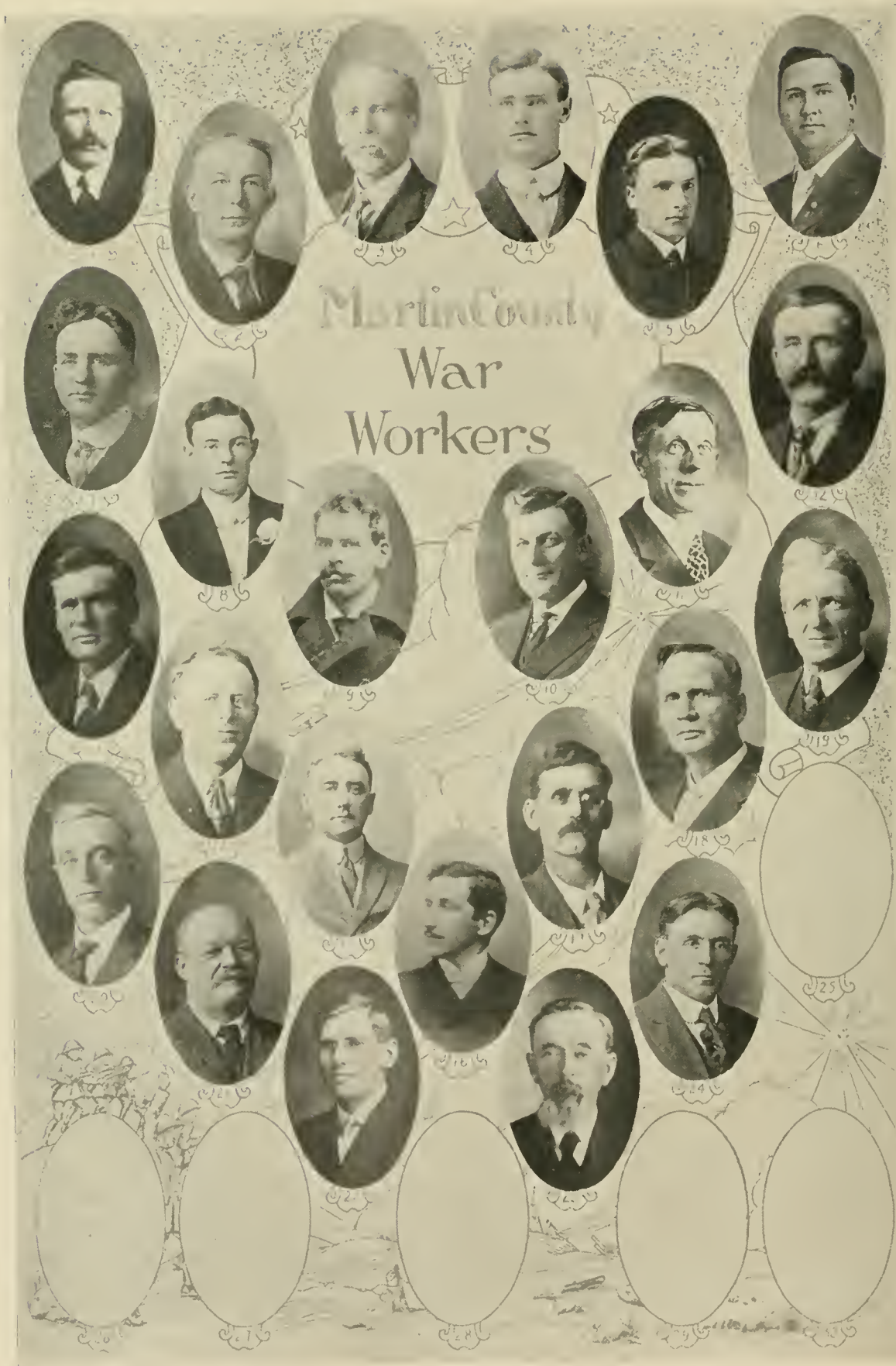
SEABERG, G. M. (26)
Chairman America First, Truman. Born Vestergotland, Sweden, Feb. 24, 1878.

SHEPPARD, Harry. (27)
Chairman Public Safety Commission, Waverly Twp. Born in England, July 21, 1866. In all loan and charitable drives.

SILCOX, Marion H. (28)
Chairman Y. M. C. A., Lake Fremont Twp., and active in all Liberty Loan and other drives. Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Oct. 17, 1885.

SILL, Frank M. (29)
Chairman America First, Ceylon, and on all drives. Born in Ohio, Oct. 20, 1851. Came to Martin County in 1891.

SILL, Guy M. (30)
Chairman America First, Tenhassen Twp. and on all drives. Born at Wright County, Iowa, Dec. 8, 1878. Resident of Martin County since 1901.


Martin County
War
Workers

SJOGREN, Carl. (1)
Chairman War Savings, Cedar Twp. Born in Sweden, Oct. 29, 1871. Active in all war work.

SNYDER, Fred C. (2)
Chairman America First and active in all drives, Rutland Twp. Born at Churchville, N. Y., March 28, 1871. Resident of Martin County since 1871.

SOPER, David. (3)
Y. M. C. A. chairman and in all War Board activities, Fox Lake Twp. Born at Port Hope, Canada, March 2, 1864. Resident of Martin County since 1866.

SORENSEN, Martin M. (4)
Liberty Loan chairman, Dunnell. Born Dec. 5, 1883, in Denmark.

SPIELMAN, Frank H. (5)
War Savings chairman, Fox Lake Twp. Born at St. Charles, Minn., April 14, 1883. On Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives.

SPRAGUE, John H. (6)
Member of War Board, Rutland Twp. Liberty Loan, Legal Advisory Board, Red Cross and other war activities.

STEELE, Lora W. (7)
Executive Committee, Martin County Public Safety Association, Cedar Twp. Born Cedar Twp., Martin County, Aug. 19, 1877. Active in all war work.

STREIT, N. G. (8)
Chairman K. C. Rutland Twp. and active on all war drives.

SULLIVAN, George. (9)
Chairman America First, Pleasant Prairie. Born Martin County, Minn., Jan. 25, 1874. Active in all war drives.

TERNBERG, C. W. (10)
Chairman War Savings, East Chain Twp., and on all Liberty Loan and other drives and all war activities. Born in Sweden, Oct. 12, 1881.

TERVEER, John. (11)
Chairman of War Savings and K. C., Elm Creek Twp. Born in Germany, June 24, 1871. Came to Martin County 1898. Loyal worker on all drives.

THATE, Charles F. (12)
Liberty Loan chairman, Pleasant Prairie Twp., and member county War Board. Born at Hanover, Germany, April 23, 1868. Loyal worker in all war drives.

THOMPSON, G. Curtiss. (13)
Red Cross chairman, Fraser Twp. Member county War Board. Born Nov. 17, 1875, at Alma City, Minn. Active in all war matters.

VOGEL, William. (14)
Chairman 5th Liberty Loan and solicitor in all drives, Fairmont Twp. Born in Germany, July 22, 1882, came to Martin County in 1897.

VOLLRATH, William. (15)
Member Executive Committee County Safety Association. Chairman board of county commissioners. Born Will County, Ill., April 7, 1873. Resident Martin County since 1888. Red Cross chairman Lake Fremont Twp., active in all Liberty Loan and other drives.

WARTMAN, Peter. (16)
Safety Commission chairman, Monterey. Born in Carver County, Minn., March 6, 1869. Member of all local committees and on all drives.

WELLCOME, Bert. (17)
Chairman America First and Member of War Board and all committees, Elm Creek Twp. Born at Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, April 22, 1877. Came to Martin County in 1885.

WENBERG, August. (18)
Red Cross Chairman, Dunnell, and member county War Board. Born in Sweden, Oct. 22, 1867, came to Martin County in 1870. In all war drives. Postmaster at Dunnell. Had two sons in service.

WHERLAND, Frank H. (19)
Chairman Safety Commission and member War Board, Welcome. Born in England, May 18, 1867. Came to Martin County in 1876. On all war drives.

WILTSE, Wilber W. (20)
Chairman American First and member War Board from Lake Belt Twp. Born at Lake Belt Twp., Jan. 24, 1887. Member of Motor Corps and general war worker.

WOHLHUTER, Philip. (21)
Liberty Loan chairman, worker on all drives, Fox Lake Twp. Had two sons in service.

WOODS, J. R. (22)
Chairman America First, Lake Fremont Twp. Member of Motor Corps. Born at Estherville, Iowa, Aug. 22, 1890.

WORTHLEY, Prentiss D. (23)
Chairman Y. M. C. A., Jay Twp. and member County War Board. Born at Bangor, Maine, Nov. 20, 1850. Solicitor in the various war drives.

WORTHLEY, Ralph H. (24)
War Savings chairman and worker of war drives, Galena Twp. Native of Martin County.

Co. B, 6th Battalion Home Guard

With the declaration of war it was a certainty that the national guard of the state, consisting of three regiments of infantry and one of artillery (with auxiliary units) would be speedily called to federal service outside the state. This emergency left the state facing a situation where military forces at the disposal of the governor for such internal necessity as might arise were wholly lacking.

With tremendous industries vital to the success of the war, a large element of the population whose attitude toward the war was hostile or poorly understood, and threatened industrial disturbances, it was at once apparent to the State Safety Commission that some kind of armed, disciplined and trained force was immediately necessary.

One of the earliest orders of the commission, No. 3, dated April 28, 1917, provided for the organization of the Home Guard of Minnesota, this body to be under the direct command of the governor, eligible to duty within the state only, and organized into seven separate battalions, later increased to ten, distributed throughout the state at such points as the commander in chief might designate.

The period of enlistment was for the period of the war. To be eligible for enlistment men were required to be without the limits of draft age or properly exempted from federal military duty. Members served without pay except when actually on duty away from their home stations when they were paid a nominal sum.

Under this order Gov. Burnquist assigned Co. B of the 6th Battalion to Fairmont. A proper number of members was speedily obtained and on July 18, 1917, Harry H. Canright, a former national guardsman with long experience as both enlisted man and officer, was commissioned captain. Ernest N. Chute, formerly captain of Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., national guard, which had been called into federal service, was commissioned first lieutenant on Aug. 23, 1917. On the same date Emil C. Belina, also with extensive national guard experience, was commissioned second lieutenant.

Capt. Canright was a druggist, Lieut. Chute a veterinary surgeon and implement dealer, and Lieut. Belina proprietor of a garage. All resided at Fairmont. After 11 months of service Lieut. Chute resigned upon the re-organization of the Minnesota national guard to again accept the captaincy of Co. G, 5th Infantry, stationed at Fairmont, and the subject of a suitable sketch in another part of this volume. To fill the vacancy thus created Sergt. G. H. Borgwardt was commissioned 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. Belina promoted to 1st Lieut.

One hundred and twenty-two men served in Co. B. Several of these were discharged July 30, 1918, to enlist in the national guard. A few were discharged before the final disbanding of the command for removal from company station and other causes. The personnel included many of the most prominent business and professional men of Fairmont. Many of them had previous military experience and the command was always at a high state of efficiency and discipline.

Fred W. Kramer, James H. Clark, Herman A. Frankfurt, Robert W. Stewart and F. L. Graham were veterans of the Spanish-American war. John Krumholz and Erwin Olson served several months in the World War, having been discharged for physical deficiency. C. J. Timms and H. E. Wolfe were discharged to enter Y. M. C. A. war work abroad. G. W. Dewey and R. C. Lowe left the command to become officers in the medical corps of the U. S. army. Claude O. Willette also entered the U. S. army but was physically disqualified after a short time. Privates E. C. Hyde, E. E. Leonard, A. B. Loomer, Richard A. Murray and C. W. Patterson had sons in the army.

Rifles were issued the Home Guard by the state of Minnesota but they provided their own uniforms and other equipment. This was accomplished by individual donations and various enterprises by which funds were raised. The company put on a minstrel show at Fairmont and other towns which netted a fine sum. So well were finances managed that at demobilization the company had funds for a final farewell banquet and some money left over.

Regular weekly drill was held and faithfully attended. Due to the former experience of many of the members the company quickly became 100 per cent efficient in the manual of arms, school of the soldier, squad, platoon and company. They presented a fine appearance on the many public occasions where they appeared.

The only call to active duty came to the company Dec. 13, 1917. A general strike of street car and other workers in the Twin Cities was called and anticipating possible disorder several companies of the Home Guard were called out by Gov. Burnquist, among them Co. B, which went to Minneapolis.

The weather was severe, registering 20 below zero. Co. B left Fairmont in the early morning of the 13th only to be informed upon their arrival at Minneapolis that the strike was called off. The company returned to its home station late on the 14th. Thus did their only prospect of serious duty resolve itself into a holiday.

Upon the several occasions when service men entrained at Fairmont for the various camps the Home Guard marched with them to the train as an escort of honor. As the war progressed and from time to time there was shipped back to the home town the body of some soldier whose life had been given in the service details from Co. B attended the obsequies, according the final military honors due to one who died for his country. In this sad capacity Co. B visited nearly every town and village in Martin county and on a few occasions officiated outside the county.

Armistice Day brought to a close the occasion for which the guards were organized. The organization was maintained for several weeks thereafter, however, and the command participated in the various victory celebrations which marked that and succeeding dates. The last regular drill was held Dec. 28, 1918.

Co. B has never been formally mustered out but ceased to exist of its own volition early in 1919. Possibly at some future time the state will recognize the service so freely and loyally given by the guard members with honorable discharges. How important was this service can only be conjectured. That the presence of such organizations as Co. B throughout the state lent security to life and property, stabilized the public morale and held in check any tendency toward organized disloyalty or opposition to the war cannot be controverted. Had the avenues of active military service been open to them there is no doubt that the members generally would have been identified with the combat forces in the World War.

Roster Co. B, 6th Battalion, Home Guard of Minnesota.

Name	Rank	Age	Mustered in	Remarks
Canright, Harry H.	Capt.	38	Jul. 18, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Chute, Ernest N.	1st Lt.	45	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged to accept commission in Nat'l Guard
Belina, Emil C.	1st Lt.	32	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Borgwardt, George H.	2d Lt.	32	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Thompson, Orrin C.	1st Sgt.	33	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Dec. 28, 1917.
Olson, Frank A.	1st Sgt.	41	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Parker, Ralph K.	Sup. Sgt.	30	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Oct. 11, 1918
Beyer, Fred W.	Sergt.	41	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Santee, Frank	Sergt.	35	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Kuss, Edward C.	Sergt.	29	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Jackman, Charles O.	Corp.	38	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged March 15, 1918
Wilson, Isaac	Corp.	36	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Sargent, William N.	Corp.	32	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Lovell, John W.	Corp.	31	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Jones, Ray M.	Corp.	31	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Flygare, Edward R.	Corp.	46	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Krumkolz, Frank C.	Corp.	37	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Hyde, Edwin C.	Corp.	52	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Swearingen, George	Corp.	41	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Kramer, Fred W.	Musician	41	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged July 30, 1918
Allison, John W.	Private	52	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged July 30, 1918
Anderson, Gustaf F.	Private	33	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Anderson, Alfred W.	Private	30	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Bennett, Almer L.	Private	47	Jan. 3, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Benton, Albert M.	Private	42	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Brown, Wilbert F.	Private	34	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged May 13, 1918
Benson, Herbert A.	Private	24	Aug. 24, 1917	Discharged May 13, 1918
Bishop, John W.	Private	37	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Barowski, Albert J.	Private	37	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Brown, William E.	Private	36	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged July 30, 1918
Bump, Albert G.	Private	42	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Blanck, F. H. G.	Private	30	Mch. 14, 1918	Discharged July 30, 1918
Blanck, Alfred C.	Private	22	May 1, 1918	Discharged July 30, 1918
Brown, Herald H.	Private	19	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Borkenhagen, E. H.	Private	22	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Clark, Samuel H.	Private	52	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Clark, Charlie E.	Private	35	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged July 30, 1918
Clifford, James	Private	36	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Christianson, B. A.	Private	32	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Coupanger, Gust	Private	32	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Crowther, L. E.	Private	27	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Crowther, R. L.	Private	24	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Carver, William S.	Private	49	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged July 30, 1918
Clark, James H.	Private	41	Mch. 16, 1918	Discharged July 30, 1918
Culver, R. J.	Private	33	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Dec. 28, 1917
Deaver, Charles O.	Private	23	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Dalton, Marshall C.	Private	42	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Daffer, William M.	Private	28	Apr. 4, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Dewey, Geo. W.	Private	46	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Dec. 28, 1917 Entered U. S. service
Ellis, Benjamin S.	Private	40	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Fancher, Arza R.	Private	48	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Follett, Harry W.	Private	41	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged May 13, 1918
Frankfurt, Herman A.	Private	38	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co. Color guard.
Flentje, Henry F.	Private	30	Mch. 4, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Follett, Arthur F.	Private	27	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Fleishman, Frank L.	Private	35	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Nov. 29, 1917
Fisher, William H.	Private	39	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Oct. 15, 1917
Gaworski, Paul B.	Private	36	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Oct. 15, 1917
Gorman, Theodore E.	Private	32	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Oct. 15, 1917
Grant, Alex.	Private	58	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Oct. 15, 1917
Gunnarson, Henry F	Private	29	Mch. 14, 1918	Discharged Oct. 15, 1917
Graham, Franklin L.	Private	52	Apr. 4, 1918	Discharged Oct. 15, 1917
Hagerty, Torey P.	Private	46	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged May 13, 1918
Haskins, Lewis D.	Private	34	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Mar. 12, 1918
Hengel, George	Private	36	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Hoglund, Sam	Private	40	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged July 30, 1918
Hoffman, Aug. H.	Private	33	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged March 26, 1918
Hill, Howard J.	Private	32	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Johnson, Albert W.	Private	30	Mch. 14, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Keepers, Albert A.	Private	48	Mch. 14, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Kleinschmidt, Walter H.	Private	28	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Kasper, Walter F.	Private	27	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Krumholz, John	Private	29	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.

Name	Rank	Age	Mustered in	Remarks
Leonard, Edward E.	Private	45	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Leyman, Fred	Private	32	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Loomer, Alfred B.	Private	47	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Lowe, Roy C.	Private	34	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Feb. 14, 1918. Entered U. S. Service.
Meyer, William J.	Private	26	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Murray, Richard A.	Private	48	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Mattoon, Harry	Private	35	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Merry, Elery J.	Private	30	Oct. 15, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Milne, David S.	Private	28	May 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Miller, Ray A.	Private	27	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Niss, Albert G.	Private	23	May 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Norman, Walter H.	Private	28	May 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
O'Conner, John H.	Private	24	Mch. 7, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Olson, Erwin O.	Private	24	Mch. 14, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Pacey, Archie L.	Private	40	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged May 13, 1918
Peterson, Arthur G.	Private	31	Dec. 6, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Peterson, Paul	Private	52	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Park, Horace O.	Private	35	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged May 13, 1918
Prentice, Earl H.	Private	38	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Oct. 11, 1918
Personius, George L.	Private	34	Aug. 1, 1918	Discharged Feb. 28, 1918
Personius, R. H.	Private	36	Aug. 1, 1918	Discharged Feb. 28, 1918
Patterson, Clarence W.	Private	50	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Dec. 28, 1917
Prochnick, Henry W.	Private	35	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Feb. 28, 1918
Rothmeyer, Frank J.	Private	49	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Feb. 28, 1918
Rosskopf, Joseph F.	Private	34	Mch. 7, 1918	Discharged Feb. 28, 1918
Ream, C. W.	Private	32	Aug. 1, 1918	Discharged Feb. 28, 1918
Raygar, Morris	Private	39	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged March 20, 1918
Selbrade, John	Private	32	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged July 30, 1918
Stewart, Robert W.	Private	42	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co. Tr. to Bn. Staff. Color guard.
Small, Claude E.	Private	28	Mch. 6, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Shutt, Frank W.	Private	46	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Shraiberg, Samuel G.	Private	32	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Mch. 26, 1918
Sullivan, John R.	Private	45	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Shake, Walter A.	Private	30	Mch. 14, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Shephard, Donald G.	Private	25	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Schumm, Arthur J.	Private	34	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Feb. 28, 1918
Taber, George A.	Private	35	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Feb. 28, 1918
Timms, Clarence J.	Private	36	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged June, 1918, to enter Y. M. C. A. work
Thiemann, Hugo C. G.	Private	27	May 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Thate, Henry F.	Private	29	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Wade, David S.	Private	50	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
White, Charles S.	Private	51	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Wolfe, Horace E.	Private	38	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged June, 1918, to enter Y. M. C. A. war work.
Wokasch, Thomas P.	Private	32	Aug. 23, 1917	Mustered out with Co.
Wokasch, Arthur	Private	35	Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged July 30, 1918
Wernsman, Jacob H.	Private	31	Dec. 1, 1917	Discharged Mar. 20, 1918
Walsh, Walter R.	Private	26	May 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Welch, Joseph T.	Private	38	May 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Willette, Claude O.	Private	23	May 10, 1918	Enlisted U. S. service Oct., 1918.
Welchlin, Charles A.	Private	36	Jul. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Wagner, Fred C.	Private	33	Aug. 1, 1918	Mustered out with Co.
Wickstrom, Edward	Private		Aug. 23, 1917	Discharged Nov. 8, 1917

The Headquarters of the 17th Battalion, Minnesota Home Guard, were at first located at Fairmont. As organized on June 5, 1918, Headquarters consisted of:

Major W. R. Boyce, Commanding Officer.

E. R. Flygare, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

M. W. Brewster, First Lieutenant and Supply Officer.

E. N. Chute, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer.

Frank Olson, Sergeant Major.

Upon the organization of Co. G, 5th Inf. Minnesota National Guard in July, 1918, Major Boyce, Lieut. Chute and Sergt.-Major Olson transferred to the National Guard. Lt. Brewster, whose home is at Wells, was commissioned major and assumed command. Headquarters were thus automatically transferred to Wells.

The companies of the 17th Battalion, lettered from A to F inclusive, upon organization were located in order at Fairmont, Elmore, Winnebago, Wells, Alden and Minnesota Lake. Through later rearrangements the Battalion became the 6th and Fairmont's company was designated Co. B.

Martin County Motor Reserve Corps.

The Martin County Motor Reserve Corps Battalion, was a part of the Home Guard forces organized in the state by authority of the Safety Association. It was provided for in a general way by the order of the Association of April 28, 1917, which also created the Home Guard infantry companies. The entire Motor Corps of the state grew to a force of 2,440 enlisted men and 143 officers.

The Motor Corps was an outgrowth of the Rural

Guards. These guards were partially organized in August, 1917, under Sheriff W. S. Carver. They were primarily peace officers and sworn in as deputy sheriffs. There were units at Welcome, East Chain, Truman, Triumph, Sherburn, Ceylon and Dunnell. There were about ten men in each of these groups with a leader or captain designated for each. They were available at any time for the suppression of disorder or any similar emergency.

On April 22, 1918, the rural guard was reorganized into larger units, their location remaining the same. On this date about fifty well known men from the various stations of the guard met with the commander, Sheriff Carver, in Fairmont, and decided upon an increased membership and a system of military drills in infantry tactics. The determination was to enroll about twenty-five members at each point. The enlarged program was taken up with vigor and enthusiasm and the new members readily procured. Six weeks later the guard was again mobilized at Fairmont for instruction and numbered 141.

Acting on the suggestion that the rural guard would be a much more mobile and effective organization if motorized a second reorganization to that end was effected on July 28, 1918. Again the guards mobilized at Fairmont, 240 strong, and every man supplied with motor transportation which he placed at the service of the state without expense when required. Motor Corps officers, 39 in number, and of all ranks up to major, were present from the adjutant general's office to formally muster in the Martin County Motor Corps. The interest was so great and the number of volunteers so large that a full battalion of four companies with a band and headquarters company was authorized for Martin county, designated as Fifth Battalion Minnesota Motor Corps reserve. The location of the several sub units was as follows:

Headquarters—Fairmont.

W. S. Carver, major, commanding officer.

R. W. Stewart, first lieutenant, adjutant.

C. C. Macfadden, first lieutenant, ordnance officer.

H. S. Fairley, succeeded by C. E. Landin, first lieutenant, signal officer.

John Allison, sergeant-major.

Co. A—East Chain and Ceylon.

A. E. Alton, captain; John A. Knutson, Wm. Doyle, lieutenants.

Co. B—Triumph, Monterey, Welcome.

Ralph K. Parker, captain; E. O. Potter, Alfred R. Decker, lieutenants.

Co. C—Truman and Granada.

S. S. Rector, captain; W. G. Hecht, John Maxwell, lieutenants.

Co. D—Sherburn and Dunnell.

Ed Lund, captain; C. Johanson, F. H. Meyer, lieutenants.

Band—Sherburn.

Lt. Henry G. Seifert, leader.

Lars J. Dahl, drum major.

Every member of the Motor Corps equipped himself with a complete uniform, rifle or side arms, paying the cost out of his own pocket.

The Motor Corps was called to active duty on Aug. 23, 1918, to assist in the relief and guard duty made necessary by a great cyclone at Tyler, Minn., which brought death to 35 and destroyed the village on Aug. 21. The Motor Corps were not only themselves actively engaged in the arduous work required at Tyler but also furnished transportation to the stricken village for Co. G, 5th Inf., M. N. G. of Fairmont.

In the great influenza epidemic which swept Martin county in October and November, 1918, and caused more deaths than the county suffered from war causes the Motor Corps performed relief work of an important nature. Most of the physicians and nurses were in war work and medical attention entirely inadequate. Such physicians as were available were greatly overworked. The Motor Corps volunteered, not only to transport doctors and nurses speedily from place to place, but themselves acted as emergency nurses. Many farms were left helpless, all its residents being prostrate with the disease. In such cases Motor Corps men drove from farm to farm and took care of the live stock, brought supplies to the stricken and in various ways lent splendid assistance. Many members of the corps fell ill and several died. There were three such deaths in Co. B, the scourge being especially severe in the territory in which they were resident.

With the coming of peace the Motor Corps automatically went out of existence. It has never been formally mustered out. The war service of the Motor Corps was not especially thrilling or exciting but they performed a patriotic duty, sacrificed of their time and money, and were ready at all times to respond to whatever call that might come.

War Time National Guard.

During the summer of 1918 it was determined by the adjutant general of Minnesota to reorganize the National Guard of the state. All of the guard troops had been called early in 1917, mustered out as national guardsmen and into federal service, leaving Minnesota without state troops. The former National Guard regiments were broken up in federal service and their return as intact units made impossible. There seemed probability of the former guardsmen remaining in service many months longer and the need for National Guard regiments in the state was a military necessity.

The situation had been covered to some extent by the Home Guard organization, begun in May, 1917. However the Home Guard was not subject to duty outside the state and the military situation was such that the need for troops outside the forces regularly organized for overseas service might arise at any time. This and other considerations justified the reorganization of the National Guard.

On July 15th, 1918, Col. G. A. Lewis, designated as commanding officer of a new National Guard infantry regiment, visited Fairmont to take up the organization of an infantry company at that place. W. R. Boyce, of Fairmont, returned from World War service as a captain, had been commissioned major in the new National Guard. There were several former National Guard officers in Fairmont, also a considerable number of ex-enlisted men. Several of these were enrolled as members of the Fairmont Home Guard company and it was suggested that the Home Guard be converted into a National Guard company. This suggestion, however, did not meet with general approval, the Home Guard company deciding to maintain its separate identity, although a number of its members were discharged to re-enlist in the National Guard.

Ernest N. Chute, first lieutenant of the Home Guard company, and previously for nine years captain of a National Guard company, was designated by Col. Lewis to command the new unit, which became Co. G, 5th Inf. Minnesota National Guard. Recruiting was actively carried on, and the company was soon at full strength. The men came from all parts of Martin county. They were men exempt, disqualified or not yet called for service under the draft law. Two were called to the service in the last months of the war, David S. Howell and William P. Tyler.

Before it had been mustered into service a call came to Co. G for service at Tyler, Minn., which was destroyed by a cyclone on August 21st. On the 23rd Capt. Chute and ten men accompanied Headquarters of the Fifth Battalion, Motor Corps, which was stationed at Fairmont, to the stricken village. On the 27th 50 more of the men were called to service at the same place and transported thereto by the Mo-

tor Corps. The balance of the command, 50 in number, followed by train on the 30th. The company remained on duty at Tyler doing guard and rescue work until Sept. 3, when they returned to the home station. While at Tyler they were formally mustered into the service. Of the 110 men on duty at that place all but ten passed the rigid physical examination and were sworn in.

The new company, under its experienced officers and non-coms, rapidly acquired efficiency in drill and rated as an excellent company. The organization continued after the return of peace and is still stationed at Fairmont. The personnel has undergone some changes and the following roster of those in Co. G during the war period probably contains some unintentional errors and omissions:

Roster of Co. G, 5th Infantry, Minnesota National Guard.

Captain, Ernest N. Chute.
First Lieutenant, Frederick L. Hoover.
Second Lieutenant, Orren C. Thompson.
Second Lieutenant, James H. Clark.
First Sergeant, Carl D. Follette.
Mess Sergeant, Otto C. Rettke.
Supply Sergeant, Frank A. Olson.

Sergeants.

Alfred C. Blanck — Frederick H. G. Blanck
Barney R. Hurt — Roy E. Dyslin
John Sellbrade

Corporals

George A. Brown — Lawrence J. Kantack
John H. O'Connor — Sam Hoglund
Gordon Goetz — Herbert C. Schweppe
Albert Koeppen — Arthur Wokasch
Earl R. Frakes — Elmer D. Downey
Joseph H. Hines

Mechanic.

Axel Bloomquist

Cooks.

Nels Myking — Carl F. Brockman

Musicians.

Kenneth E. Personius — Clarence A. Crooker

Privates.

Abel, Arthur
Bassett, George R.
Bradbury, C. A.
Brown, Edwin J.
Behrens, Alfred E.
Bursell, Homer G.
Balm, Raymond R.
Boergerhoff, Arnold F.
Blachowski, Joe
Burton, Lancelot R. A.
Carlson, Carl E.
Cegelski, Peter
Clark, Charles E.
Carroll, William A.
Crawford, Loren
Cegla, Frank A.
Calbow, Wesley C.
Cadling, Donald H.
Drayfall, Clarence H.
Davis, Lester C.
Danielson, Axel L.
Day, Rufus W.
Dorothy, Clande L.
Doolittle, Milo O.
Douglas, Ray C.
Eckmann, Carl J.
Frye, Walter A.
Gaworski, Peter
Galles, Frank H.
Gieseke, Herman D.
Garrison, Roy E.
Howell, David S.
Huffman, Lee L.
Hines, Clarence
Hines, Robert L.
Holcumb, Amos L.
Jennings, Andrew E.
Jones, Charles L.
Johnson, Ray W.
Jensen, Peter
Koeder, Walter H.
Kastning, Alfred F. W.
Keeler, Leonard
Luedtke, Edwin L.
Loring, Arthur D.
Lidtke, Clarence C.
Leeper, William C.
Leeper, Addison C.
Lockard, Cecil D.
Leiding, Louis W.
Leiding, Herman H.
Lemke, Ernest H.
Lutz, Arthur L.
Lockard, Raymond E.
Maday, L. F.
Maday, Valentine S.
Markquart, Robert C.
McNerney, Patrick V.
Meyer, Chester W.
Meyer, Louis C.
Meyer, Edwin
Miller, Leo R.
Mitchell, John E.
Morgan, Charles
Morrow, Homer E.
Morrow, Ora A.
Mackeben, Fred L.
Muth, Aloysius G.
Muth, Arthur H.
Nottoson, Notto
Nowicki, Frank R.
Oscarson, Henry O.
Oskerson, William N.
Plumhoff, Floyd D.
Plumhoff, Alvin C.
Plumhoff, Arthur L.
Price, Gladstone H.
Peterson, Jay A.
Ratledge, Orbit U.
Roehler, William L.
Rosskopf, Wilbert W.
Schmidt, Thomas H.
Schultz, George A.
Schweiger, Alfred C.
Senne, Henry
Shumski, Andrew J.
Sickler, Chester R.
Sickler, Vernon G.
Simon, Henry W.
Sperry, Burton R.
Stefanski, George M.
Small, Hobart C.
Thomsen, Cecil T.
Tomlinson, Gerald P.
Tyler, William P.
Wallace, Ezra B.
Watts, George A.
Wolter, Lawrence F.

Ward Pfiffner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Pfiffner of Fairmont, was commissioned a lieutenant in the adjutant general's department of the Minnesota National Guard and called to duty in the adjutant general's office in 1918, serving there for several months. He also served with the guard in forest fire relief work in northern Minnesota in October and November, 1918.

Legal Advisory Board.

The Legal Advisory Board, originally appointed to give the selective service men assistance and advice in making proper answers to the questionnaires they were required to fill out, extended its services considerably as the war progressed and gave free counsel to the service men in many matters affecting their personal and property rights.

Men were frequently called to service who had important business matters to look after at home. In these the advisory board acted without cost to anyone. It should also be remarked that the banks also rendered the men great assistance in attending to their business matters for them while absent.

The Legal Advisory Board, appointed in 1917, consisted of E. C. Dean, Paul C. Cooper, and J. E. Haycraft, prominent members of the Martin county

E. C. DEAN

Chairman Legal Advisory Board. Judge 17th Judicial District. Had a son and daughter in service.

bar. In December, 1917, they appointed Ballou & Ballou and Leo J. Seifert, Fairmont attorneys, assistants. They also designated the following who were specially competent but not attorneys, as assistants:

Co. Supt. C. J. Timms, Fairmont
H. E. Wolfe, Fairmont
J. R. Huston, Ceylon
A. B. Jardine, Granada
Ellen Swanson, Dunnell
G. P. Helgeson, Dunnell
R. H. Wollin, Truman
T. B. Brown, Welcome
F. E. Gates, Triumph

All of these above named were school principals. The personnal changed quickly. Attorney Seifert, Supts. Jardine, Helgeson and Wollin enlisted and Supts. Timms and Wolfe entered army Y. M. C. A. work.

The draft of September, 1918, with its involved questionnaire of 16 pages, made heavy demands for assistance upon the board. In order to meet this a large number of additional assistants were named, all of whom rendered much free service. These assistants were:

Fairmont: Ben E. Ballou, John W. Lovell, Harry P. Edwards, G. Fred Anderson, W. H. Niemeyer, E. L. Ballou, G. A. Sutherland, N. C. Petersen, A. W. Gamble, David S. Wade, A. R. Fancher, Alex Grant, E. R. Flygare, A. W. Johnson.

Sherburn: C. W. Uplinger, A. G. T. Broun, W. F. Brundage, S. A. Farnsworth, Everett Whitehead, C. E. Landin.

Ceylon: R. W. Stewart, R. P. Sinclair, J. E. Huston, Wm. Drummond.

Granada: A. B. Jardine, Ben Eglin, Byron L. True, B. S. Colton.

Truman: A. W. Grabow, S. S. Rector, N. T. True, Henry Brownlee, B. J. Dallman, G. C. Shoen, G. M. Sieburg.

Triumph: F. S. Schwalen, S. P. Pope, Geo. E. Brockman, F. A. Kroeger.

Welcome: J. W. Wolford, Ben Mamer, Wm. Greenwaldt, E. H. Yost.

Dunnell: Ellen Swanson, F. A. Sandin, E. A. Cooper, C. G. Appelquist, E. M. Ostergren, August Wenberg.

Northrop: John H. Sprague.

East Chain: Wm. Doyle, Robert W. Nelson.

Monterey: P. C. Reding, Alfred Peterson, W. A. Rhoads.

Women's Council of National Defense.

The work of Martin county's women in the war reached and was participated in by practically every woman in the county. They were a united factor in carrying out every measure that came specifically within their sphere and of the greatest assistance in all others.

While the women were affected by and worked and sacrificed in every measure that concerned the general public there were certain departments distinctively their own, in which effective results, vital to the national interests, could only be accomplished through united patriotic work by the women alone. To organize and co-ordinate this work there was provided the Women's Committee of the Public Safety Association, which was an extension into every city, village and township of the work of the Women's Council of National Defense. This committee was created in May, 1918, by order of the Safety Commission. Mrs. W. R. Diment of Fairmont was appointed chairman for Martin county and from that date directed activities. Previous to May, 1918, there had been much war activity on the part of the women of the county under the direction of Mrs. Frank A. Day, also of Fairmont, who had acted as county chairman. The work done by this preliminary organization was taken up, enlarged and carried through by the new and more formal department.

Mrs. Thos. G. Winter of Minneapolis, was at the head of the Women's Committee for the state. There were numerous vice-chairmen and official heads of standing committees. The scope of the committee's work can be but briefly touched upon in this work but its extent is indicated by the various departments, each with its distinctive but correlated organization. These departments included Americanization, children's welfare, war emergency training courses, food conservation, dress conservation, legislation, liberty loan and war savings, social agencies, patriotic education, Red Cross, women in industry, young women's auxiliary and others.

Martin county women were assembled at Fairmont June 22, 1918, to discuss and plan their war work. Brilliant speakers addressed the gathering, among them Mrs. W. T. Coe and Miss Rose Muckley of Minneapolis. Food conservation, loyalty work and organization for war funds drives featured the gathering.

Following this meeting the Martin county Branch of the Women's Council of National Defense was fully organized and carried on its activities vigorously until the end of the war period. The responsible heads of women's war work in the townships and villages were the following prominent women of the county:

Cedar—Mrs. Carl Sjogren.
Galena—Mrs. John Hagen.
Waverly—Mrs. Andrew Levik.
Westford—Mrs. Wm. Rienke.
Nashville—Mrs. F. M. Clay.
Elm Creek—Mrs. John Carlson.
Fox Lake—Mrs. Berdella Winters.
Fraser—Mrs. Herman Brodt.
Rutland—Mrs. George Plumhoff.
Center Creek—Miss Dana Parker.
Jay—Mrs. Chas. D. Stewart.
Manyaska—Mrs. P. D. Worthley.
Rolling Green—Mrs. Richard A. Murray.
Fairmont Twp.—Mrs. W. F. Dickinson.
Pleasant Prairie—Mrs. J. T. McNerney.
Lake Fremont—Miss Lotta Larson.
Lake Belt—Miss Mary Flygare.
Tenhassen—Mrs. A. E. Alton.
Silver Lake—Miss Myra Shipman.
East Chain—Mrs. Ben Owens.
Sherburn—Mrs. Frank Collins.
Welcome—Mrs. H. H. Sartorius.
Granada—Mrs. B. A. Burton.
Truman—Mrs. W. B. Butler.
Triumph—Mrs. S. P. Pope.
Ceylon—Mrs. S. G. Barnett.
Monterey—Mrs. Peter Wartman.
Northrop—Mrs. John H. Sprague.

Many of these women had sons, brothers or other relatives among the service men. Several were the wives of war board members and thus brought into still closer association with war activities.

Important as was the work of the women in the major war organizations it was in the more direct contact maintained and acts of personal attention for the men in service that counted perhaps still more. It was mother or sister who wrote most frequently to the boys who were in the army or navy, thus keeping secure and sacred the home ties and at the same time ministering against that most dreaded condition, homesickness, likely to befall the boy separated perhaps for the first time from his home and cast into strange and bewildering situations. The thousands upon thousands of comfort articles so prized and so important to the service men—warm knitted socks, sweaters, linen, hospital ap-

parel and equipment—all these came to the men direct from the deft and loving hands of women who cared and who robbed their leisure or resting hours that they might do something for the soldiers. Were books wanted for the camp libraries and hospitals? It was the women who procured and forwarded them. Christmas, 1917, saw hundreds of gift boxes, filled with just the things the soldier or sailor boy would need and prize, packed and forwarded by express or parcel post, and while many were delayed in transit for weeks and months they nevertheless brought their bit of Christmas cheer to the camps and trenches. These and a thousand other items of personal and loving attention came almost alone from the women. Their importance was overlooked in large degree by the men, busy with other war duties seemingly more important, but the women did not forget and their part in the war will always be held in grateful remembrance by soldier, sailor and marine.

Excerpts from Report of Chairman of Women's Division of State Council of Defense for Martin County.

By Mrs. W. R. Diment.

As the United States went into the war almost unexpectedly it became necessary to call in as helpers already established organizations. Especially was this the case with women. Their leading organization was the Women's Federated Clubs, with membership in the United States of two million.

From these clubs were chosen the officers of the Women's Commission of the Council of National Defense. Mrs. T. G. Winter of Minneapolis, was state chairman for Minnesota, and in April, 1918, she appointed Mrs. W. R. Diment, of Fairmont, chairman of women's work in Martin county. Only those who held similar war positions realize the amount of work this appointment involved. The writing of many letters alone was a clerk's job. Circulars of information and advice came in by the hundreds every month, especially on food conservation and child welfare, for these were new things and little understood.

The more serious duties of the state were delegated to the men's Public Safety Commission but it seemed as though everything else was left to the Women's Division.

The work was organized by the appointment of a county executive committee, each member at the head of a particular department. The appointments made by Mrs. Diment were:

Women in Industry—Mrs. B. H. Curtis, Fairmont.

Women's Liberty Loan—Mrs. H. S. Farley, Fairmont.

Child Welfare—Mrs. Henry Meinhardt, Sherburn; Mrs. Frank Collins, Sherburn, for west half of county; Mrs. G. M. Seaburg, Truman, Mrs. Peter Lutz, Fairmont, east half of county.

Food Conservation—Mrs. Dudley Fitz, Fairmont.

Y. W. C. A.—Mrs. J. E. Haycraft, Fairmont.

Friendly Home Service—Mrs. W. R. Boyce, Fairmont.

Girls' War Work—Mrs. N. C. Petersen, Fairmont.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. John W. Lovell, Fairmont.

The foregoing formed an advisory committee, acting with the county chairman.

In the department of Women in Industry a survey was made of all industries in the county, the number of people employed and the salaries paid, the supply of women workers available to take the places of men in service, in fact an employment bureau when needed and valuable for future statistics.

The Women's Liberty Loan department was in great demand in some of the counties but Martin county's men were able of their own initiative to raise more than the required sums, and the assistance given by the women was more in stimulating the givers to the greatest amount. Women all over the county subscribed their allotted shares. This department gave a banquet at the Guild hall in Fairmont to the men on their return from one of the drives, which example was emulated all over the county.

The object of the Child Welfare committee was to carry out the orders of the national chairman for child welfare, Miss Julia Lathrop of the department of labor. The measuring and weighing of children, undertaken to determine accurately the health of children under six years of age was taken up and carried out at various clinics held at different points in the county. The measuring and weighing was a tremendous undertaking but brought home to hundreds of mothers the importance of the health of the child. Other activities were to establish accurate birth registration; to determine the cause of high infant mortality, there being 3,000 deaths of children under one year of age in Minnesota in 1916; to demand the quarantine for contagious and venereal diseases.

The aim of the food conservation department was to aid in every possible way the food administration, by distributing circulars and recipes sent by the government. No department had more circulating to do than this, as the food problem was the most serious of all. Much corresponding was necessary on account of so many changes in the rules.

The Y. W. C. A. department was also represented in the Red Cross and United War Work and was later merged with those activities.

The task of Friendly Home Service was given to women who could give the sympathetic hand and word to those who needed aid during the war. The name and residence of every soldier and sailor boy was obtained, card indexed and kept on file for consultation in emergency. This record has proven of permanent value. Many matters of war risk insurance, allotments and other calls for assistance were looked into and in the cases of death in service everything possible was done for the surviving relatives.

The object of the Girls' War Service was to encourage the activities of the grade and high school girls along practical and patriotic lines. Clubs were formed under charge of the advisory committee. Money was raised by various means, knitting and sewing done, war orphans being the beneficiaries generally. Mrs. W. S. Carver was captain of the senior club and Mrs. J. L. Palmer of the juniors.

In perhaps all counties money was raised in the usual way to defray the expense of the women workers. Several counties outside of the large cities had upwards of a thousand dollars for this purpose, to pay traveling expenses, typewriting, stationery, telegrams, postage, etc. The Martin county chairman had a portfolio but no money for use as none was collected. Patriotic workers paid their own expenses, no matter what it amounted to in the end. The only money received toward any expenses was $11.60, earned by the Fairmont senior and junior war service girls and which was used in the baby camapign. $9.60 was spent for telegrams and telephone. The last $2.00 were used in the expense of arranging for the Martin County Public Health Association, a permanent organization which was formed in June, 1919, for the purpose of carrying on children's clinics by specialists, saving the county about $600.00 which would otherwise have accrued to the state Public Health Association. This fund was derived from the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals the two previous years.

The county chairman was especially interested in child welfare and at her request the county commissioners appointed a permanent child's welfare board,

which now holds regular meetings with the judge of probate. At least two of the members of this board must be women.

The various precinct chairmen appointed selected their own assistants. All of the chairmen received medals in recognition of their services, these medals being furnished through Mrs. C. A. Severance, St. Paul, state chairman of conservation and director of Regional Bank.

The campaign to enlist girls in war nursing work was in charge of a committee consisting of Mrs. Allen Burdick, Mrs. T. P. Hagerty and Miss Minnie Bird, all of Fairmont. Fourteen applicants for this work were received but only the first few names sent in were accepted as the state's quota was quickly filled.

During her period of office the county chairman wrote many articles for the county papers, explaining the different kinds of work of the organization, its needs and progress. She gave frequent talks on Americanization and community club work, believing that the greatest good can only come from the free mingling of all peoples in this country. Latent talent for good and for success is found among all of them. Conditions should be made easier for motherhood. The mother must not be a drudge, for the independence and intelligence of the mother is reflected in her children. Woman has raised her standard in this war, much had to be learned, she was equal to it. A desire to do her utmost almost brought on hysteria but when all was over the effort seemed small indeed in comparison to the blessed ings which we all enjoy.

The women's organization of National Defense was dissolved in the spring of 1919, with the request by the National Committee to keep organized for any further work, emergency or whenever their help is desired for the general good.

CHAPTER VI.

Financing the War

The Liberty Loans.

When Martin county was asked to raise $360,000 in the First Liberty Loan in May, 1917, the amount was regarded as stupendous and there were grave doubts in the minds of many, financiers and others, whether so large a sum could be raised, and if done it was feared that the diversion of such a sum from the channels of ordinary business would seriously derange the finances of the county. It was the county's first test in the financial support of the war and at that time seemed a tremendous undertaking. In view of the vastly greater sums asked and subscribed in succeeding loans within the following months the amount raised under the first loan was small. However with no previous experience in raising funds that were to equip and maintain our armies and all the multitudinous activities of the war and uncertainty as to how this method of raising money would be received by the public made the undertaking seem very difficult.

FRANK E. WADE

Chairman all Liberty Loans. Born at Whitehall, Wisconsin, March 6, 1862. Died, Fairmont, Minn., March 3, 1919. Had a son in service.

The first step toward organizing Martin county for the war loans was taken on May 14, 1917, when Frank E. Wade, president of the Fairmont National Bank, manager of the Fairmont Gas Engine & Railway Motor Car Co., and connected with many other activities, was appointed Liberty Loan Chairman for the county by Mr. H. P. Rogers, Chairman of the Loan Committee for the Ninth Federal Reserve District. This great responsibility was accepted by Mr. Wade after being refused by several others who were in a far better position than he to give the time and energy necessary to make this and succeeding loans successful. Mr. Wade was without doubt the busiest man in the county and accepting this duty loaded upon him great additional burdens and severely taxed his already overburdened strength and splendid energies. Regarding the service as a patriotic duty he threw himself unreservedly into the work. He saw not only the first but the three succeeding loans successfully raised under his generalship, but before the final "Victory Loan" was raised, after the war's close, Frank E. Wade rested from his labors. He died March 3, 1919, in the prime of life and there can be no doubt that the great additional burden assumed by him as a loyal American citizen to help win the war contributed to his untimely death.

The first loan was raised through the activities of the bankers of the county. On May 24, 1917, Chairman Wade called all the bankers into conference at Fairmont to decide on ways and means for raising Martin county's quota. There were at that time nineteen banks in the county. All but two were represented at the meeting. At this gathering the bankers districted and apportioned the county. To each bank there was assigned a definite amount and a definite territory and the actual subscribing of the amount was managed by the bank. The quota averaged about $20 for each person in the county. At this meeting several of the bankers expressed the opinion that raising the funds involved difficulties and hardships that would be hard to meet. They failed to interpret the fine spirit that was then taking shape to back the government to the limit in the successful prosecution of the war.

In educating the people to the necessities of the situation and creating sentiment that would insure the sale of the bonds the newspapers of the county, in this as in succeeding campaigns, performed splendid service. Hundreds of columns of editorial, news and advertising space, worth several thousand dollars, were donated by the loyal papers of the county. Without this assistance the difficulties of the situation would have been vastly greater. When the drives came the people were acquainted with the conditions and nearly always ready to do whatever was asked of them. The commercial clubs, too, at the various cities and towns of the county got behind the guns and backed the campaign to the limit, furnishing free office headquarters in their rooms and solicitors from among their members.

As was to be expected there was some opposition to the bond sale and the first disloyalty arrests in the county were the result of indiscreet utterances in opposition to Uncle Sam's plan of raising war funds. Prompt action in this respect by the county attorney and other officials quickly checked any tendency toward organized opposition and the trouble experienced was not important.

The drive for the first loan closed on June 15th. The results in Martin county were disappointing. Asked to lend $360,000 the amount actually subscribed was a little less than $200,000. It must be borne in mind that in this loan all subscriptions were voluntary; the public was not yet aroused to the colossal financial demands of the war; our boys were not yet actually engaged in combat, few of them had left their homes; there clung in the minds of many the hope that our allies would succeed in defeating Germany before the United States was very extensively engaged; the back-fire of propaganda for Americanism to nullify that which Germany had spread so sedulously for years was as yet but barely kindled. These, with the unscientific methods employed in raising the first loan, were the main contributing causes to the failure of Martin county to go "over the top" in the first financial hop-off.

On October 12th, 1917, organization was effected for the second loan, in which Martin county was asked to lend the government $550,000. Albert L. Ward had been appointed to serve as chairman of

this loan. He declined, as did a half dozen others. Despite the fact that he had done much more than his share in handling the first loan Frank E. Wade was again drafted to lead the Martin county organization. Herman A. Stahn was chosen secretary. On the date above given there was a widely attended meeting at the court house in Fairmont, attended by city, village and township officials, bankers, business men and citizens generally. Otto Nelson, vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Paul, addressed the gathering and suggested methods of procedure. The plan evolved included thorough organization, system and unselfishness. It was defects in these essentials that militated against the success of the first loan. It was still the plan of the government to float its bonds by popular, voluntary subscriptions. The officials chosen immediately organized and announced that four days would be devoted to the drive, Oct. 17 to 20 inclusive. All township and village officers and public-spirited citizens generally were asked to serve as solicitors and help make the loan a success. A definite sum was assigned to be raised in each township and village, a departure from the plan followed in the first drive.

The drive opened with enthusiasm on the appointed date. An army of solicitors reached every person in the county. They were provided with cards upon which to make detailed reports to state headquarters upon all persons who failed to subscribe. By this innovation the government took its first organized step in finding out who was with it and who against it in the prosecution of the war. Local newspapers again lent splendid assistance in popularizing the loan. All names of contributors, however small or large the amount bought, were published. This proved a powerful stimulus. No one wished to invite adverse criticism by being left out. The attitude of the public was splendid. The county had seen several hundred of its sons march away to war. Some were already in Europe. Everyone now realized that it was America's supreme effort only that could turn the tide of battle against the German hordes. Few of the loan subscribers had the ready money to pay for the bonds purchased but they cheerfully used their credit and borrowed the money at an interest rate higher than the bonds yielded. All of the banks co-operated splendidly and placed their resources at the disposal of these whose circumstances required them to borrow.

Asked for $500,000 the county passed that mark. The total raised was $516,000, and this does not include probably $75,000 taken by Martin county men who responded to the drive in the army camps. The villages of Ceylon and Dunnell divided honors in being first to report their entire quotas pledged. At the close of the 4-days' drive the county as a whole lacked a considerable amount of the required sum. The solicitors went again to their task and continued their labors another week, where necessary. The city of Fairmont over-subscribed its quota more than $50,000. Nashville was the first rural precinct to report "over subscribed." Rapidly the reports from other precincts came in to county headquarters. On October 27th Chairman Wade wired in his report that Martin county had over-subscribed its allotment several thousand dollars. All but two of the villages exceeded their quotas. Ceylon led all precincts with an over-subscription of nearly 150 per cent. Eight of the townships also did themselves honor by taking sums in excess of what was asked. The tabulated returns constituted a new "loyalty map" of the county.

The third call for war funds was officially announced March 12, 1918. Once more the work was directed by Frank E. Wade as county chairman. The amount assigned was $600,000, apportioned as in the second loan as equitably as possible among the townships and villages on a basis of population and assessed valuation. By this time our people were fully committed to the grim business of war and the subscribing of the county's quota was accepted by all as a foregone conclusion. Although the amount nearly doubled the first loan and considerably exceeded that of October, 1917, and all had subscribed heavily in those drives, the people were ready for any demand that might be made upon them. It was now the resolution of all that any personal sacrifice would be made to sustain our army and navy until the hour of victory.

New methods were adopted in the third loan. Every property owner in the county was allotted a definite sum, arrived at by investigation of the net worth of the individual. Under authority of the Public Safety Commission Chairman Wade served a summons on every property owner requiring him or her to be in readiness to sign up when the solicitor arrived. In this way the work was finished in a single day.

The date set for subscribing was April 15th. By 8 o'clock A. M. Dunnell again reported first. Granada was next, while Sherburn, Truman and Ceylon quickly followed. The townships took a little more time but by nightfall every precinct in the county had reported an over-subscription. A large force of volunteer workers on duty at county headquarters in Fairmont were kept busy totalling and tabulating the returns. The total subscriptions for the county were approximately $925,000, an over-subscription of more than 60 per cent. The failure to float the entire first loan was gloriously redeemed.

Again in this drive the "blue card" system was used where persons refused to sign up for their assessed quota of bonds. This system landed a score or more of liberty bond slackers before the county war board, that body having been vested with full authority to deal with such cases. On April 26th the War Board went into session at the grand jury room in the court house to investigate all cases brought to their attention. The facts and circumstances were thoroughly gone into in every case. In many instances when the situation had been explained the alleged slackers not only took their quota but voluntarily exceeded it. With others the shirkers, usually wealthy and pro-German in their attitude toward the war, were subjected to duress and compelled to buy not only, the amount of their assessment but found that their assessments had been substantially raised. Practically all of the slackers were old residents of the county, most of them born in Germany, and had acquired substantial wealth in the country of which they had never become a real part. The war records of these individuals can now be of but little satisfaction to them and those that still remain resident here are held in contempt and scorn by all good Americans. They are among the "copperheads" of the World War period.

Five months after the big third loan drive came the call for Martin county to again lend to the government—this time in the amount of $1,070,000. Sept. 14, 1918, at the court house in Fairmont the county was again organized for the biggest of all financial drives. Representatives were present from every precinct in the county. All but a dozen of the 210 members of the county war board were in attendance. The task was undertaken with confidence and in a spirit of elation. There was an intangible feeling that America had already won the war. Press dispatches of the previous day had brought the news of the first great triumph of the American arms—the success at St. Mihiel. The public mind seemed filled with the premonition that still greater triumphs were at hand and that this

was to be the final drive of the war, at least that it would provide the financial means to put over the final punch.

As in the preceding two loans the county's quota was apportioned to the sub-divisions as equitably as possible. These amounts were determined and assessed by the County War Board. There was extended discussion at the meeting of Sept. 14th as to methods of raising the allotted sum. A resolution was finally adopted by the War Board that every person's allotment should be computed upon the basis of his net financial worth, as determined from the records and personal investigation by the various precinct War Boards. The resolution included the application of this method to drives other than Liberty Loans for war purposes.

The War Board established Sept. 30 as the day for the drive. An order was issued that did away with solicitors. Notices were sent to every person that they appear on the designated date at the usual polling place in their precinct and subscribe to their allotment. The precinct War Boards were in charge of the matter, assisted by volunteer clerical workers. Failure to appear at the designated hour involved such penalty as the War Board might determine upon.

By the use of posters, literature and newspaper space the widest publicity was again given the undertaking. Patriotic merchants and business men of the county bought and paid for many pages of newspaper advertising over their names. This extended and gratuitous publicity campaign contributed much to the success achieved.

Splendid enthusiasm marked the drive on Sept. 30th. It was known that our soldires, hundreds of Martin county boys among them, were engaged in the victorious drive that was to force the war to a speedy end. The news dispatches abounded in tidings of optimistic character. People came to the polling places ready and willing to buy "without stint or limit." Many voluntarily raised their allotments, some doubling them. The allotment of the county was readily raised. As in previous loans there were quite a number of "blue cards" turned in on people who either refused entirely or protested the amounts assessed to them. All of these cases were properly disposed of by the War Board. In this drive there were 4,453 buyers of bonds in the county—more than one-fifth of the population. The total amount subscribed was $1,199,000.

The death of Chairman Frank E. Wade on March 3, 1919, after having directed the raising of the first four loans, created a vacancy that was filled through the appointment by the County War Board of Lewis J. Hinton, banker and real estate man of Truman, who was in charge of the fifth and final loan, popularly called the "Victory Loan." This was put across on April 21, 1919, in compliance with plans formulated by the War Board at a meeting on April 8th. Martin county's quota was $835,000. Interest was stimulated, in addition to the usual forms of publicity, by a great Victory Loan rally and parade, held at Fairmont April 18th. Nearly all of the county service men who were at that time returned were present and marched in the parade, being afterwards entertained as guests of the city. Congressman F. E. Ellsworth of the 2nd Minn. Dist. was the orator of the occasion. Additional interest was created by the presence in the parade and on the streets of Fairmont of a battle tank which had seen World War service.

On "Zero Day" Ceylon again carried off the honors by being the first to report that its quota had been exceeded. Despite the facts that roads were bad and farmers busily engaged with their seeding nearly everyone reported promptly in obedience to notice given and many voluntarily took amounts much in excess of their allotments. This loan was not coercive, citizens were expected but not required to subscribe the amounts assigned them. To a remarkable degree a high quality of American citizenship asserted itself and few refused or reduced their amounts. The loan was oversubscribed more than $53,000.00.

This ended the work of the liberty loan organization. While Martin county failed to raise her quota in the first two loans this defection was splendidly redeemed on following occasions and the net results show that as a whole many thousands of dollars were subscribed in excess of the aggregate quotas.

It should be remarked that in addition to sums raised by the civilian citizenship nearly every soldier and sailor from the county bought bonds in the service, aggregating a large sum, upon which of course definite figures cannot be compiled.

War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

The sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps, undertaken by the government for the dual purpose of encouraging thrift among the people and furnishing additional funds for war purposes, was taken up early in the war. Designed at first principally to attract investments by children and those financially unable to buy Liberty Bonds the movement grew to great importance and resulted in probably not less than half a million dollars being loaned the government by Martin county people. No accurate figures are available as for several months the stamps were sold through the postmasters at every postoffice.

JOHN F. HAECKEL

Vice-Chairman War Savings, Fairmont, Secretary and Treasurer United War Work. Born at Lake County, Ill., Feb. 19, 1880. Cashier Fairmont National Bank.

Finally, sandwiched between the third and fourth liberty loans, an ambitions campaign on war stamps was put on with a thorough organization throughout the county. Supt. H. E. Wolfe was the first War Savings chairman of the county but as he entered service a successor was chosen by the county War Board in the person of John H. Grill of Fairmont. John F. Haeckel of Fairmont was chosen vice-chairman and there was a chairman in each precinct, all given full standing as members of the county War Board.

On June 10th, 1918, the government called on

Martin county to raise $400,000 as its quota of the war savings stamps campaign. The amount was apportioned by the War Board in the several precincts and individual allotments made as in the third and fourth Liberty Loans. Solicitors canvassed every person in the county and all were required to subscribe their apportionment or make satisfactory explanation to the war board.

The War Savings Stamps did not prove as attractive to the average citizen as Liberty Bonds and it was only by the greatest effort on the part of Chairman Grill and his assistants that the issue was put over. However, when the final returns were tabulated the county exceeded its quota over $39,000.

As in the Liberty Loans there were a considerable number who, lacking in patriotism, were summoned before the War Board and compelled to take their allotments. The War Board held several sessions for this purpose examining and passing upon the cases of objectors from all parts of the county.

CHAPTER VII.

The Work of the Red Cross

Previous to the World War the American Red Cross had no organization or membership in Martin county. Though our people were familiar with the never-ceasing benevolences of this wonderful organization and had to some extent contributed thereto for years there had never before been an emergency, local or otherwise, that had brought about organized endeavor for works of mercy.

Immediately war was declared all at once realized that a great part must be played through the Red Cross. On April 13, 1917, a group of Fairmont women met to formulate plans for Red Cross and other war work. This was the initial step in a movement that was to quickly include practically every person in the county. A week later another meeting was held and some steps taken toward organization. At this meeting Mrs. Henry Rippe was designated to take up Red Cross activities and Miss Katherine Rippe, Junior Red Cross. These meetings were entirely on the initiative of the loyal women of the city and were to a great degree informal but were the nucleus around which sentiment rallied and from which came the great, organized work a little later.

On June 11 the Martin county Red Cross was tentatively organized, temporary officers chosen and arrangements made for a drive for funds and a mass meeting for formal, permanent organization. The temporary officers were E. C. Dean, president; Alex Grant, vice president; E. Howard Fitz, secretary; and D. S. Wade, treasurer. An executive committee was also appointed, the personnel of which was not permanent. This meeting was fostered by and held at the rooms of the Fairmont Commercial Club.

The object of this meeting was to meet the call of the national organization for funds. Martin county's initial quota was $20,000. To raise this amount a great mass meeting was called of all the people of the county at the Strand theater in Fairmont on Sunday evening, June 17th. The building was packed. Judge E. C. Dean presided. There were addresses by J. A. Everett, Civil War veteran; Arthur M. Nelson, Spanish-American War veteran; Attorney Albert R. Allen, Editor Alfred Torngren, Senator Albert L. Ward, Dr. A. L. Bixby of Lincoln, Nebraska, Father E. J. O'Connell of the Catholic church (which had already raised a large sum for Red Cross work), and Attorney J. E. Haycraft.

Though the people of the county had not yet been educated to war giving the response was immediate and generous. One fourth of the amount asked of the county was pledged. There was one subscription of $500, one of $200, twenty-five of $100 each and a great number in amounts ranging from $50 downward. Much of this money was pledged by people outside of Fairmont. After final organization was effected the subscriptions were allotted equitably to the various Red Cross chapters of the county.

This meeting was speedily followed by others throughout the county at which a battery of "four minute speakers" drove night and day to set the appeal before the people. A few days after the Fairmont meeting the people of Triumph and Monterey assembled and gave over $800; Granada had a great meeting and gave nearly $2,000. By June 26th Martin county had responded with more than the allotted $20,000 asked in its first Red Cross drive.

REV. ALBERT E. FILLMORE

County Chairman American Red Cross. Pastor Episcopal Church. Had a son in the military service. Born Dakota County, Minn., Feb. 5, 1864.

From this time forward all Red Cross work was on closely organized lines, directed by the national body. Permanent and official organization of the Martin county chapter of the American Red Cross was effected June 29, 1917. There were some changes from the original officer personnel, the offices being given to persons who were believed best qualified therefor. This was no reflection on the first temporary officers as they all found their appropriate places in the various war activities. The permanent officers of the Martin County chapter, which still continues, are:

Rev. Albert E. Fillmore, county chairman. Rev. Fillmore is rector of the Fairmont Episcopal church.

He had a son in service and was very active in all war work.

Mrs. Byron H. Curtis, prominent Fairmont church and club woman, vice president.

A. W. Gamble, cashier of the Martin County National Bank, treasurer.

Miss Louise Wohlhuter, a capable accountant and bookkeeper at the Martin County National Bank, secretary.

Executive Committee: E. C. Dean, judge of the district court; Mrs. O. R. Wolf, Mrs. Frank A. Day, Mrs. Henry Rippe, judge of probate Arza R. Fancher, Mrs. G. H. Luedtke, and later, Mrs. B. H. Curtis and Mrs. J. E. Haycraft.

Through the county headquarters at Fairmont organization of local chapters quickly followed. By August 1st there were chapters fully officered and actively at work in Sherburn, Ceylon, Triumph-Monterey, East Chain, Dunnell, Cedar township, Truman, Granada, Welcome, Fox Lake and Waverly townships. On August 13th permanent county headquarters were opened at the court house in Fairmont and maintained there throughout the war, the rooms being generously provided by the board of county commissioners without charge.

The county chairman and executive committee was ably assisted by various appropriate committees, as follows, the chairmen only of each committee being named:

Organization of Branches—J. E. Haycraft.

Finance—F. W. Betz.

Publicity—Mrs. B. H. Curtis.

Membership Drive—DeForrest Ward.

Hospital Supplies—Mrs. W. L. Lamb, succeeded in Dec., 1917, by Mrs. Frank F. Huntting.

Knitting—Mrs. DeForrest Ward.

Purchasing—Mrs. T. P. Hagerty.

Junior Red Cross—Co. Supt. Minnie Follett.

Surgical Dressings—Mrs. H. S. Fairley.

Home Service—Ben E. Ballou, succeeded in April, 1919, by Arthur M. Nelson.

There was a concerted drive for memberships in December, 1917. At this time the entire county was covered by solicitors. The objective was 10,000 members in the county. A speaking campaign supplemented the other publicity methods. Capt. J. B. Sanborn, a returned and partially disabled war hero of the British army visited the county and spoke at the county seat and elsewhere. His story of the work of the Red Cross at the front was heard by great audiences who were stirred to activity by his recitals. The clergy assisted in all churches. The result was a county membership exceeding 10,000.

In the fall and winter of 1917-18 Red Cross auctions proved popular methods of raising funds for Red Cross purposes. Many thousands of dollars were raised in this way. The custom originated at the farm auctions. Farmers having these sales would donate some article to be sold and the proceeds given to the Red Cross. Usually it was a fowl or other live stock. The price brought always far exceeded the actual value. Then the article would be again donated and put up for sale time after time. A calf sold in this way at Truman brought $3,955. Another at Welcome, $4,250.

This auction custom led to formal sales of this character being held in towns and villages. These were widely announced and drew large crowds. Auctioneers donated their services and the occasions were made gala events. At such a sale Fairmont raised $12,000, East Chain $5,455, Northrop $2,600, and other places large amounts. By May, 1918, Red Cross revenue from this source amounted to more than $50,000 in the county. Memberships in the Red Cross at that date amounted to 14,650.

The second call for funds, $20,000 in amount, was made by national headquarters in May, 1920. The whirlwind drive for the purpose netted $8,500 more than was asked.

A unique but undesired source of revenue in considerable amounts was fines imposed by the courts upon disloyalists. The court in several instances, also the County Branch of the Safety Commission, in imposing punishment for convictions in cases of this kind, in addition to other penalties specified that certain amounts be paid into the Red Cross treasury. This procedure brought in a good many hundreds of dollars.

Christmas, 1918, saw the second Red Cross Christmas roll call, which was in reality a second membership drive. Although the war was then over, interest in and support of the Red Cross was keen. E. R. Flygare was chairman of this drive. The drive netted 6,900 members.

Total funds raised by the Fairmont branch, according to the report of the history committee, consisting of Mrs. J. E. Haycraft, Mrs. B. H. Curtis and Miss Louise Wohlhuter, were as follows:

December, 1917, membership drive	$1,634.00
March, 1918, band concert	999.00
March, 1918, Lutheran School auction	447.60
March, 1918, Red Cross auction	11,446.05
August, 1918, second Red Cross drive	2,038.55
December, 1918, membership drive	1,280.25
	$17,854.45

Disbursements covered a wide range of calls. $500.00 went to fire sufferers in northern Minnesota. Other expenditures were for supplies in the various departments and in response to calls from headquarters from time to time. Whenever these calls came the money or finished goods were ready to meet the requisitions. The Martin county chapters were in fact over financed, all having substantial sums on hand after all war demands had ceased.

Under direction of the history committee reports have been furnished by nearly all departments and local chapters. These reports follow:

Hospital Department.

The following method was used in conducting the Hospital Department of Martin county, Minnesota:

Captains were appointed to have charge of the sewing room each day of the week.

Two stock-keepers had charge of the stockroom each day, who invoiced stock, gave out unfinished articles, and received all finished articles.

Chairman of the Hospital Department had supervision over all sewing, inspection, and shipping of all articles.

The total estimate of articles completed by the Fairmont branch, up to April 1, 1919, is 8,475.

HAZEL HUNTTING

Chairman Hospital Supply Co.

Knitting Department.

The knitting department of the Martin county chapter was organized September 1, 1917. Mrs. DeForrest Ward was appointed chairman. Mrs. Ward appointed chairmen of ten branches and of three auxiliaries in the county.

July 1, 1919, our work will cease. In the year and ten months this county will have completed and shipped to headquarters over 15,000 knitted articles. Over 5,000 pounds of yarn have been used, at a cost of $11,500.00. 1,300 balls of Dexter cotton have been used, teaching the children to knit, with which they made 1,450 wash cloths for the hospitals. $500.00 worth of knitting needles were used in the county. 2,850 sweaters have been made, 9,000 pairs of socks have been knit as well as 1,343 pairs of wristlets, 450 helmets and trench caps, 550 mufflers, several dozen eye bandages and hot water bottle covers. Over 1,000 six-inch squares, made of odds and ends of yarn donated by the mothers, were knit by the

children and were sewed together, making afghans for use over the wheel chairs in the hospitals.

Since February 1, 1919, the knitting department has been working on refugee knitting, and when we close will have shipped 100 women's shawls, 100 pairs of children's stockings, 100 children's sweaters, and 50 mufflers.

MARY WARD,
Chairman Knitting Dept.

Report of Surgical Dressing Department.

The Surgical Dressings Department of the Fairmont chapter of the Martin county Red Cross was organized May 28, 1918, with the registration of the workers, and work was begun early in June under the direction of the chairman, Mrs. H. S. Fairley and the vice-chairman, Mrs. Cora Golden. Remaining members of the committee of five were Mrs. E. C. Dean, Mrs. F. E. Wade, and Alma Peterson, the latter serving as treasurer.

The course on surgical dressings was given by Mrs. Fairley in August, and completed by Mrs. R. Zierke, Gertrude Schrooten, Marion Gerth, Mrs. Alida Petrie and Mrs. Frank L. Whitney.

Work was done on three afternoons a week and one evening, and in the five months up to the signing of the armistice, when all surgical dressing work was discontinued, between 8,500 and 10,000 dressings were made. This work was done by the Fairmont department alone, no other branches having been organized in the county.

MRS. H. S. FAIRLEY,
Chairman Surgical Dressings.

Report of Home Service Department.

The Home Service section of the Martin county, Minnesota, chapter, American Red Cross, was organized with Ben Ballou as chairman in May, 1918.

Owing to the impracticability of maintaining an office for the Home Service section the work incident thereto has devolved upon the chairman, who has functioned also as secretary and treasurer.

There were in all fifty deaths in action or from disease among Martin county soldiers. In nearly all of these cases the Home Service section extended important aid in procuring data, locating graves, collecting arrears of pay, obtaining personal effects of deceased for next of kin, adjusting uncompleted Liberty bond accounts and establishing war risk insurance claims.

There were hundreds of cases where through personal calls and interviews relatives were comforted and reassured on matters troubling them through the service of members of the family. When information or explanations could be given, as was ordinarily possible, home folks were made contented and morale strengthened.

Several people came to the Home Service department for information concerning relatives resident in enemy countries. Communications passed back and forth which resulted in relieving much anxiety.

The great bulk of the work of this department commenced with the return of the soldiers. Their problems presented such a mass of work and intimate knowledge of army organization and detail that Chairman Ben Ballou was compelled to resign. Rev. A. E. Fillmore, chairman of the Martin county chapter, induced Major Arthur M. Nelson, a returned soldier who had served in the Adjutant General's department, to take up the work. He has devoted the greater part of his time to Red Cross work since February, 1919.

Hundreds of returned soldiers have been advised and helped in regard to arrearages of pay, non-receipt of Liberty bonds, lost discharge certificates, compensation claims, discontinued allotments and many other matters. Assistance has been given in more than 1,000 cases incident to the Minnesota State Soldiers' Bonus.

When the $60.00 bonus and additional mileage for soldiers discharged before March 1st became available several hundred of these claims were handled.

Wide publicity to the services offered was obtained through the newspapers of the county. This resulted in placing the matter prominently before the returned soldiers.

The Home Service section has sought to encourage and assist the discharged men in changing and keeping up their war risk insurance. Many who had allowed their certificates to lapse have been induced to reinstate a part of the amount.

No time has been devoted by this section to keeping or compiling statistical information. That the Home Service section is appreciated and doing valuable work is attested by the great volume of duties brought to it.

There is every indication that the work of this department will continue indefinitely

We hereby certify this history to be correct.
Marie S. Haycraft,
Mrs. B. H. Curtis, Per M. S. H.
Louise Wohlheter, Secretary.
History Committee.

Albert E. Fillmore,
Chairman Martin County Chapter.

History of the Sherburn Branch of Martin County Chapter A. R. C.

A meeting was called July 9, 1917, for the purpose of organizing a Red Cross branch at Sherburn, Minnesota.

Dr. R. C. Farrish acted as chairman of the meeting.

The by-laws and other literature relating to the American Red Cross organization were read and discussed and resulted in the organization of the branch and the election of the following officers:

Dr. R. C. Farrish, chairman; Rev. R. Levin, Pastor of the M. E. church, vice chairman; Miss Elizabeth Eisenmenger, secretary; C. E. Landin of the Sherburn National Bank, treasurer.

The above mentioned officers together with the following charter members formed the Executive committee:

Mrs. A. G. T. Broun, Mrs. H. G. Seifert, Mrs. C. Young, Mrs. Ada Peddie, Mrs. John W. Eisenmenger, Mrs. M. J. Farrish, Mrs. F. Bettenhausen, Mrs. J. H. Grill, Mrs. J. C. Flygare, Mrs. M. J. Loomer.

The amount of fourteen dollars received from these members as application fees was remitted to the secretary of the Martin county chapter with application for a permanent organization.

This request was granted on July 16, 1917. The Branch was given jurisdiction over the village of Sherburn and the immediate surrounding territory.

Miss Elizabeth Eisenmenger resigned as Secretary and Mrs. J. E. Flygare was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The officers named served during the entire period of the branch's activity.

A few changes occurred on the Executive Board, namely: Mrs. H. G. Seifert resigned and her place was filled by Mrs. G. H. Matson February 23, 1918. Mrs. J. H. Grill resigned and her place was filled by Mrs. B. H. Roth April 27, 1918.

The following committees were appointed and served faithfully:

Finance:

A. G. T. Broun, Pres. Bank of Sherburn, Chairman; H. G. Seifert, Druggist; J. C. Flygare, Clothing Merchant.

Hospital Supply:

Mrs. F. Bettenhausen, Chairman; Mrs. G. H. Matson, Mrs. Ada Peddie from September 6, 1917 to

February 23, 1918, when Mrs. Bettenhausen resigned and Mrs. Matson acted as Chairman.

On March 30, 1918, Mrs. M. J. Farrish was appointed Head Supervisor and the following ladies assisted one day each week as Supervisor of the sewing:

Mrs. A. G. T. Broun, Mrs. T. Fogarty, Mrs. G. H. Matson, Mrs. L. Mackeben, Mrs. B. H. Roth and Miss Jennie Santer.

Miss Wally Grupe had charge every Monday evening.

Mrs. M. J. Farrish resigned in September, 1918, and Mrs. A. G. T. Broun acted as Supervisor until November 16, 1918, when she resigned and Mrs. G. H. Matson was appointed Supervisor and continued to serve until the close of the work.

Purchasing Committee:

Mrs. A. G. T. Broun and Mrs. J. E. Flygare were appointed September 6, 1917, and served in that capacity until January 26, 1918, when this committee was combined with the Hospital Supply Committee.

Knitting Committee:

Mrs. A. G. T. Broun, Chairman; Mrs. O. A. Nelson and Mrs. K. Griebel. Mrs. Broun gave unlimited time to the instruction of knitters and inspecting the work, besides knitting numerous articles. Mrs. Griebel superintended the knitting of socks besides personally knitting 145 pairs.

Publicity Committee:

R. C. Farrish and Mrs. J. E. Flygare.

School Auxiliary Committee:

Superintendent G. H. Helgeson, C. E. Landin and Mrs. J. E. Flygare.

Committee on Red Cross Auction:

A. G. T. Broun, H. G. Seifert, J. C. Flygare, R. Levin, C. E. Landin.

The first canvass for membership and funds took place Saturday afternoon, July 14, 1917, and same was accompanied by a parade, speaking and a supper in the evening, and resulted in the securing of 160 new members.

Through the efforts of the school children on November 1, 1917, a fund of $25 was collected for the Soldiers' Christmas Packets.

In the latter part of November, 1917, funds were getting low and the Finance Committee gave a dance for the benefit of the Branch. This dance was well patronized and brought $369.40 into the treasury.

In March, 1918, the funds again were running low and it was decided to hold an auction for the benefit of the Branch, this having been done successfully in other places. As before mentioned a committee was appointed to arrange the matter and the said committee solicited donations from the people of Sherburn and surrounding territory for the purpose of selling donated articles at a public sale to be held on March 19, 1918, in the Village Street.

The committee met with liberal responses from town people and country people alike and articles too numerous to mention were brought in on the given date.

The chief event of the sale was the selling of a Shetland pony which had been donated by Mrs. Mary White, a widow who had three sons in the service. This pony was bought and donated back innumerable times until the proceeds of its sale amounted to almost $6,000. The total amount collected from said sale was $7,912.12. The grand success of the sale was largely due to the splendid work done by the auctioneer, John L. Roebke, of Sherburn, who gave freely of his time and money, not only at this sale but at every other sale in the county or surrounding counties where he officiated.

Through correspondence with F. W. Bruno, of the Civilian Relief Committee the Branch allowed Mrs. Thomas Benjamin $100.00 to aid her in sending her husband to a sanitarium.

One collection of old shoes was sent east and three collections of old clothing made for the Belgians, fire sufferers in Northern Minnesota and for the destitute of Europe.

A linen shower for the French Hospitals brought in 245 articles.

The Hospital Supply Committee turned in 1,295 articles of which the Auxiliary of Elm Creek with Mrs. John Carlson as chairman turned in 155 bedshirts.

The Sherburn Travel Class gave their Thursday study period in part to sewing and study of topics relating to war conditions. The sewing done included 100 army shirts remodeled and 185 refugee garments.

The Knitting Committee is credited with 1,481 articles. The Patriotic League of the Eastern Star responded to the call by knitting 35 articles.

Complete Financial Statement of the Branch.

Receipts.

From sociables, dances, etc.	$ 797.31
Christmas Packet funds	24.23
Red Cross auction	7,912.12
Memberships and dues (exclusive of drives)	319.00
Returned to us from Martin Co. chapter from dues	144.50
Returned to us from Martin Co. chapter from drives	939.00
Donations	269.41
Sale of yarn and supplies	232.24
Interest collected on time deposits	300.00
Total receipts	$10,937.81

Disbursements.

Remitted to Martin Co. chapter (exclusive of drives)	$ 313.00	
Paid out for local expenses	67.57	
Paid out for yarn and supplies	3,068.91	
Paid out for Christmas Packets	25.00	
Paid out for Benjamin relief	100.00	
Total disbursements		$574.48
Cash on hand		$7,363.33

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. J. E. Flygare,
C. E. Sandin,
Mrs. Geo. Matson,
Lucy E. Broun.
History Committee.

Approved:
R. C. Farrish,
Branch Chairman.

History of Ceylon Branch.

Introduction: The Ceylon Branch of the Martin County Red Cross chapter was organized August 3, 1917. Its geographical limits are Lake Belt and Tenhassen townships and the village of Ceylon.

Personnel: The officers and committee chairmen serving from August 3, 1917 to January 4, 1918, were:

Chairman, Mrs. E. W. Bailey.
Vice-chairman, Mrs. J. C. Frase.
Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Ditz, Jr.
Treasurer, Mrs. Neal Bode.
Executive Committee, Mr. R. P. Sinclair, Mr. R. W. Stewart.
Supply Committee, Mrs. H. B. Bailey.
Membership Committee, Mrs. George Follett.
Finance Committee, Mrs. J. R. Houston.

On January 4, 1918 the following officers and committee chairmen took up their duties:

Chairman, Mrs. H. B. Bailey.
Vice-chairman, Rev. Geo. Williams.
Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Ditz, Jr.
Treasurer, Mrs. Neal Bode.

Executive Committee, Mrs. O. L. Shively, Mrs. J. C. Frase.
Supply Committee, Mrs. William Cook.
Membership Committee, Mrs. Geo. Follett.
Finance Committee, Mr. R. P. Sinclair.
Knitting Committee, Mrs. John Champine.

These officers and chairmen are still serving with the exception of Mrs. Geo. Follett, who was replaced by Mrs. A. E. Alton on October 29, 1918.

Organization: Our Committees were appointed by the executive committee and each committee chairman kept the records of work done by his or her committee.

Record of the Work: Our Branch raised $59.00 by membership dues at its organization of which we received 50%.

The following money was raised in these various ways:

Tag Day refund from Martin Co. chapter, Nov. 30, 1917	$ 135.55
Show, Sept. 30, 1917	106.25
Supper, Nov. 29, 1917	129.31
Membership drive ending Dec. 24, 1917	305.50
Refund from Martin Co. chapter	165.15
High School play	94.50
Auction sale under auspices of Lake Belt Farmers' Club	4,902.57
Show, May 28, 1918	54.25
Dance by Messrs. Andrews and A. Prust	73.00
Refund from Martin Co. chapter	622.00
Christmas roll call ending Dec. 24, 1918	640.00
Refund from Martin Co. chapter	320.00

Donations.

Henry Dettman	$403.30
Primary Department	19.22
Miss Andrews, District No. 32	94.00
Rebekah Lodge	5.00
Grandma Stone	10.00
Mrs. Mary Alvord	10.00
Harvest Money	89.20
Pro-German Fines	100.00
Mrs. John Champine	5.00
Mrs. Decatur Pasley	5.00
Miscellaneous	40.83
Number of hospital garments finished and sent to Chapter	1,448
Number of knitted articles	812

The Ceylon Branch donated $550.00 to the Armenian Relief Fund and paid out $162.85 in relieving suffering during the influenza epidemic in Ceylon and vicinity.

Mrs. O. L. Shively,
Mrs. Wm. Ditz, Jr.
Mrs. J. C. Frase,
Mrs. H. B. Bailey,
Branch Chairman.

Triumph-Monterey Branch American Red Cross.

On Aug. 24, 1917, the people of the community responded to the call for a public patriotic meeting to be held on the school grounds. After a parade of the people present, Attorney A. R. Allen of Fairmont delivered a remarkable patriotic speech after which the public assembled in the school house and a permanent Branch of the Martin County Red Cross chapter was organized, the Branch starting with 49 members and ending with 466.

The territory included Triumph-Monterey and the Township of Galena and a portion of Elm Creek Township.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Branch Officers and Executive Committee.
Dr. Jos. A. Butz, Chairman.
Mrs. G. Oberle, Vice Chairman.
Mrs. Chas. Hastings, Treasurer.
Mrs. F. W. Winter, Secretary.
Mrs. R. B. Hall.
Mrs. L. W. Steele.
Mrs. R. Jones.

Purchasing and Work Committee.

Mrs. J. A. Butz.	Mrs. F. A. Kroeger.
Mrs. R. B. Hall.	Mrs. C. M. Stockdill.
Mrs. L. A. O. Stockdill.	Mrs. Jos. Casey.
Mrs. A. G. Mathewson	Mrs. W. A. Rhoads.
Mrs. G. E. Brockman.	Mrs. W. D. Sweesy.

Mrs. S. P. Pope.

All cheerfully acted in their respective capacities for the year. The work was at once put in motion by the chairman, Dr. J. A. Butz, who put forth every effort to make a success of the organization. Altho a very busy man in his profession the chairman conducted the affairs of the organization in a very efficient manner with splendid results.

At the next Annual Meeting Aug. 29, 1918, the following officers were elected:

Officers and Executive Committee.
Dr. J. A. Butz, Chairman.
Rev. H. W. Neunaber, Vice Chairman.
Mrs. W. D. Sweesy, Secretary.
A. H. Esse, Treasurer.

Mrs. J. A. Butz	Mrs. F. W. Winter
Mrs. A. H. Esse	Mrs. G. Umhoefer
Mrs. G. Peterson	Mrs. S. P. Pope

Mrs. C. M. Stockdill.

Purchasing and Work Committee.

Mrs. J. A. Butz, Chairman.	Mrs. O. Westerdahl
Mrs. F. Kingred	Mrs. G. Blanck
Mrs. E. Jerner	Mrs. L. A. O. Stockdill

Mrs. A. Peterson

The Executive Committee met once each month and transacted the business for the Branch.

Much praise must be given to Mesdames Sweesy, Winter and Butz upon whom the most work fell, keeping the records, purchasing goods, distributing work, inspecting, packing and shipping—in fact the business end of the Branch.

Two work rooms were maintained, one in each town, which were opened to workers three days of each week, these rooms being in charge of experienced supervisors who were always at their posts to supervise the sewing. The knitting supervisors for the two years were Mrs. S. P. Pope, Mrs. G. Peterson, Mrs. J. P. Carlson and Mrs. A. B. Drewes.

These ladies deserve much credit for their efficient and untiring work in handling the yarn, instructing knitters and inspecting finished products.

The number of articles made since the Branch was organized is: Garments sewed, 1,389; garments knitted, 1,086.

The use of work rooms was donated by Baptist Church, Commercial State Bank and Triumph State Bank.

Fuel donated by the citizens and draying was done gratis by draymen of both towns and Lyle Butz.

Credits were given to all sewers and knitters in the form of crosses and stripes for the time spent in sewing and knitting and an accurate record was kept as follows:

Numbers of sewers, 106.
Number of knitters, 150.

The following workers having worked 172 hours the amount of time required to receive two crosses and one stripe:

Mesdames H. C. Blanck, A. G. Mathewson, A. Peterson, G. Peterson, Lena Pixley, F. S. Schwalen, L. A. O. Stockdill, W. D. Sweesy, F. W. Winter, G. Umhoefer, D. Faivre, H. Kramer, H. Shepard, J. P. Carlson, J. A. Butz, J. Casey, E. Jerner, E. W. Dushinske, G. G. Satter, Chas. Waswo, C. A. Hastings, Minnie Kock, Leona Fitzsimmons and Mrs. Oscar Westerdahl.

There were 24 women in the two towns who did not respond or give any time to the organization work.

The second meeting was an event in the history of the organization. The Red Cross Committee served a fried chicken banquet on the lawn of Mrs. G. Peterson to the speakers and officers of the Motor Reserve and Band after which an exhibition drill of the Motor Corps was given followed by a tremendous parade of citizens, band, speakers, Red Cross workers in uniform, Camp Fire girls and Boy Scouts, after which a large crowd assembled in the Monterey hall and listened to the fluent speakers, Rev. I. E. Moody and Rev. H. W. Neunaber and J. E. Haycraft.

The Finances were obtained mostly by public contributions. Some socials, sales, dances and a tag day all helped to fill the coffers at all times and there never was a shortage of funds.

The following is a brief outline of the work of the Branch:

Money collected	$4,789.47
Money expended	3,304.03
Balance on hand	$1,485.44

The Branch conducted a Correspondence Club, furnished 15 comfort kits and sent the local papers to all soldiers from the community both in home camps and abroad.

Much credit must be given to the Boy Scouts under Scout Master Esse for the collection of the several loads of refugee garments at different drives.

Statement of the Elm Creek Branch.

Mrs. Henry Ammann, Chairman; Mable M. Kirkle, Secretary; Mrs. Geo. Swanson, Treasurer. Number of workers, 42. Number of garments sewed, 48. Number of garments knitted, 138.

Amount of moneys received	$339.01
Amount expended	165.95
Balance on hand	$173.06

Signed:
F. A. Kroeger,
Mrs. W. D. Sweesy,
P. C. Reding,
History Committee.

Approved May 7, 1919.
J. A. Butz, Branch Chairman.

History of the East Chain Branch of the Martin County Chapter of the Red Cross.

The East Chain Branch of the Martin County Chapter of the Red Cross was organized at a meeting held in Woodman Hall September 17, 1917. William Doyle, chairman pro tem, introduced Rev. Mr. Fillmore, chairman of the Martin County chapter, who then proceeded with the organization of the branch according to regulations. The geographical limits were fixed to include East Chain township, the east half of Silver Lake township except Section 4, Section 36 of Fairmont township and the two lower tiers of sections in Pleasant Prairie township.

The following were elected to serve as officers: William Doyle, chairman; Andrew Carlson, vice chairman; Mrs. Alma L. Nelson, secretary; Robert W. Nelson, treasurer. Members of the executive committee were Peter Jensen, Mrs. Geo. Jones and Mrs. O. J. Carlson. These officers have served from the organization of the branch until the present time with the exception of Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Carlson. Their removal from East Chain left vacancies which were filled by Mrs. O. G. Rowley and Mrs. Ben Owens. Wm. Dahl was also appointed vice chairman as Andrew Carlson is not a member.

The committee chairmen were as follows: Membership, O. G. Rowley; Finance, Wm. Dahl; Hospital Supply, Mrs. Wm. Doyle; Knitting, Mrs. John Hall, who served until May 31, 1918, when Miss Laura Hendrickson was appointed. We had none other than the usual committees which were organized according to instructions from Division Headquarters.

The quality of work done by our branch stood next to Fairmont. The Hospital Supply committee turned in 2,583 completed hospital garments, 240 pieces for the linen shower, 146 refugee garments and 75 altered army shirts. The knitting committee sent in 916 knitted articles.

436 new members were added to our branch in the 1918 Christmas Membership drive. The total membership of our branch is 600.

Our local civilian relief work consisted of assistance given one family who lost everything by fire and medical aid given one family ill with influenza. A large quantity of clothing was collected for Belgium's refugees.

The money to finance our work was raised in various ways. There were many individual donations of money. The Finance committee gave an oyster supper, schools gave entertainments and turned the proceeds into the Red Cross.

During harvest the business men of our little village shocked grain for farmers in our vicinity and pay for their time was turned into the treasury of the Red Cross.

At private auctions articles were donated to the Red Cross and sold many times, realizing large sums for our work. The largest sum raised at one time was that secured at our Red Cross auction. Members donated everything from canned fruit and vegetables to cattle and hogs. These articles were sold at auction by two prominent auctioneers and $5,312.28 was realized.

Mrs. Irene H. Ruble,
Mrs. Alma L. Nelson,
R. W. Nelson,
History Committee.

Approved:
Wm. Doyle,
Chairman.

History of Dunnell Branch of the Martin County Chapter of Red Cross.

The Dunnell branch of the Martin County Chapter of the Red Cross was organized at Dunnell Aug. 29, 1917. The following officers were elected:

President	C. Linus Peterson
Vice President	M. M. Sorenson
Secretary	Lotta Larson
Treasurer	Mrs. E. G. Mathwig

One hundred sixteen members were obtained at this meeting. This branch includes Lake Fremont, and a part of Lake Belt and Jay townships. During the first year 412 were enrolled. During the Christmas Roll Call of 1918, 497 members were secured.

The executive committee at their first session Sept. 11, 1917, elected the hospital supplies' and knitting committees with Mrs. J. A. Linder and Mrs. August Wenberg as chairmen respectively. All officers and chairmen have held office continuously from the time of their election to the present time (May 6, 1919). C. Linus Peterson, the president, is a leading figure in the business and social affairs of the community. He is a born executive and has been the right man for the place. M. M. Sorenson, the vice president, is an enthusiastic worker in every office which he holds. He is intensely patriotic and is working hard in this cause. The Red Cross members showed good judgment in the election of Miss Lotta Larson as secretary. This office carries with it a great amount of work in the executive committee. Both ability and inclination fit her for the position.

Mrs. E. G. Mathwig, one of Dunnell's most hard working and patriotic women, served efficiently as treasurer. Mrs. J. A. Linder and Mrs. August Wenberg have been untiring in their efforts to make their departments efficient. Both have been competent and A class work has been forwarded to headquarters.

The following committees were organized:

1. Executive Committee.
2. Membership Committee.
3. Finance Committee.
4. Hospital Supply Committee.
5. Knitting Committee.

4. The following articles have been manufactured:

190 hospital shirts, 95 suits pajamas, 10 pair leggings, 9 pair socks, 24 triangular bandages, 23 split-tailed bandages, 23 abdominal bandages, 8 covers for hot water bags, 5 bed coats, 212 refugee petticoats, 4 dozen tray cloths and napkins, 50 bath towels, 100 hand towels, 60 handkerchiefs, 5 napkins, 25 sheets, 100 army shirts (remodeled), 10 refugee dresses, 20 boys' drawers, 20 pinafores, 30 chemises, 417 pair socks, 18 helmets, 78 sweaters, 71 wristlets, 16 mufflers.

First War Drive	$333.76
Second War Drive	351.94
Relief Work: Fire Sufferers of Minn.	200.00

Besides the war drives and membership dues the following methods have been used to finance the Branch:

Socials	$231.44
Entertainments	89.62
Auctions	1,348.47
Donations	225.99
Fine	100.00

Signed:
Lotta Larson,
Rehlia Bergsten,
Ellen Swanson,
History Committee.
C. Linus Peterson,
Branch Chairman.

Report of Cedar Branch.

The Cedar Branch of the American Red Cross was temporarily organized on Aug. 1, 1917, at the home of W. L. Colburn with ten members, viz.:W. L. Colburn, A. E. Edman, A. N. Nelson, A. O. Ableman, Hans Running, Mabel Swanson and Minnie Swanson and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Martin. Mrs. A. C. Martin was appointed chairman and Mabel Swanson secretary.

On Sept. 7, 1917, at the home of A. O. Ableman the organization was perfected. The officers for the year were: Chairman, A. N. Nelson; Vice Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Martin; Secretary, Mabel Swanson; Treasurer, W. L. Colburn; Executive Committee, Lillian Smithers, Grace Santee and Mrs. Fred Sturdevant. Finance Committee Chairman, A. C. Martin, Chairman Hospital Supply Committee, Mrs. A. C. Martin. Chairman of the Knitting, Minnie Swanson. Officers were elected by a vote of the people. The Cedar Branch consisted of the town of Cedar.

Miss Mabel Swanson served as secretary of the branch until Feb. 22, 1918, when she resigned on account of ill health and Miss Mabel Syverson was appointed to take her place. At the end of the fiscal year the annual election was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Olson. The following officers were elected: Chairman, G. M. Olson; Vice Chairman, J. S. Bolstad; Secretary and Treasurer, Mabel Syverson; Executive Committee, Mrs. Hoelmer, Sophia Pearson, A. N. Nelson, A. C. Martin, John Ehlers. Chairman of Hospital Supply Committee, Mrs. A. C. Martin; Chairman Knitting, Minnie Swanson; Chairman Finance Committee, A. C. Martin. On Feb. 5, 1919, Mr. G. M. Olson resigned his vacancy being filled by Vice Chairman, J. S. Bolstad.

There being no city or village in the limits of the territory covered by the branch it was necessary for the ladies to go from house to house to do the sewing. Although not having the advantage of regular sewing the record shows there was turned into headquarters sewing to the amount of 483 articles, 599 knitted articles, there being 60 sewing meetings held from Oct. 6, 1917, until March 14, 1919.

Cedar Branch Sewing.

Draw sheets 37, hot water bag covers 21, napkins 30, tray cloths 22, substitute handkerchiefs 67, bed shirts 185, operating leggings 225, comfort pillows 40, utility bags 40, hand towels 403, pajamas 268, abdominal bandages 209, triangular bandages 179, four-tailed bandages 11, split tailed bandages 14, bed socks 14 pair, boys' underwear, size 12, 12 suits, women's chemises 130, girls' chemises 8, girls' drawers 26, 5 layette outfits 142 pieces, crib quilts 3, child's petticoats 50, boys' underdrawers 20, army shirts 50.

Linen Shower.

Bath towels 43, handkerchiefs 60, napkins 5, hand towels 100, sheets 25.

Knitting beginning Oct. 4, 1917, ending Feb. 10, 1919.

Wash cloths 156, wristlets 53 pair, mufflers 7, trench caps 6, helmets 13, socks 291 pair.

Financial Report.

Receipts.

Lunches and dinners	$ 731.65
Red Cross sales, socials and donations	1,598.98
Annual memberships	183.40
Returns from second war drive	225.01
Return from 1918 membership drive	123.00
Total receipts	2,862.04

Expenses.

Yarn and needles	$712.92
Sewing material	1,051.87
Postage, express, and telephone	14.67
Membership dues	99.25
Goods for service flag	2.80
Knitting machine	25.00
Goods bought for monthly meetings	39.07
Material for Blekestad family	3.90
Total expense	$1,949.48
Balance on hand	$912.56

A. C. Martin,
Mrs. A. C. Martin,
Mabel Syverson,
History Committee.

Approved:
J. S Bolstad,
Chairman.

Welcome Branch.

American Red Cross.

On October 31, 1917, a meeting was called to organize a permanent Red Cross branch at Welcome. This branch included Welcome, and parts of Fraser, Rolling Green and Manyaska townships. At this time the following officers were elected: J. W. Wolford, Chairman; B. Mamer, Vice Chairman; Gladys Ellsworth, Secretary; Dr. Strobel, Treasurer. Mrs. Sartorius and Mrs. Hanley with the four officers formed the executive committee.

On October 21, 1918, Gladys Ellsworth handed in her resignation, and was succeeded by Luverne Wilkinson. The other officers are still holding their respective places. These officers are all loyal citizens of our town, and have faithfully performed their duties.

In the active Red Cross work, Mrs. Sartorius acted as chairman of the Knitting Department with Mrs. Chas. Roloff and Mrs. Henry Roloff as assistants. Mrs. Hanley acted as chairman of the Hospital Supply Department, having a captain for each day of the week, Mrs. Robinson who served the entire time, Mrs. Wackwitz, Mrs. John Schwarz, Mrs. Van Amber, Rose Finke, Mrs. Hausfeld, Mrs. Holton, Mrs. H. A. Miller, Mrs. H. Werner, Mrs. H. L. Gerber, and Mrs. Archie Decker. Mrs. Chas. Smith from the country acted as chairman of the country club.

Work accomplished by the Hospital Supply Department to and including December, 1918:

Pajamas, 348 pairs; bed shirts, 201; shoulder wraps, 13; pillow slips, 27 pairs; towels, 31; dresses, 5; remodeled army shirts, 100.

Beginning the first of 1919 to the present time, refugee garments turned in:

Boys' underdrawers, 20; child's underskirts, 50; chemises, 30; aprons, 20.

Garments turned in by the Knitting Department:

Pairs of socks, 496; sweaters, 138 ;wristlets, 85; helmets, 2; mufflers, 41; wash cloths, 31; trench caps, 37.

The branch also furnished their allotment in the linen drive, and assisted in the collecting of old clothes for the refugees.

The Red Cross was also active in the different drives for funds. $800 was raised in the big Red Cross drive of May 20, 1918. In the Christmas membership drive of December, 1918, $155.95 was taken in. Donations of various amounts were received from different sources. An Evangelical church collection of $2.75 was given by H. A. Miller. Donations each of $5.00 were given by Camp Fire Girls and School District No. 90, also a donation of $70.00 was received from School District No. 89. A benefit movie was given, and the proceeds of $47.50 were donated to the Red Cross by Manager J. F. Roloff. The Royal Neighbors gave two basket socials which amounted to $69.85, also a special Red Cross social was given which netted $65.00. The Ladies' Aid Society donated a table at the Ladies Aid meeting which brought in $11.05. $44.50 was brought in by citizens of the town who helped the farmers in the harvest fields after office hours. A pig which was given to the Red Cross, was sold at the Halkney auction for $360.50.

A benefit auction was held March 24, 1918. Receipts to the amount of $6,736.90 were turned in to the Red Cross, also the sum of $184.75 was raised by the Junior Red Cross in a voting contest in connection with the sale.

During the "flu" epidemic in October, 1918, the Red Cross took charge of the situation. A corps of seven nurses under the supervision of Miss Greenwaldt took charge of the cases. Through the aid of the Motor Corps the nurses were able to attend 216 cases during the three weeks' time they were here. The amount expended in fighting the flu, $839.38, was paid by the Welcome Red Cross.

At the present time, we have an active Red Cross branch, composed of 459 members.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. Ed. Hanley,
Luverne Wilkinson,
Florence Whitney.

Attested:
J. W. Wolford,
Chairman.

Fox Lake Branch.

American Red Cross

The Fox Lake branch of the Red Cross includes the township of Fox Lake. The first meeting was held at Claus Timmerman's home on the old John McCartin farm July 15, 1917. Judge E. C. Dean, Attorney J. E. Haycraft and J. E. Everett addressed this meeting. The meeting was called and the preliminary arrangements were made by C. L. Blanchar who presided at the meeting. An organization was formed by electing H. I. Davey Chairman, John Philipp, Treasurer, and C. L. Blanchar Secretary. The meeting was held on the lawn and about one hundred men, women and children attended. Contributions for the Red Cross were asked. Edd Bloomer donated one hundred dollars, two or three gave fifty dollars, several twenty-five and lower, amounting in all to $249.00. As the county chapter had not received its charter the money was deposited in the Welcome bank.

A few months later a permit was duly accorded. At a Y. M. C. A. meeting in the school house of Dist. 22 November 19, 1917, the organization was completed and the following elected officers: Chairman, H. I. Davey; Treasurer, John Philipp; Secretary, Mrs. F. W. Klein.

The first drive was the Christmas Drive of 1917. The township was divided alloting four sections to each solicitor. Two hundred seven members were secured in this drive.

March 18, 1918, a Red Cross benefit sale was held at a public auction of Carl Oltman, near Welcome. The ladies sold lunches and the farmers brought hogs, calves, poultry, grain, etc. John Roebke cried the Red Cross sales, donating his service. The sales and lunches amounted to nearly $2,000.00. At another auction Mrs. John Steen donated a pig that brought $41.00. Mr. Bloomquist donated poultry at a sale that brought $4.00.

The pupils of District 22 gave a necktie social that amounted to $50.00. District 63 and 22 gave a play at Welcome netting $65.00.

October 24th, at Klussman auction sale, the ladies of District 63 sold lunch for the benefit of the Red Cross, the lunch amounting to $23.00. Henry Drewes donated a dog which with donations brought $28.

The apportionment in the National Red Cross drive was $700.00 for our branch. There were ample funds on hand, a canvass was not made but $800.00 was donated from the general fund.

A drive for membership was made just before Christmas, 1918. Owing to the influenza sickness the drive was not completed until some time later. Two hundred and forty-four members joined in this drive.

The sewing work was begun in February, 1918. The branch took work every time a call was made. The township was divided into districts and the following ladies were appointed captains: School District 84, Mrs. Herman Davey; District 63, Miss Maria Drewes; District 22, Mrs. Wm. Schuelein and Mrs. Jacob Tenhoff; District 26, Mrs. C. L. Blanchar. Mrs. Wm. Schuelein was appointed assistant secretary and took general charge of the work allotted to the branch. This work required a great deal of time and hard work, and special mention is made of the capable and efficient manner in which she did the work.

Mrs. Geo. Wohlhuter was given general supervision of the knitting. Her work as well as that of all the captains was well done and deserve special mention for the sacrifice they made.

The total amount of work done by the branch is as follows:

188 sweaters, 36 pairs wristlets, 2 wash cloths, 103 towels, 63 pairs bed socks, 23 abdominal bandages, 19 H. W. B. covers, 5 ice bag covers, 96 bed shirts, 301 pairs socks, 4 trench caps, 1 muffler, 24 pairs leggings, 93 Tri. bandages, 10 napkins, 2 bottle covers, 77 pajama suits, 97 boys' shirts.

Linen Shower.

Made 100 hand towels, 5 napkins. Furnished 75 yards sheeting, 50 bath towels, 60 handkerchiefs.

Refugee Work.

10 chemises, 20 pair boys' drawers, 80 undershirts, 70 army shirts more than half done.

During the influenza epidemic the branch gave aid to the families of Mrs. John Rooney and David McLellen.

At this time there is a balance on hand of $419.00.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. Blanchar,
Mrs. F. W. Klein,
Committee.

Approved:
H. I. Davey,
Chairman.

American Red Cross.

Waverly Branch History.

The Waverly Red Cross was formed February 21, 1918, by the Ladies' Aid of the Waverly church.

This Aid being interested in the Red Cross, agreed to borrow money from their treasury for the purpose of buying material in order to start, working as an auxiliary branch of Fairmont.

The officers of the Ladies' Aid, who are persons of prominence and public spirit, acted also as Red Cross officers with the exception of the treasurer.

The first meeting was held March 7, 1918, at the home of Mrs. Lars Christensen where the first material was issued to interested workers, by the president, Mrs. A. E. Mau.

At this meeting it was voted that a public Red Cross sale and dinner should be given March 16, 1918, at the Waverly church parlors for the purpose of raising a sufficient fund to buy material for the Red Cross.

This sale and dinner was a great success bringing $1,143 which was considered very good owing to the bad roads and small crowd of people. All who attended gave fine donations toward the dinner and sale.

Immediately after dinner, a very encouraging speech was delivered by Rev. M. K. Hartman of St. James, which proved to be a great aid in procuring the large sum.

Mrs. A. E. Mau acted as chairman of the sale, Gus Johnson and Harry Sheppard, auctioneers, A. E. Man and Martin George, clerks, Knute Helvig and John Leng, Sr., ticket sellers for dinner.

The names of persons, officers and time of holding each office are as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Mau, Mar. 7, 1918 to Dec. 18, 1918.

Vice Chairman, Mrs. Martin George, Mar. 7, 1918, to Dec. 18, 1918.

Secretary, Mrs. Knute Helvig, Mar. 7, 1918, to Dec. 18, 1918.

Treasurer, Martin George, Mar. 16, 1918, to Dec. 18, 1918.

This branch consisted of 265 members and 50 workers, who completed 123 pairs of socks, 35 sweaters, 9 pairs of wristlets, 6 scarfs, and 10 wash cloths.

No material was handed out or bought after September 20, 1918, on account of influenza epidemic.

On December 18, 1918, a meeting was held at Waverly church parlors to reorganize and the following officers chosen:

Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Mau.
Vice Chairman, Mrs. Chris Christensen.
Secretary, Mrs. H. I. Oanes.
Treasurer, Mrs. Knute Helvig.

Those above mentioned are ladies of high standing whose deep sense of gratitude and patriotic desire for democracy had a great deal to do with furthering the cause of the Red Cross in this locality.

On account of the epidemic still ravaging the country, the Red Cross workers were unable to perform much work.

The only work completed was work for the benefit of the refugees.

The members took a very active part in the "Old Clothes Drive" and the two Red Cross drives from which $410.50 was received.

Before the organization of the branch several large sums of money were raised and donated to other branches for the benefit of the Red Cross by the Waverly people.

Mrs. H. I. Oanes, Secretary.

Carrie Mau,
Mrs. Cecil Cole,
Eunice Oanes,
History Committee.

Mrs. Aug. E. Mau, Chairman.

Clothing for Belgian Relief.

An important function carried out by the Red Cross, additional to its regular objects, was the collection and forwarding to the Commission for Relief in Belgium of a great quantity of clothing.

For this special work Mrs. Alfred Horne of Fairmont was appointed chairman. She made a notable success of the undertaking, the shipment from Martin county being one of the largest in the state. She was most ably assisted by Red Cross workers not only of the Fairmont Branch but at several points throughout the county. Cedar, Sherburn, Granada and Triumph-Monterey branches made large contributions. Boy Scouts gave much valuable assistance in collecting the clothing.

The garments and other articles collected were all thoroughly renovated and repaired and when shipped were carefully assorted, being ready for immediate distribution and use upon arrival in Belgium. This required an enormous amount of work, all of which was willingly contributed by the Red Cross workers. A great many of the articles were bran new, being contributions from merchants and others.

The county's shipment of thirty large boxes left Fairmont October 3, 1918. They went direct to Newark, N. J., where they became a part of the cargo of a relief ship that brought its supplies to the destitute of Belgium in time for use during the winter of 1918-19.

The shipment included great numbers of infants' clothing, warm winter coats for men, women and children, dresses, underclothing, suits of men's and boys' clothing, quilts, shawls, sweaters, shoes, mittens, in fact every conceivable article of wearing apparel.

Welfare Work

Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus.

These two great welfare organizations, whose work was so familiar to the service men, not only in the home camps, embarkation points and in transit, but extending almost or quite to the front line trenches, were early recognized and given liberal support in Martin county.

DE FORREST WARD

County Chairman of Y. M. C. A. Life long resident of Martin County.

In November, 1917, the county was asked for $9,200 in cash for Y. M. C. A. war purposes. Organization for a systematic drive was at once begun. DeForrest Ward was named as county chairman and gave unstintingly of his time and effort in the work. He had as his assistants on the county executive committee, J. F. Haeckel, Secretary, A. R. Fancher, G. H. Luedtke, D. S. Wade, E. H. Fitz, Frank A. Day, Alex. Grant, H. E. Wolfe, and O. F. Meyer.

One of the first steps was a county-wide meeting in which all details of the drive for funds was determined upon and the organization extended to every community. This meeting was held Nov. 13, 1917. A chairman was named for each precinct and empowered to select his own committee and solicitors. Volunteers everywhere soon supplied the required personnel. Results were so promising and enthusiasm so great at this meeting that it was determined to do more than was asked of the county. The chairmen and committees were again summoned to meet on the 20th. Hundreds of ardent friends of the drive also attended and it was decided that the mark for the county should be raised to $15,000. Half of this amount was subscribed at the meeting.

Each subdivision of the county was asked to contribute a certain sum. Fairmont's quota was the highest, $3,250. Sherburn, the second largest community, was pledged for $800 and each of the other villages and townships sums varying from $350 to $500.

In connection with the drive meetings were held in almost every neighborhood and school district. Then the solicitors went out. In no other drive was the response more generous. Fathers, mothers and friends of the men in service or to be called, fully appreciated the work the Y. M. C. A. proposed to do with the money they were asked to give and responded with liberality. Instead of the $9,200 which the county was asked to raise nearly $19,000 was collected and forwarded.

JOHN M. WOLF

County Chairman Knight of Columbus. Born at St. Cloud, Minn., Nov. 21, 1886.

The Knights of Columbus, so conspicuous in war welfare work, took up the matter of raising a substantial fund in this county in January, 1918. The personnel of the order was small and the percentage of population whose religious belief especially interested them in this organization was low. It was found, however, that non-Catholics as well as Catholics stood ready to loosen their purse strings for the splendid war work of "Casey."

The drive for K. C. funds was fostered and organized by the only lodge of the order in the county, which was located at Fairmont. John M. Wolf was the official county head of the Knights and with carefully chosen assistants he staged a drive for $6,000. The amount was quickly and quietly raised.

As the war progressed it was seen that the work of the various welfare organizations in the camps and with the troops was best carried on if properly co-ordinated. The war department had officially recognized several societies and relied on them as important agents in maintaining the morale of the men. They were also under military control though practically free to operate, each under its own definite plan. These organizations were the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army. All of these had been supported by popular donations early in the war.

Systematic giving was one of the great lessons of the war. Therefore when vast additional funds were

needed for welfare work a plan was evolved and approved by the government under which donations for welfare work would be collected in a single drive, the funds arising therefrom to be distributed pro rata among the seven recognized welfare agencies. This United Welfare Drive was one of the last efforts of the war period.

A definite system of allotments and assessments assigned to each state, county, city, township and individual the amount expected to be given. Martin county's quota was $54,000.

The drive, originally scheduled for October, 1918, did not get under way until mid-November. The county was paralyzed by the great influenza epidemic which for several weeks tied up all activities, even preventing the departure of troop increments under the draft. On Nov. 8 the first steps for the forthcoming drive were taken by DeForrest Ward, county chairman of United War Work. By coincidence Nov. 11 was set as the day on which the drive would begin. On that day came the armistice and the people forgot all else but victory celebrations, which continued several days. It was difficult to overcome the reaction that came with the cessation of hostilities. The people instinctively felt that the war was over and little realized that many months must elapse before the more than four million men then in the field could be returned to their homes.

Chairman Ward and other leaders fell ill with the prevailing epidemic and it was late in November before the drive got well under way. It was some weeks later before the announcement was given out that Martin county's quota had been raised. Most of the precincts exceeded their allotments.

In addition to providing funds for war welfare work the county sent into the field four Y. M. C. A. secretaries, H. E. Wolfe, C. J. Timms, Ralph Richardson and Geo. H. Potter.

Young Women's Christian Association.

Martin county did all and more than was asked or required of it in supporting the work of the Y. W. C. A., which was carried on so extensively in connection with the numerous camps and cantonments where naturally many women visitors were found. The maintaining of hostess houses where such visitors could be properly accommodated was a major function of this organization.

In December, 1917, Mrs. J. E. Haycraft of Fairmont was designated county chairman of the Y. W. C. A. She named as her assistants the following: Rev. Geo. Williams, Ceylon; Rev. Westhaver, Welcome; Mrs. G. M. Seaburg, Truman; Mrs. R. W. Nelson, East Chain; Mrs. B. A. Burton, Granada; Mrs. J. H. Sprague, Northrop.

The county was asked to raise $500 in a drive in December, 1917. Previous to the drive Mrs. Peter Oleson of Cloquet, Minn., conducted a county mass meeting to explain and organize the work. So successful was this drive that final tabulation showed more than double the amount asked had been cheerfully donated.

CHAPTER IX.

America First Association

The America First Association was a war activity peculiar to the state of Minnesota and recognized by the State Public Safety Commission as a part of the War Board machinery of the several counties. Its primary object was to take up the work of Americanization, which the war taught us was a national essential, never before adequately recognized. A secondary aim was to infuse into all of the war measures a spirit of patriotic service and to teach, preach and practice loyalty and 100 per cent Americanism in every possible way.

The initial "America First" move was in the nature of a great county gathering at the county seat on Nov. 10, 1917. Every nook and corner of the county was represented, nearly 1,000 splendid Americans, many of them of European birth, being present. The speaker was Hon. Frank M. Nye, former Congressman, of Minneapolis. The address was one of the best oratorical efforts of the war by one of the state's most distinguished speakers and stirred the assemblage to a splendid pitch of patriotism.

Delegates were chosen to attend a great statewide meeting of similar character at Minneapolis and St. Paul on Nov. 16th and 17th. Seventy delegates, accompanied by the Sherburn band, attended the state meeting. Every precinct in the county was represented. 12,000 loyal Minnesotans, coming from every county, attended this great patriotic gathering. Inspiring addresses were made by Otto H. Kahn, born in Germany and head of one of the greatest financial houses of New York City; T. P. O'Connor, famous Irish nationalist, statesman and writer; and several others of national and international fame. Martin county's delegation returned with greater zeal for Americanization work at home. Further enthusiasm was created on Nov. 25th when Gov. Burnquist and Judge C. B. Elliott addressed another monster loyalty meeting in Fairmont at which the Governor declared that "Citizens of foreign birth should

JULIUS E. HAYCRAFT

Chairman America First and Four Minute Speaker. Born Blue Earth County, Minn., Aug. 26, 1871.

support the United States or lose their citizenship and the property they have acquired here."

Active steps toward the organization of the Martin County America First Association were first taken on Dec. 3, 1917, when Hon. J. E. Haycraft, who had been designated county chairman, issued a call for a county conference two days later and within the week meetings had been held in every township and village. On the 8th a country-wide membership drive was announced to take place Dec. 12 to 21. Previous to those dates a flying squadron of twenty public speakers conducted a series of public meetings throughout the county. The speakers included Marion L. Burton, President of the University of Minnesota; Capt. Henry R. Sanborn, returned Canadian war hero; Senator H. A. Benson of St. Peter; Senator C. W. Gillam, of Windom; Senator John Moonan of Waseca; Henry C. Carlson, Albert Lea; local speakers were Alfred Torngren, J. E. Haycraft, G. A. Sutherland, Frank A. Day, Leo J. Seifert, Albert R. Allen, E. H. Nicholas, Judge E. C. Dean, H. E. Wolfe, P. C. Cooper, J. W. Lovell, A. E. Fillmore, DeForrest Ward and Harry Sheppard. Everywhere the meetings were largely attended and memberships rolled in. As a result of the drive the America First Association enrolled more than 2,500 members in Martin county. The campaign closed with a wonderful gathering at the county seat, addressed by Pres. Marion L. Burton of the state university. Press comment credits this address with having been the greatest delivered in the county during the war period.

During the winter the Association was active and added substantially to its membership. Everywhere the "America First" lapel button was seen, worn by men who stood four square and undivided in their loyalty. In the spring and summer of 1918 many distinguished speakers addressed great, patriotic gatherings. At a meeting held in Fairmont on April 9th, addressed by Senator F. E. Putnam of Blue Earth, Rev. M. K. Hartman of St. James, County Attorney E. H. Nicholas of Jackson and County Attorney Albert R. Allen of Fairmont, resolutions were passed calling upon the governor to call the legislature in special session to enact laws confiscating lands and other property and denying the rights and protection of citizenship to people working against the United States or divided in their loyalty. The resolutions adopted at this meeting clearly set forth the character of the work and aims of America First in supporting the war. They are as follows:

"WE, THE CITIZENS OF MARTIN COUNTY, MINNESOA, in mass convention assembled this 9th day of April, 1918, to consider our duties to the country, deliberately recite and declare:

"That the winning of this war for liberty and democracy requires the entire strength of the property-power and man-power of America;

"That through espionage and unlawful propaganda the German tyrant has inaugurated, and is carrying on in America a gigantic campaign for the deception and corruption of our citizens, the success of Pan-Germanism, and the enslavement of the world;

"That in this exigency America only has that fortunate combination of abundant material resources and patriotic citizenship to successfully meet and overpower the despot of Central Europe—the would-be tyrant of the world;

"That the German tyrant's only hope of success lies in the deception and division of America, by the methods and in the manner of his betrayal of Russia and his destruction of her military effectiveness;

"That America, as well as Russia, has her ultra socialists; they are as active, as ambitious, and as willing to profit by furthering the plans, teachings and purposes of the tyrant as the bolsheviki of Russia, and they hope to rule with him over America disgraced, and a world ruined;

"That the greatest injury the German tyrant can do in 1918, cannot be done by his armies of armed men in Europe; but only by his unarmed armies of spies, and our unworthy army of traitors, now laboring to honeycomb America with sedition and treason;

"That the military compaigns of the kaiser have been bloody but fruitless; but by intrigue and espionage he has conquered and disarmed government after government, including several great world-powers. To conquer America, the tyrant depends upon his army of spies, and our army of dupes and criminals co-operating with them in every American community for the triumph of Germany's insane Kaiser. Should he and they succeed, our country will be devastated, or homes destroyed, our bodies mutilated, our loved ones violated, and once-free America so dominated, that such of her hitherto unconquerable sons as live to then walk the streets, will be required to salute a foreign officer at every corner;

"Under these circumstances the subjugation of traitors at home, is of even greater immediate importance than overthrowing tyrants abroad. It is unjust, illogical, and a crime against a world threatened with worse than annihilation for America to still protect the lives and spare the properties of the worst and the most dangerous of our enemies—the traitors within our gates;

"That fines for disloyalty and treason are as vain as rosewater for leprosy and court plasters for cancers;

"That the necessities of Germany compel her to repeat and persist in the vain assaults of the battle now raging in western Europe. The necessities of America and her allies are to speed and redouble every preparation for immediate and continuous battle. IT IS URGENTLY NECESSARY THAT LAWS BE IMMEDIATELY ENACTED AND FEARLESSLY ENFORCED FOR THE CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF DISLOYAL PERSONS IN OUR MIDST, THE PROCEEDS FROM WHICH SHOULD CONSTITUTE A WAR FUND IN EACH COUNTY FOR THE SUPPORT OF OUR GOVERNMENT AND HER ARMIES, AND THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERING INCIDENT TO WAR;

"IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, That J. A. A. Burnquist, Governor of Minnesota, be, and is hereby requested to forthwith convene the legislature of this state in extraordinary session; and to recommend to it by special message, the immediate enactment of laws for the confiscation of the property of all disloyal persons whomsoever found within the confines of this state, the proceeds to be put into a War Fund, to be used in strengthening the hands and credit of our country in prosecuting this war for the liberties of the world."

During the period of hostilities America First kept up a consistent speaking campaign for Americanization. Many distinguished men were brought to the county by the Association. F. Osten-Sacken, former German nobleman, was one of these. This speaker voiced the most terrific excoriation of Kaiserism heard from any public platform in the county.

Many members of the Martin County Association were themselves talented speakers and served as such wherever called in the state. Whenever men were wanted for any loyalty work, to act as solicitors in drives for funds, to curb disloyalty, to do any or all of the many things the war situation required as a patriotic service, it was only necessary to turn to the membership roster of America First and select whatever men were necessary. The Association placed in service more than 2,000 splendidly American citizens of the county. Recognized by the Public Safety Commission the officers of America First were made members of the County Safety As-

sociation and the various precinct chairmen members of the War Board.

It is not contemplated that the work of America First shall terminate with the war period. Its work is as necessary and valuable in peace as in war and may well continue until that Utopian day when America shall be no longer, as President Roosevelt said, "a polyglot boarding house," but in real fact a united nation with one flag and one language supreme for all.

America First performed a distinctive and direct service for the men under arms by purchasing and distributing what were known as "Smileage Books." These were little books of coupons, costing one dollar each, the coupon tickets admitting the bearer to places of entertainment maintained as "Liberty Theaters" or under other names in the various camps. Martin county America First bought and distributed hundreds of these books to Martin county soldiers in scores of camps.

CHAPTER X.

Food Conservation and Production

Martin County Food Administration.

No condition came closer home to all the people during the war period than the food administration. Every home and every individual was effected. Though there was in the United States abundance of food to supply our own army and civil population the country fully appreciated its obligation to share with the less fortunate people of our allied countries where production had been greatly reduced by years of war. It was also realized that through the withdrawal of millions of our own productive workers in the military and naval service and war industries production of food in the United States, especially in the event of a prolonged war, would be much diminished.

The splendid support given the war and the government by the people of the Unted States was not more decisively shown in any other way than in the almost universally cheerful and willing compliance that followed the several drastic requests and orders regulating the food supply.

C. J. Timms, county superintendent of schools, was in charge of food administration in Martin county from early in 1917 until he entered service as a Y. M. C. A. secretary in June, 1918. He was then succeeded by Rev. S. H. McCarthy, pastor of the Congregational church in Fairmont. Mr. McCarthy resigned on account of entering war work as a morale officer at an army cantonment and on Aug. 17, 1918, Arza R. Fancher, judge of probate, became administrator, and acted as such until the end of the war.

The first endeavors at food conservation, in the early months of the war, were in the nature of educational propaganda carried on through newspaper articles, the public schools, women's organizations and similar agencies. In October, 1917, the work took on more definite form. Mr. Timms, and his assistant, H. E. Wolfe, superintendent of the Fairmont schools, attended a state-wide conference at St. Paul, at which uniform procedure throughout the state was determined upon. Regulations at that time consisted of governmental requests, rather than definite orders, which followed soon after. The campaign was directed toward the conservation of four great food essentials, wheat flour, meat, fats, and sugar. Cafes and restaurants were asked to restrict their menus and in those places as well as in the homes "meatless Tuesday" and "wheatless Wednesday" were observed beginning in October, 1917, the restrictions of diet and the employment of substitute dishes becoming more drastic as time passed.

In November, 1917, a general campaign was undertaken using the public schools as the principal medium of educating the people to the necessity of the movement. The 200 school teachers of the county gave splendid service in this connection. There was in fact instant co-operation and compliance by nearly all. As an earnest of their readiness to assist, the Catholic women of this and surrounding counties were assembled at the county seat in a great meeting on Nov. 25th. Able speakers, including the head of the diocese, Bishop Heffron, Father E. J. O'Connell and others, delivered addresses. Ministers of all churches devoted services to the movement and newspapers gave much space to promulgation of the doctrine that "food will win the war."

In a county-wide drive during the week of Nov. 12, 1917, food pledges were distributed in every home, usually through the efforts of women workers, signed up as cheerful performance of a national duty, and generally conscientiously lived up to. Every home that had signed a food pledge displayed a window card bearing testimony that they were in the food saving campaign. The official pledge was as follows:

"I am glad to join in the service of food conservation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the suggestions and advice of the Food Administration in my home as far as my circumstances will permit."

ARZA R. FANCHER

Martin County Food Administrator. Judge of Probate and life long resident of Martin County.

Menus and recipes showing the proper preparation of appetizing dishes without the use of the ingredients it was especially desired to conserve were published and distributed and generally used.

In December, 1917, regulations, arbitrary in character, were promulgated, restricting still further the use of flour and sugar. Retailers were limited in their sales to not exceed one-fourth of a barrel of flour and ten pounds of sugar to each customer at reasonable periods. Profits were also limited. A couple of months later sugar was still further limited to three pounds per person per month and flour could only be purchased in connection with an established amount of substitutes, such as barley flour, rice and other cereals.

Retail dealers co-operated splendidly in enforcing food regulations and making every effort to prevent hoarding by unscrupulous and selfish individuals. Dealers, after hearing a special address on the subject, formed an association including every town in the county. A "fair price list" for staple foods was published weekly, the members of the dealers' association conforming thereto. This list showed the cost to the dealer as well as the price at which the merchandise was sold to the consumer.

PAUL A. JOHNSON

Agricultural Agent Martin County. Rendered most important work in Food Production and Conservation.

Speakers, many of them men and women of great prominence, were brought to the county to speak on this subject at various centers. A very notable address was that of Edward F. Trefz, who was returned from France and able to give at first hand reliable accounts of the very great need for supplying our allies with food if they were to hold on until America was ready to give the final "punch" that would win the war.

The necessity of furthering the productivity of Martin county farms was at once discerned. In January, 1918, the county commissioners, acting in conformity to the expressed wishes of a great number of the best and most progressive farmers, employed a county agent, Paul Johnson, whose entire time was given to the agricultural interests. A general scheme of crop production for 1918 was devised and placed in the hands of the farmers. Wheat growing, which was almost abandoned, was resumed in the county for the crop season of 1918. There being little locally grown seed available several of the banks procured and distributed the necessary seed. Nearly all farmers complied with the request of the administration to raise some wheat, though doing so involved a direct loss, as Martin county land produces other crops much more successfully than it does wheat. The result was a very considerable production of the vital war crop.

It was seen in the fall of 1917 that corn was a crop second in importance only to wheat. Corn was the principal field crop grown in Martin county. There was doubt of the quality of the seed corn produced in 1917 and the importance of the succeeding crop was very great. Therefore, through the county agent's office and farm bureau, a movement was carried on under which each farmer gathered and stored a supply of corn for seed at least 100 per cent in excess of his own needs. The following spring this seed was carefully tested. Some of it failed to germinate but the seed of good quality was distributed so that every farmer had an ample supply and the result was the largest corn crop in 1918 ever raised in the county.

Help on the farms was another element of great import if the crops were to be successfully grown and gathered. Hundreds of the county's most valuable farm laborers were in the army in 1918, leaving a serious shortage of help. This shortage was met, in the main by the men and women remaining on the farms working longer hours, the addition of more labor saving machinery and the diversion to the farms of every possible toiler. Many farmers who had retired and moved to town again took up active work in crop production. The "work or fight" order resulted in many idlers going into productive labor. Business men and town people generally co-operated to the extent, in many cases, of themselves acting as voluntary farm helpers. A special committee on farm help was appointed by the War Board. This committee consisted of Paul Johnson, the county agent, C. E. Jones, chairman of the War Board, and Major E. W. Bird. This committee, with many assistants, did good work in procuring and distributing farm help. During the harvest season of 1918 hundreds of city and village men, boys, women and girls went into the grain fields as volunteer laborers, particularly evenings after regular business hours. The war-time system of "daylight saving" left nearly four hours of daylight after the closing of stores and offices. Crews of town people went out during that part of the day and assisted in shocking and stacking grain. The arrangement usually was that the farmer paid a certain price for this work, the money being turned in to Red Cross funds.

In the early months of 1918 a campaign was carried on among the school children, wherein pledge cards were signed agreeing to abstain from eating candy, white bread and pork during the war. The young people co-operated extensively in this work, which was handled chiefly through the school teachers.

Much attention was given the subject of food conservation in the work of the various farm clubs which existed in many neighborhoods. At their regular meetings food problems were discussed and methods of conservation decided upon.

The Food Administration, like all other war activities, had splendid co-operation in this county. Complaints of hoarding or other unfair practices were few in number and unimportant in character. Through the daily restrictions placed upon their diet the people constantly appreciated the reality of the war situation and the very self-denial they exercised in this way contributed to their zeal for success and victory.

Despite war conditions the year 1918 established a record in the production of wheat, barley, oats, corn and pork in Martin county.

Fuel Administration.

In common with the country at large Martin county was "rationed" on fuel during the war period. Administration of federal and state fuel regulations was in charge of Alex Grant, county administrator. He had as his assistants G. A. Sutherland

ALEX GRANT
Martin County Food Administrator

of Fairmont, Charles Grill of Sherburn and John Gerber of Welcome. The latter moved away and was succeeded by Jos. Schwartz.

Much economy of fuel was made possible in Martin county by substituting wood for coal, especially in the rural homes. Martin county had a great deal of timber in its many artificial groves, which are found on almost every farm. On the suggestion of the fuel administrator many trees were cut into firewood. To some extent home grown wood fuel was also used in the towns and villages.

Due to wise and careful distribution there was no suffering in the county due to fuel shortage. Dealers co-operated closely and while supplies were often perilously close to exhaustion coal was so distributed that no one was seriously disturbed. Under the close regulations established hoarding was impossible. Soft coal was substituted for hard to a considerable extent, the supply of the latter being very limited and was sparingly used.

An order of the Safety Association requiring early closing of pool and dance halls saved many tons. In Fairmont electric street lighting was reduced to enable the city power plant to operate with a minimum fuel consumption.

Beginning in January, 1918, "heatless Monday" was generally observed, especially in stores and places of business. Business was not seriously disturbed as the people adjusted their shopping needs accordingly.

War Industries.

But one of the industrial plants of Martin county, which were few in number, was commandeered by the government for the production of war material. That was the plant of the Fairmont Gas Engine & Railway Motor Car Co. at Fairmont.

This concern's principal output was a type of gasoline engine particularly adapted to propelling hand cars. In September, 1917, the president of the company, Frank E. Wade, was summoned to Washington and after conference with officials there, awarded the contract for building 415 motor cars for use on the narrow gauge trench railways in France, that were used for bringing supplies to the front lines where the standard railways could not operate.

The factory at Fairmont was adapted to the new type of production and rapid delivery of the equipment desired was accomplished. The factory from time to time received further war orders and was kept busy on government production until the Armistice.

A considerable number of artisans from the county worked in various cities during the war at ship building, munitions making and kindred activities.

CHAPTER XI.

The Return of Peace

The Armistice.

As early as Nov. 8, 1918, the day after premature news of an armistice was telegraphed throughout the country, to be proven false a few hours later, the first steps were taken by the America First association to properly celebrate the great event when authentic news of peace should come. Though the government had given out but meager details of the military situation at that time enough had filtered through to assure the public that the end of the war was but a matter of days.

The premature announcement of the armistice on the 7th was wired to a Fairmont newspaper. The dispatch, which was dated at Paris, said:

"The greatest war of all time came to an end at 2 p. m. today. The Allies and Germans signed an armistice three hours earlier on the field of battle. The German delegation came to the Allied lines under a white flag. Just before the armistice was signed the Americans captured Sedan."

In a few moments the entire county seemed to have learned of the sensational report and assemblages began to congregate everywhere to celebrate the great event. The wildest excitement reigned for a short time. Then it was learned that the report was a hoax. The fighting continued four days longer with the loss of many additional precious American lives.

However, so certain was the conviction that peace was at hand, that in Fairmont on Nov. 8th committees were appointed for the great victory celebration which all knew by intuition could not be long deferred. The committees were composed of the leading loyalty workers of the war and assigned duties under the headings of parade, finance, publicity, decorations, bonfires, whistles and church bells, music and torches. Everything was set and ready when the big news should be flashed over the wires.

It was early in the morning of Monday, Nov. 11, 1918, that the official and unquestioned announcement that the armistice was actually signed was received at the county seat from the Associated Press. This time the report was unquestioned. While the actual signing was 11 A. M. the difference in time between Paris and Washington explains the earlier hour at which the great tidings were known to the people of Martin County. The terms of the armistice were published in the daily press of the county in full on the day of signing.

At 8 A. M. every bell rang and every whistle blew in Fairmont. Business was forgotten. Men, women and children gave themselves over unreservedly to wild rejoicing. An impromptu parade wore itself to exhaustion traversing the streets with shouts and song. This demonstration was the informal outburst that overwhelmed every one as soon as the news reached them. There was no attempt or semblance of formality. The mad scene is well visualized in the newspaper account published in the evening newspaper published at the county seat on that date. This sententious account was written piecemeal at odd moments during the day by the county's veteran editor, the father of two sons at that moment in France and to whom the armistice meant release from the hell of battle. It follows:

"It was the greatest day in Fairmont's history!

"It was the greatest day in the history of the county!

"It was the greatest day in the history of the world!

"Old Fairmont went wild.

"The lid was off.

"Hell was to pay and no pitch hot.

"The whistles and bells started promptly at eight o'clock.

"Crowds appeared in the streets as though shot out of cannon.

"People began to holler, autos shrieked with electric enthusiasm.

"All of a sudden a bunch of blythesome girls, carrying flags, appeared and started marching down North Avenue.

"Who wouldn't follow such a lead?

"Men, women and children of all ages and conditions appeared as if by magic.

"Everything conceivable that would make a noise was brought into use.

"Red-blooded Americanism was in its glory.

"The fire company got out the old grays, loaded the city alarm bell on a truck and fairly melted the clapper.

"Autos dragging cans, tubs, boilers and various utensils got into the game carrying flags and banners.

"At street intersections the crowd, led by the band, would stop and sing patriotic airs.

"The old Kaiser was carried in effigy in a plain box and the madding throng spat on the remains.

"The great throng marched and counter marched for three hours when they gathered at First Street and North Avenue and in mighty chorus sang 'Star Spangled Banner.'

"Then they stopped from sheer exhaustion.

"As a spontaneous exhibition of enthusiasm it was a howling patriotic success."

Following the morning demonstration the day was given over to preparation for the evening events. People by thousands arrived hourly from every part of the county. There was little abatement of the wild joy that marked the morning outburst. The pre-appointed committees hastily arranged for the evening's procedure.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the formal demonstration began in impressive manner. Assembly was on the spacious court house grounds. For the first moment of the noisy day silence prevailed. With bowed heads the multitude joined in impressive prayers of thanksgiving.

The events of the evening were staged at the grounds of the agricultural society. Everybody joined the monster parade which before proceeding to the fair grounds marched through the principal streets of the city. At the head rode Major W. R. Boyce of the National Guard and Major W. S. Carver of the Motor Corps, each with their staffs. So far as order could be maintained in the wild enthusiasm which prevailed, the forces lined up as follows behind them: Colors and color guard, Grand Army of the Republic, mothers and wives of soldiers, torches and transparencies, bands, Camp Fire girls, Home Guard company, Motor Corps battalion, interspersed with transparencies, Fairmont fire company, citizens in autos and on foot.

Three hundred kerosene torches, relics of the presidential campaigns of the 80's, were procured and lent their glare to the general jollification. Shouts, cheers, band music, auto horns and noises of every description created bedlam as the column moved. Illuminated transparencies in great numbers were carried by the marchers. Some of the legends they carried were:

"Freedom for All Forever."

"Keep the Home Huns Squirming."

"America, the World Liberator."

"We Love Peace With All Our Might,

Yet We're Not Too Proud to Fight."
"Without the Red Cross it Could Not Have Been Done."
"Kaiser Bill Started it But Uncle Sam Finished It."
"There's Glory Enough for All."
"Deutschland Uber Alles? Nein: Allies Uber Deutschland."
"Not in Vain the Sacrifice of Our Immortal Sister, Edith Cavell."
"Peace, but Not Pacifism."
"Who Said It Couldn't Be Done?"
"Your Dollars Helped."
"America Asks Universal Liberty."
"The Beasts Are Beaten."
"To Hell With the Huns."
"Remember the Huns at Home."
"Do Home Huns Still Choose Germany?"
"We Are Proud That Our Boys Helped."
"At Last, Germany Will Get Justice."
"We Want the Murderers of Edith Cavell."
"Kaiser Bill Got no 'Nonsense' from Us."
"Notice of Dissolution: The Firm of 'Me Und Gott' is Dissolved."
"America Has Done Much; Our Heroic Allies Have Done a Hundred Times More."
"America Has Saved the Day."
"Prepare for Peace."

No accurate count could be made but it is believed that more than 7,000 people took part in the Fairmont victory celebration. This is more than a third of the county's population. They came from every point, particularly the members of the War Board, who were in line almost 100 per cent strong.

Arriving at the fair grounds two mammoth bonfires gave brilliant and fantastic illumination. The bands played and the crowd sang patriotic songs. An effigy of the Kaiser labelled, "May He Rest in Hell," was committed to the flames as the crowd shouted and jeered. The Home Guard company formed in Indian War Dance fashion, circled the fire, and shouted imprecations at the late Kaiser.

There was no public speaking; it was impossible. Every man, woman and child was there to exercise individual lung power, not to listen to addresses. As fatigue conquered the exhausted revellers they departed, singly and in little groups but many remained until after midnight. Though mid-November, the weather was fine and mild, lending just the right conditions for such a celebration. The event will live forever in the memories of all who saw or participated.

Similar celebrations, on a smaller scale, were held in every village and hamlet on armistice night and throughout the week following. Sherburn's demonstration was on the 14th. The program was similar to that above described and the attendance large. Hundreds came from Fairmont, the night being beautiful and mild and auto travel pleasant. At this celebration there was considerable public speaking, informal in character, but vociferously received.

For a week exultation over the victory and the war's end deterred all other activities. Gradually the excitement and rejoicing subsided and people resumed a normal state, setting themselves to adjusting the job of finishing up war activities and waiting "until the boys come home."

The Homecoming.

In the popular mind the war ceased with the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, and both soldiers and home folks from that time forward had one supreme thought—the homecoming.

The cessation of hostilities saw Martin county men scattered over a score of countries and on the seven seas, as well as in every camp and military post in the United States. Considerably more than one-half of those who were in the army were with the American Expeditionary forces in France. Some were in training camps in England. A few were in Italy. There were contingents in Siberia and Panama. The cosmopolitan marines from this county were represented in Haiti and China as well as in the fighting forces in Europe. Our boys in the navy could be found in nearly every open port of the world.

"The war is over, now our boys will soon be home," thought all the home folk. "When do we start for home?" was the eternal question with every soldier and sailor. Keen disappointment was due in every quarter over the expectation of the immediate return of all our men. Both in the army and out people lost sight of the enormous tasks incident to demobilization—quite as great as those required to assemble our forces in the first instance. Weeks and months rolled by before the men began to return in any considerable numbers.

A scattering few men were discharged in the military camps of the United States and reached home in the month that saw the end of hostilities. The first authority for commanding officers to discharge men through the ending of the war came on Nov. 15, 1918. On that date telegraphic authority for such discharges was communicated to every camp in the United States. It required much time to close up the records of the men, account for and turn in property and do the thousand and one things that had to be learned by experience. No thought had been given to the problem of how we were to get rid of our army once we were through with it. Officers were wholly inexperienced in that kind of work and during the first few weeks of the demobilization progress was slow. The welcome authority for discharge which came on Nov. 15 was meagre as to the process of discharge but in scattered and individual cases, often with many blunders and mistakes, a few men were released during that month. More light was given discharging officers in a circular letter from the Adjutant General of the Army on Nov. 30. This gave quite full directions for procedure and thenceforth discharges were more rapid.

Probably all the service men on duty for the emergency within the United States expected to be home for Christmas but most of them were disappointed. Good progress was made in releasing men in the home camps during December but the first of the New Year saw more than half of those in the camps still waiting for discharge. In January, 1919, the first of the men from overseas came home and by the end of that month most of those in the U. S. camps had been discharged. From this time forward the boys came back in increasing numbers. The maximum was reached in June and July, 1919, which was eight months after the fighting ceased. From that time there was a rapid reduction and by September, 1919, practically all had returned, though there have been scattering individual discharges every month since. At the time this is written (July, 1920) there are a few Martin county men still in service.

Men in overseas organizations were usually returned with their outfits. On debarking the commands were broken up into detachments and sent to the demobilization camps nearest their homes for discharge. Most of the Martin county men were discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Camp Grant, Ill. Men in the remote camps within the United States were handled in the same way. Usually returned overseas men were at home within ten days from the landing of the transport. Once under way discharges were accomplished very rapidly.

As the men returned over so long a period and almost always one by one their arrival could not be welcomed in one splendid demonstration as they detrained at the home stations. Upon their actual return they were usually welcomed at the station by groups of relatives and friends though in many in-

stances the men, for reasons of their own, gave no notice in advance of their return and just walked in unexpectedly on the home folks. For the reasons here given it was inevitable that the formal homecoming celebrations be deferred for long months. This was regrettable as it took off the fine edge from the spirit of welcome and gratitude that all felt but detracted nothing from the honor that the public accords to those who played the larger part in the national defense.

The first Martin county soldier to return from the actual fighting front was Lt. Lyn Houghtaling. He reached home Oct. 18, 1918. This soldier was in machine gun warfare and had been almost continuously at the front since May, 1918. He was one of a small number of experienced officers taken from the front and returned to America as instructor in machine gun tactics for units in training in the home camps. Lt. Houghtaling was given a tremendous ovation by the people of Fairmont upon his return. The big Argonne drive was then at its height and war enthusiasm at fever heat.

There were demonstrations in several towns incident to the drive for the Victory Loan of April, 1919, in which returned soldiers played a large part. On these occasions they were accorded popular acclaim and honors. At a demonstration in Fairmont on April 19 two hundred returned service men in uniform paraded and were guests of the city.

Homecoming celebrations were held at several towns in the fall of 1919. The little village of Ceylon set the pace for events of this character with their splendid celebration on Augrst 15th. While this homecoming was particularly for the service men of Ceylon village and the adjacent townships of Lake Belt, Tenhassen Manvaska and Lake Fremont the invitation was general to all service men of the county and very generally accepted by them. Ceylon business men and nearby farmers raised a fund of over $2,500 for free entertainment of the soldiers and sailors, about two hundred of whom attended and paraded in uniform. Everything was free to the service men. The housewives prepared a great spread of good things to eat which was served in abundance to the men at both the dinner and supper hours. There was dancing, ball games and other entertainments, all free to the men in uniform, and in addition a Red Cross canteen handed out free smokes, confectionery, cold drinks, and other refreshments all day and evening. The great parade was followed by speaking exercises, Capt. Ivan Bowen, returned soldier of Mankato, delivering the principal address.

Granada on Aug. 29th was host to the returned men of that vicinity. The homecoming was the biggest public celebration ever undertaken by this little village and was most liberally financed by the people of the town and surrounding country. The general program was similar to that given at the Ceylon celebration, but on not quite so large a scale. Here again everything was free to the men in uniform who were shown every honor and courtesy that patriotic hospitality could suggest. The addresses were by Fred E. Hadley of Winnebago and Arthur M. Nelson of Fairmont, the latter speaking for the service men.

Truman was next in line with another big homecoming. Their date was Sept. 12th, and was attended by the fairest of Minnesota's autumnal skies. The village was thronged with people. Once more the returned men were feted, dined and honored by the patriotic population of the village and surrounding country. People from all parts of the county attended. W. H. Dempsey of New Ulm was the speaker. Lieut. A. F. Hunte responded for the service men. The day's program concluded with a great banquet and out-of-doors dance, all free to the men who had served.

The last of the general homecoming celebrations was given at the county seat on Oct. 9th. This gathering was county wide in its scope. The date was originally set for armistice day and arrangements made accordingly but the time was changed to one month earlier because of the out-door character of the exercises and the danger of inclement weather at the later date. The celebration was sponsored by Mayor E. J. Edwards and the city council, loyally backed by the citizens of Fairmont generally.

So far as addresses could be obtained invitations were mailed to all service men of the county several days in advance. The men were asked to be the guests of the city and to attend in uniform. More than 1,000 of these invitations were sent out. With each invitation was enclosed a book of coupons representing about $6.00 in cash value. The coupons admitted two persons to the banquet and were also good in exchange for anything the men might wish in the way of refreshments, and received the same as cash by any business place in the city.

Five hundred uniformed service men marched in the parade, which was a great feature. Marching with the men of the World War was Phil Kearney Post of Civil War veterans in autos. There were many floats, two bands and numerous other features. The Knights of Columbus, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army were featured in the parade and handed out refreshments to all in uniform along the line of march. The Salvation Army float made a big hit by serving the famous army doughnut from their mobile hut.

Entertainment of every kind was provided all day and evening. The great banquet was served at noon in the Fairmont armory. For this spread there had been prepared 291 roast chickens, 500 pies, 15 bushels of potatoes, 150 gallons of coffee, and other eatables in like proportion. Nearly 1,000 service men and their ladies were fed and the spread repeated in the evening. The noon banquet was followed by a brief address, E. H. Nicholas, of Jackson, being the speaker.

Six hundred couples enjoyed the grand ball at the armony in the evening, the festivities continuing until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Cedar township was the only rural point to extend a formal homecoming welcome to its service men. This township, with a most enviable war record in every respect, raised liberal funds and welcomed the heroes home in most hospitable manner at the Hoevet farm. The speakers were J. E. Haycraft and Arthur M. Nelson from Fairmont.

There were scores of homecomings of lesser scope by churches and lodges all over the county. These were limited to the members of the church or society who were in service. Nearly every church and lodge in the county had such a celebration. At the churches these events were semi-religious in character while at the lodges and other organizations they were of festal nature.

Every church and lodge of the county carried upon its walls all through the war period service flags with a star for each member who was away with the colors. The final step in according honor to those who returned was the demobilizing of these service flags which was accomplished with appropriate ceremony, the men honored being special guests at the exercises.

In such manner did the home folks of Martin county welcome and honor the men and women to whom they sought to express the gratitude they felt to those who have given most that "the world might be made safe for democracy."

Marshal Foch

Gen. J. J. Pershing

IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

By Lieut.-Col. John McCrae.

Died in the Service January 28th, 1918, and buried in Flanders Fields.

In Flanders Fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Fields.

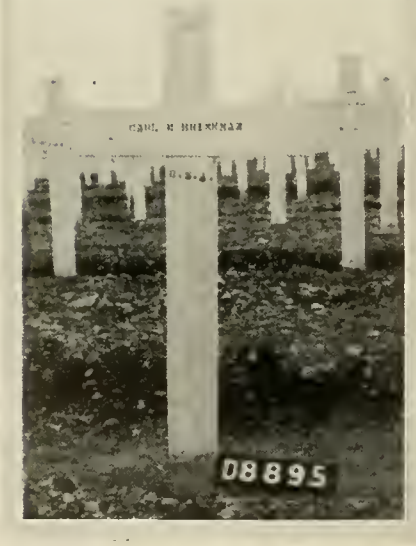
IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

(An Answer.)

By R. W. Lillard.

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead!
The fight that ye so bravely led
We've taken up! And we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep,
With each a cross to mark his bed,
And poppies blowing overhead
Where once his own life blood ran red!
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders Fields!

Fear not that ye have died for naught;
The torch ye threw to us we caught!
Ten million hands will hold it high,
And Freedom's light shall never die!
We've learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders Fields!



GRAVES OF MARTIN COUNTY
SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

The picture, reading from top to bottom, shows the graves of Galen Jones, Hans Havn, and Carl E. Brinkman.

AT ROMAGNE.

(In Argonne Cemetery, near Romagne, France, more than twenty-two thousand American soldiers are buried, the cemetery being the largest military cemetery in France.)

Sea of crosses cresting bright,
  Wave on wave of tender green,
  Soldiers' graves that lie between,
With the beauty of their white,
What a tale of war they tell—
  Love that reached across the sea,
  Men who so loved Liberty
That for strangers' rights they fell!

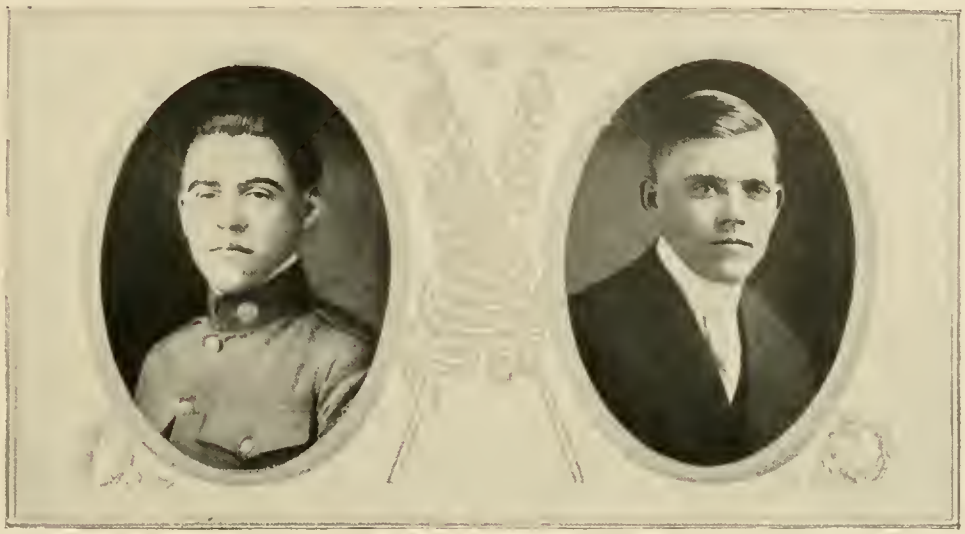
Not as slaves whose lives were sold
  For some overlord's desire,
  Not as Hessian who for hire
Risked their all in greed for gold,
But as thoughtful men and free
  With no goal save duty high
  Came this silent host to die
Far from home, for Liberty.

Let them lie in fields of France,
  Here together let them lie,
  That for ages passers-by
Scenes of world deliverance
May behold, from sky to sky,
  This white-crested, peaceful sea,
  And the while reminded be
How Americans can die.

Let them lie here where they died
  That their resting place may be
  A world shrine of Liberty
And our land's immortal pride;
Let them lie where they shall live
  Ever more in love and fame,
  In the land to which they came
Passionate their all to give.

Sea of crosses, stretching far
  O'er the hill and out of sight,
  Wave on wave with crests of white,
What a tale they tell of war!
What an epoch now they mark
  Of war waged for right alone!
  Let them stand, a sign in stone
Of a world saved from the dark!

—Lee Shipey in Kansas City Star.



ANDERSON, Alfred Emil. Sergeant. Parents deceased.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 14, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 9, 1918, as private in Air Service. Rejected ten days later on physical disqualification. Again enlisted June 18, 1918, at Mankato, Minn., as private in engineers. Assigned to Co. C, 545th Engineer Training Battalion at Camp Humphreys, Va. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 7, 1918. Taken ill during voyage with influenza and pneumonia, and died on Oct. 8, 1918, one day after landing. Buried at St. Nazaire, France. Body returned and re-buried at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 3, 1920.

ANDERSON, Fredolph Oscar. Private. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Anderson, are deceased.

Mrs. C. T. Swanson, sister, Monterey, Minn. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, and sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Assigned to Co. E, 54th Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at a French port July 17, 1918. While stationed at Gerardmer in the Vosges sector he fell ill with pneumonia and was admitted to Field Hospital No. 38 on Oct. 11, 1918. Died Oct. 13, 1918. Buried in American cemetery at Kruth, Alsace.

ANDERSON, Gust William. Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, Dec. 15, 1893, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 22, 1918, and at Brest, France, a couple of days later. Upon arrival of the 341st Inf. at the French port a member of the enlisted men, Anderson among them, was rushed to the 78th Div., then engaged fiercely in the Meuse-Argonne. Joining his regiment under fire Anderson was assigned to Co. A, 312th Inf., 78th Div., and went immediately into the front lines. On Oct. 18, the division was engaged near Grandpre and lost heavily. Anderson was reported missing after that day and was no doubt killed in battle. Up to this time the location of his grave has not been determined. The Dunnell, Minn., American Legion Post, is named in honor of this soldier.

BAST, Henry August. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Bast, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, May 10, 1890. Resided in Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 26, 1918. Became ill with influenza on trip from LeHavre, to Bordeaux, and died at LeMans, France, where he was taken to a hospital, Oct. 6, 1918. Buried in France. Body returned to United States and re-interred in Elm Creek cemetery, Aug., 1920.

BRINKMAN, Carl Ernest. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brinkman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Arnum, Hanover, Germany, Feb. 24, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and assigned to Co. B, 54th Pioneer Inf. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Died of pneumonia in France Oct. 11, 1918. Buried in American plot, French military cemetery, at Fleury-sur-Meuse, France.

BROWN, Wilber Everett. Private. Son of W. G. Brown, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., June 28, 1897. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18, 1918, as private in artillery, regular army. Assigned to Battery C, 2nd Trench Mortar Battery. Trained at Ft. Caswell, N. C. Embarked from Boston, Mass., May 29, 1918, arriving at Lellavre, France, June 25, 1918, being stationed in England a short time en route. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Contracted pneumonia while at port of embarkation awaiting transport. Died at Angers, France, Jan. 27, 1919. Buried in France. Body returned and buried at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 10, 1920.

CARLSON, Elwin Godfrey. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carlson, East Chain, Minn.

Born Feb. 24, 1894, at East Chain, Minn. Resident of East Chain, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred to Hq. Co., 118th Inf., 30th Div. Transferred to Co. B, 119th Inf., 30th Div., in France. Embarked from Jersey City, N. J., May 10, 1918. Fought on Belgian front with 30th Div. On returning from the line for rest on Oct. 25, 1918, was stricken with influenza-pneumonia. Taken to a British hospital five days later. Died Nov. 8, 1918. Buried in American cemetery at Dury-les-Amiens, France.

CARY, Clifford Levi. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cary, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Zearing, Iowa, May 15, 1895. Resided at Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted April 1, 1918, for mechanic in motor transport service. Sent to University of Cincinnati, Ohio, for training. Transferred to Battery F, 7th Field Artillery at Camp Jackson, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 14, 1918, arriving in France about July 23, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Killed in action at Exermont in the Argonne, Oct. 8, 1918, by direct hit of high explosive. Buried in France. The Cary-Klusendorf post of the American Legion at Welcome, Minn., is named in his honor.

CATTNACH, Ora Fay. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cattnach, formerly of Fairmont, Minn., now of Sterlingville, Alberta.

Ora Cattnach was born in Fairmont, June 22, 1898, and was employed on a farm in Martin County when the war broke out. He went to Canada, where his parents had moved, and enlisted at Edmonton, Alberta, about Dec. 1, 1916, and was assigned to the 118th Battalion of Canadian Infantry. He trained at Edmonton, Alta., and in England. Transferred to 10th Canadian Cavalry in France. Dates of embarkation and arrival abroad are unknown. Was in many actions. Gassed. While a dispatch bearer riding at night without light he collided with a motor truck and suffered severe injuries. Recovered and was assigned to the hospital corps. Received gun shot wounds in chest and right shoulder, place and date unknown, and died therefrom Aug. 9, 1918.

DEITRICK, Franklin Joseph. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Deitrick, residents of Jay Twp., Martin Co., during the war, now of Estherville, Iowa.

Born at Osceola, Iowa, July 12, 1895. Employed at Green Isle, Minn., when inducted at Gaylord, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. A, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred Nov. 15, 1917 to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and there assigned to Co. I, 347th Inf., 87th Div. Taken ill with pneumonia Dec. 23, 1917 and died at Base Hospital, Camp Pike, Jan. 3, 1918. Buried at Osceola, Iowa.

DAHNKE, Carl Frederick. Private. Son of Mrs. Fredericka Dahnke, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Feb. 17, 1893. Employed at Redfield, S. D., when inducted at Gettysburg, S. D., June 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 352nd Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Died Oct. 16, 1918, in France of pneumonia.

DONWEN, Albert Frederick. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Donwen, Alpha, Minn.

Born Oct. 5, 1892, at Cahery, Ill. Resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. A, 129th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Houston, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 9, 1918, arriving in France May 24, 1918. While engaged with his command in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, he was gassed on Oct. 5, 1918, and sent to a hospital. On recovery he was on board train to rejoin his command when he was killed in a railroad accident Nov. 20, 1918. His grave is at Pranthoy, Haute-Marne, France. Alpha, Minn., post of American Legion is named in honor of this soldier.

EDMAN, Andreas Thaxter Johann. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Edman, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1896. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co. Contracted influenza and pneumonia en route and died at Camp Forrest, Ga., Nov. 2, 1919. Buried at Triumph, Minn.

FOSTER, Henry Watson. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Foster, Alpha, Minn.

Born Jan. 2, 1892, at Cedar Twp., Martin County and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. He was sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. I, 341st Inf., 86th Div. He embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918, and in France a few days later. At St. Andre, near Bordeaux, on Oct. 10, a number of the enlisted men of the 86th Div. were hurried up to the front in the Meuse-Argonne engagement to replace casualties incurred by other divisions. Foster was among these replacement troops. He reached Grand Pre on Oct. 14, and was at once assigned to the 312th Inf., of the 78th Div., which was holding the left of the American line and heavily engaged with severe losses. He went into action the night after joining his new command and was practically continuously engaged until killed in action near Grand Pre on Oct. 23, 1918. He is interred in the American Argonne cemetery. The Triumph-Monterey American Legion post is named in his honor.

FELLER, Seward Fred. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Feller of Rogers, Arkansas, formerly of Manyaska Twp., Martin County,

Born April 2, 1887, at Manyaska Twp., Martin County. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge and transferred to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to Co. C, 135th Inf., 34th Div. Died of pneumonia at Camp Cody, N. M., Jan. 13, 1918.

GILES, Burdette Marying. Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Giles. (Mother is now Mrs. A. J. Lee, Hillman, Minn.)

Married. Born at Kossuth County, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1893. Employed at Swea City, Iowa, when inducted at Algona, Iowa, Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 350th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18, 1918, arriving in France, Sept. 5, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace front. Died of typhoid fever and pneumonia in France, Feb. 27, 1919. Buried in France.

GILES, Delaney Stanley. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Giles. (Mother now Mrs. A. J. Lee, Hillman, Minn.)

Born at Kossuth County, Iowa, July 5, 1895. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Feb. 25, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred to Co. D, 33rd Engineers at Camp Devens, Mass., later in France to Battery A, 303rd Heavy Artillery, operating a caterpillar tractor. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 15, 1918, arriving at French port Aug. 15, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Took sick from exposure in the Argonnes, contracting pneumonia with empyema. Died Nov. 15, 1918. Buried at Clermont-Ferrand, France.

HAMMER, Thomas Thedor. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hammer, Odin, Minn.

Born at Cedar Twp., Martin County, Oct. 30, 1893, and resident of that place when enlisted in Co. H, 1st Minn. Inf., (National Guard in federal service) at Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 18, 1917. His command later became Co. H, 135th Inf., 34th Div., and was stationed at Camp Cody, N. M. until sent overseas with replacement troops, embarking from Hoboken, N. J., June 29, 1918, and arriving in France about July 25, 1918. In France he was assigned to Co. G, 58th Inf., 4th Div., and supposed to have later been transferred to the artillery of the same division. Was engaged at St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Killed in action in the Argonnes, Oct. 7, 1918. Buried in American cemetery at Brieulles-sur-Meuse, France.

GRAFF, Arthur Nicholas. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Graff, Bancroft, Nebraska.

Born at Bancroft, Neb., July 21, 1887. Resided at Truman, Minn., since 1890. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and from there to Camp Hancock, Ga., and assigned to 14th Co., 2nd Training Group, Machine Gun Training Center. Contracted influenza and pneumonia and died at Camp Hancock, Ga., Oct. 9, 1918. Buried at Bancroft, Neb.

HAVN, Hans Olson. Private. Son of Ole Havn, Otta, Norway.

Born at Guldbrandsdalen, Norway, April 18, 1887. Came to U. S. in 1907 and completed naturalization in 1917. Made his home with his cousin, H. C. Josten, Cedar Twp., Martin County, Minn., where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as a private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 311th Eng., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Left for overseas Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 10, 1918. Contracted bronchial pneumonia en route and died Oct. 11, 1918, at Bordeaux, France, where he is buried.

HOUGHTALING, Elting Wade. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Houghtaling, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 3, 1891. Employed at Canyon Ferry, Mont., when inducted at Helena, Mont., April 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and assigned to the 163rd Depot Brigade. He was transferred to the Third Officers Training Camp at Camp Lewis and was training for a commission when taken ill with pneumonia. He died at the Base Hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., June 5, 1918. Buried in Lakeside cemetery, Fairmont, Minn.

JENSEN, Anton Peter. Private.

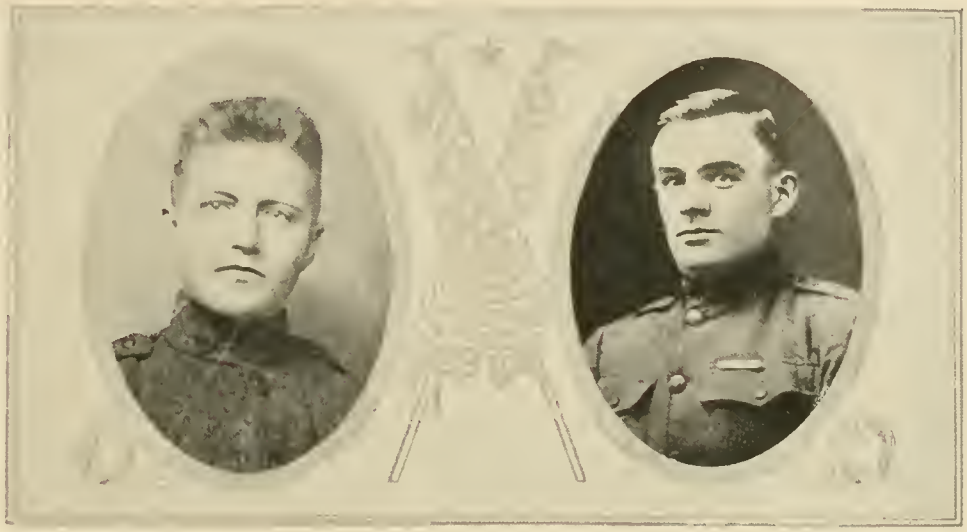
Born at Hurup, Denmark, in 1892. Mother resides there. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred shortly afterwards to Camp Kearney, Calif., where he was assigned to Co. E, 159th Inf., 40th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 18, 1918. On arriving in France was transferred to Co. I, 307th Inf., 77th Div. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. He was killed in action Sept. 26, 1918, the first day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Buried in American Argonne cemetery, France.

JENSEN, Theodore Cedor. Landsman. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jensen, Guckeen, Minn.

Born Jan. 26, 1897, at Dows, Iowa. Resident of East Chain, Minn., when enlisted July 13, 1918, at Omaha, Neb., as landsman for electrician, U. S. Naval Reserve. Sent to Great Lakes, Ill., and assigned to Co. 4, 12th Training Regiment. Became ill with influenza, Sept. 12, 1918, developing pneumonia. Died at Base Hospital at Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 26, 1918. Buried at Swedish Mission cemetery, East Chain, Minn.

JOHNSON, Arden Gustaf. Private. Son of G. A. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

Made home with his uncle, J. M. Smith, Fairmont, Minn. Born at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11, 1894. Married. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Training Co. No. 5. Died of influenza-pneumonia at Camp Grant, Ill., Oct. 8, 1918. Buried at East Chain, Minn.



JONES, Galen Henry. Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jones, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Minn., May 10, 1898. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 8, 1918, as private in the Air Service. Assigned to training detachment at Kelly Field No. 3, Texas. Later transferred to 3rd Photo Section, Air Service. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., about Aug. 15, 1918, and arrived at LeHavre, France, about Sept. 1, 1918. At the front in Toul sector from Sept. 15 to Nov. 11, 1918. While acting as motor cycle orderly at Neufchateau, France, he suffered a collision with a motor truck on Dec. 1, 1918. From the injuries received he died Dec. 2, 1919. Buried at Neufchateau, France.

KLUSENDORF, Rudolph Theodore. Corporal. Son of Henry Klusendorf, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Iroquois County, Ill., Oct. 23, 1893. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 126th Inf., 32nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving abroad about July 12, 1918. After participating in several minor engagements he was killed in battle in the Argonne, Oct. 5, 1918. Buried in Argonne American cemetery, France. Welcome, Minn., Post American Legion, is named in his honor.

KLINDT, Julius Gregory. First Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Klindt, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at St. Paul, Minn., May 30, 1896. Resided at Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when enlisted in the regular army some time in 1917. Served with various infantry regiments in the Philippines and elsewhere previous to the World War. Promoted successively to the grade of 1st sergeant. When war broke out he was transferred to the national army and assigned as 1st sergeant of Co. I, 310th Inf., 78th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., in May, 1918. Was engaged in the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne drive from Sept. 26, 1918 until his death. Killed in action in the Argonnes, Nov. 1, 1918. Buried in American Argonne cemetery, France.

LADE, Arthur. Private. Parents deceased. Herman Lade, brother, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Donovan, Ill., May 10, 1886. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., 91st Div. Transferred to Co. B, 126th Inf., 32nd Div., Camp McArthur, Texas. Participated in all fighting of this division up to time of his death. Killed in action during Meuse-Argonne offensive, Oct. 15, 1918. Buried in Grave No. 103, Sec. 69, Plot 2, Argonne American cemetery, Romagne-sons-Montfaucon, (Meuse) France.

LUCUS, Arlo Gilbert. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert O. Lucus, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Dec. 5, 1896. Employed at Wheaton, Minn., when inducted at that place Oct. 24, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M. Contracted influenza en route and taken from train to hospital in dying condition. Died at Camp Cody, N. M., Nov. 8, 1918. Buried at Sherburn, Minn.

NASSEN, Ernest George. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nassen, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, July 16, 1891, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918, and in France a few days later. While the 86th Div. was at St. Andre, near Bordeaux, on Oct. 10, 1918, a number of the enlisted men of the 341st Inf., Nassen among them, were sent up to the front as replacements for Divisions then heavily engaged at the Meuse-Argonne. Nassen reached the front at Grand Pre on Oct. 14. He was assigned to Co. I, 312th Inf., 78th Div., and went into action the night of Oct. 15-16. The division had the left of the American line and was fiercely engaged, losing heavily without being able to advance. On Oct. 23, 1918, he was severely wounded near Grand Pre. When last seen by comrades who knew him he was working as a stretcher bearer and was probably wounded while so engaged. Two days later, Oct. 25, 1918, he died of his wounds. He is buried in the American Argonne cemetery. Citizens of Ceylon and Lake Belt have erected a memorial to his memory in Lake Belt cemetery and the Ceylon Post of the American Legion is named in his honor.

NELSON, Chris. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Nelson, Granada, Minn.

Born at Clinton, Iowa, July 14, 1892. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, but transferred in a few days to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 135th Inf., 34th Div. Contracted pneumonia and died at Camp Cody Base Hospital, Jan. 25, 1918. Buried in Swedish Lutheran cemetery, East Chain, Minn.

OLES, Lee Raymond. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Oles, Truman, Minn.

Born at Vernon Center, Minn., July 30, 1897. Resident of Truman, Minn. Enlisted at Mankato, Minn., April 7, 1917, the day after war was declared, as private in infantry, regular army. Sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., thence to Ft. Douglas, Utah, Ft. Bliss, Texas, and Camp Pike, Ark., as private in Co. C, 43rd Inf. Contracted lobar pneumonia and died at Camp Pike, Ark., Nov. 26, 1917. Buried at Truman, Minn. Truman, Minn., Post, American Legion is named in his honor.

OLSON, NELS S. Private. Son of Mrs. Bertha Olson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Calamus, Iowa, July 9, 1892. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred to Co. A, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Calais, France, May 29, 1918. His division was assigned to immediate duty at the front with the British army. Engaged at Ypres. Killed in action Aug. 17, 1918. Buried in Hegley cemetery in Belgium.

OSELIUS, Hjalmer John. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Oselius, Barron, Wis., formerly of Martin County.

Born at Boone, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1890. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, May 26, 1918. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to Camp Kearney, Calif., and assigned to Co. F, 159th Inf., 40th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 21, 1918. Was then transferred to Co. L, 307th Inf., 77th Div. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Killed in action Oct. 12, 1918, while engaged in the operations for the relief of the "Lost Battalion" of the 77th Div. Buried in American cemetery at Binarville, Marne, France. Dunnell American Legion post is named in honor of this soldier.

PERSONIUS, Lester Conrad. Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Personius, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn., Oct. 28, 1897. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County. Served on Mexican border 1916-17 as corporal in Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. (National Guard). Called from National Guard to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917. Stationed at Camp Wm. Bird, Fairmont, Minn. Died of disease at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 17, 1917, the first Martin County soldier to give his life in the war. Buried with full military honors in Tenhassen cemetery, Martin County.

PRENTICE, Lee Charles. Second Lieutenant. Son of Mrs. B. A. Carpenter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Dec. 23, 1887, at Spring Grove, Wis. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted in First Officers Training Camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., May 15, 1917. Commissioned 2nd Lieut. at Ft. Snelling. Assigned to 313th Field Signal Bn., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps at Austin, Texas. Embarked from Camp Merritt, New York, March 1, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, March 10, 1918. Assigned to the Bombing Section, 104th Squadron, Royal Flying Force (British) for long distance raids. Killed Aug. 1, 1918, according to German official report, at Vigny, France. Met death on his second raid into German territory. Comrades saw him land in enemy territory under control. Buried at St. Juvgon cemetery, 9½ miles south of Metz, plot 86. Fairmont Post American Legion is named in his honor.

READER, George Edwin. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Reader, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Aug. 31, 1893, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., but transfrered shortly to Co. A, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Calais, France, May 29, 1918. The 30th Div. was assigned to the British army and was heavily engaged at Ypres, Cambria, St. Quentin and elsewhere. Reader was with his command in all actions until killed in action Oct. 17, 1918. Buried in France. Truman, Minn., Post, American Legion, is named in his honor.

REIS, Fred Henry Carl. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reis, Truman, Minn.

Born at Joliet, Ill., July 12, 1895. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Garner, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, for training with infantry replacement unit. Assigned to Co. No. 10. On Sept. 22, 1918, he embarked from Hoboken, N. J., with replacement troops. On the voyage he fell ill and died of influenza, Oct. 5, 1918. His body was buried at sea with full military honors.

REDMAN, Milton Eddie. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Redman, Wells, Minn.

Married. Born at Brush Creek Twp., Faribault County, Minn., July 9, 1893. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. H, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Died of disease at Camp Cody, N. M., April 25, 1918. Buried in Rose Hill cemetery, Wells, Minn.

ROBINSON, Ray William. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, formerly of Center Creek, Martin County, but moved during the war to Rush City, Minn.

Born at Webster City, Iowa, May 14, 1896. Inducted at Center City, Minn., Sept. 4, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned temporarily to 5th Co., 161st Depot Brigade. Had tried to enlist twice earlier in the war but was rejected for physical defects. Contracted influenza-pneumonia and died at Camp Grant, Oct. 2, 1918. Had resided in Martin County since 4 years of age.

RODEWALD, Bert Dick. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rodewald, Toluca, Ill.

Born in Woodford County, Ill., March 7, 1894. Resident of Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Camp Mills, N. Y., about Sept. 15, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 30, 1918. Died of pneumonia in Base Hospital No. 21, Paignton, England, Oct. 3, 1918. Granada, Minn., Post of American Legion is named in honor of this soldier.

SCHWIEGER, Arnold Fred. Private. Son of Mrs. Herman Schwieger, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, Feb. 20, 1896, and resided at Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., 2nd assigned to Co. K, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Embarked for overseas with infantry replacement troops about June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, about July 12, 1918. Was assigned to a combat division and engaged in the Meuse-Argonne. Killed in action Oct. 4, 1918. Buried in France.

SAXTON, Thomas. Corporal. Son of Mrs. B. A. Saxton, Sherburn, Minn.

Born April 22, 1887, at Clay County, Iowa. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. A, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving abroad, May 29, 1918. Killed in action by shell fire Sept. 29, 1918, near Bellecourt (St. Quentin) France, after being in action continuously since July 15, 1918. Buried in British Military Cemetery on the Somme, France. Sherburn, Minn., Post, American Legion is named in honor of this soldier.

SENGBUSCH, George H. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sengbusch, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Cook County, Ill., Apr. 26, 1893. Resident of Galena Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery F, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Fell a victim to the influenza epidemic, developing pneumonia. Died Oct. 15, 1918. Buried in France.

SHARESKY, William J. Private. Son of Joseph Sharesky, residing in Canada.

Born in Russia in 1892. Married, 2 children. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., March 15, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 139th Inf., 35th Div., at Camp Doniphan, Okla. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., in May, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded in action near Exremont, Sept. 29, 1918, died Oct. 2. Buried in France.

THEOBALD, Anthony John. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Theobald, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Buffalo Grove, Ill., Jan. 17, 1894. Resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Was with the Army of Occupation in Germany after the armistice. Contracted pneumonia and died at Neuendorf, Germany, March 4, 1919. Body returned to U. S. and buried in St. Luke's cemetery, Sherburn, Minn., July, 1920.

THIEMANN, Walter Herbert. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Thiemann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born July 16, 1894, at LaSalle, Ill. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at that place Feb. 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to 88th Div., for a short time. He was then transferred to Co. A, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Calais, France, May 29, 1918. Killed in action, after being in battle five days, on July 22, 1918. First Martin County soldier to die in battle. Buried in France.

TROSKA, Edward Joseph. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Troska, Wells, Minn.

Born at Wells, Minn., Aug. 11, 1899, and employed there when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. G, 9th Inf., 2nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., with replacement troops, June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 13, 1918. In action on July 18, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He was instantly killed by shell fire at Beaumont, France, Nov. 7, 1918. Buried in France. Had two brothers in service, both of whom were wounded.

WIEBE, Harry. Private. Son of Mrs. Emily Wiebe, widow, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, July 12, 1896, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Contracted influenza and pneumonia and died at Camp Forrest, Ga., Nov. 12, 1918. Buried in Fairmont cemetery.

ZOBOROSKI, Tony John. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zobroski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lamont, Ill., Jan. 15, 1895. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and served in the 88th Div. for a short time. Was then sent to Camp Sevier, S. C., and assigned to Co. G, 117th Inf., 30th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Calais, France, May 29, 1918. His division served with the British army and was engaged at Ypres, Cambria, St. Quentin and elsewhere. Killed in action, probably in advance on St. Quentin, Oct. 8, 1918. Buried in France.

Former Residents Died in Service

GOLDEN, Charles. Sergeant.

Correct name believed to be Charles Nordeen. Born at East Chain, Minn., about 1887. Married, 1 child, estranged from his family. Enlisted as a single man at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 14, 1915. Assigned to Co. C, 18th Inf., and became sergeant in that command, which was a part of the 1st Div. and one of the first units to embark. He was slightly wounded in action on May 4, 1918, and transferred to the service of supply at grand headquarters of the A. E. F. Died of diphtheria in France, Aug. 5, 1918. Personal description identical with that of Chas. Nordeen, who left his family in 1915.

HAYNES, Daniel. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Haynes, for many years residents of Ceylon, Martin County, Minn., now of Albert Lea, Minn.

22 years of age. Entered the service July 15, 1917, with a National Guard regiment. Transferred to Co. H, 309th Inf., 78th Div. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., with replacement troops, June 29, 1918, arriving abroad about July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Severely wounded Nov. 1, 1918, in attack upon machine gun positions. Died of wounds Nov. 16, 1918, at Brizeaux, France. Buried in France.

CLEMETSON, Elmer Rudolph. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Even Clemetson, Hartland, Minn.

Age 25. Was employed at the Fairmont National Bank, Fairmont, Minn., when called to service in his home county, June 26, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 311th Trench Mortar Battery, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., about Sept. 17, 1918. Taken ill with influenza and pneumonia, Oct. 20, and died Oct. 22, 1918. Buried in France.

COX, Ernest H. First Lieutenant, Canadian army.

Lt. Cox was killed in action May 25, 1918, while serving with the Canadians. With his family Lt. Cox spent the summers of 1915 and 1916 in Fairmont as superintenent of paving construction. He returned to his home in Winnipeg to enlist.

MAINE, Howard. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Maine, Winnebago, formerly of Nashville Twp., Martin County.

Killed in action by a machine gun bullet through the heart at 5:30 A. M. July 19, 1918, as he stepped out of his trench to go over the top. He was an automatic rifleman.

MARTIN COUNTY

ABEL, Charles C. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Abel, Fairmont, Minn.

Born June 1, 1890, at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. D 33rd Eng. (Railway) and later to Co. F 103rd Eng., 28th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 22, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 14, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive and Thieaucourt sector 7 weeks. Returned to U. S. May 7, 1919, and discharged May 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ADAMS, Vernon. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Adams, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Minn., March 25, 1899 and resident of that place when enlisted at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., in S. A. T. C. October 12, 1918. Discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12, 1918.

AGERBECK, Soren. (3) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Johanna Agerbeck, Denmark.

Born in Denmark March 18, 1887. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., as a private in aviation, regular army. Assigned to 93rd Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred to 9th Balloon Co., Ft. Omaha, Nebraska. Emharked from Newport News, Va., June 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 13, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 17, 1919.

ALDRICH, Mack Marston. (4) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, Fairmont Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn. Aug. 27, 1896, and resident thereof when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 1, 1917, as private in Medical Corps, regular army. Served at Jefferson Barracks, Ft. Riley, Kansas, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Successively promoted corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant and commissioned 2nd lieutenant in Reserve Corps at discharge. Discharged Dec. 6, 1918.

ALEXANDER, Ivan Grant. (5) **Private.**

Born July 16, 1893, at Willet, N. Y. Married, one child. Resident of Fox Lake, Minn. Inducted at Redwood Falls, Minn., Oct. 23, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A., and assigned to 388th Inf., 97th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ALLEN, Arthur Chester. (6) **Cook.** Parents deceased. Sister of Mrs. Henry Ott, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., April 2, 1885. Employed at Nehish, Minn., when enlisted at Bemidji, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. C 11th Inf., 5th Div. at Douglas, Arizona. Transferred to Co. C 51st Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Forrest, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J. July 6, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 23, 1918. Engaged at Giradmers, Vosges and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 20, 1919.

ALLEN, Harry. (7) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born April 15, 1900, at Akeley, Minn. Served on Mexican border with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, at Fairmont, Minn., as private in infantry, N. G. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Bty. F 128th Field Artillery, 35th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918. Arrived at St. Agnew, France, July 6, 1918. Engaged as follows: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 2, 1919. Discharged May 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ALLEN, Leo. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Allen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Aug. 14, 1896 at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Battery C 2nd Trench Mortar Battalion, Ft. Caswell, N. C. Embarked from Boston, Mass., May 29, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, June 25, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Returned to U. S. April 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 7, 1919.

ALLEN, William Wallace. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Allen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Clear Lake, S. D. Feb. 2, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., Dec. 15, 1917, as private in aviation section, signal corps, N. A. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1919.

ALM, Fred Charles. (10) **Private.** Son of Charles Alm, Chicago, Ill.

Born at Worth, Ill., July 6, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 5th Replacement unit, Camp Grant, Ill., and transferred to 21st Co., Replacement troops, Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged at Camp Hancock, Ga., Jan. 29, 1919.

ALSWORTH, Malcolm Cameron. (11) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Alsworth, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Dec. 3, 1896. Resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. I 54th Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Emharked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918. Arrived at Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1918. Engaged at Vosges and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 18, 1919.

AMMANN, Gilbert J. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Ammann, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Kankakee County, Ill., Oct. 11, 1896. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

ANDERSON, Albert Ephriam. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Anderson, Odin, Minn.

Born Dec. 17, 1892, at Will County, Ill. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E 159th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash., training also at Camp Kearney, Calif. Transferred to Co. C 126th Inf., 32nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 25th, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Arrived back in U. S. Feb. 1919, and discharged Feb. 15, 1919.

ANDERSON, Alfred J. (14) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Anderson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Dec. 5, 1896, at East Chain Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 7, 1918, as chauffeur in Air Service. Assigned to 830th Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred to 266th Aero Squadron at Seltridge Field. Emharked from Hoboken, N. J., April 18, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, April 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 6, 1919, and discharged May 20, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ANDERSON, Andrew Emil. (15) Son of Mrs. H. L. Anderson, Eau Claire, Wis.

Age 26 when inducted. Resided at Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918. No further record.

ANDERSON, Andrew Leon. (16) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Will County, Ill., June 19, 1892. Resident of Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. D 42nd Eng. Later to 45th Co., 20th Engrs. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J. May 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 23, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 12, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

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ANDERSON, Clifford Theodore. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born June 8, 1894 at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E 159th Inf., 40th Div. at Camp Kearney, Calif. Transferred in France to Co. C 126th Inf., 32nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 23, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Machine gun wound through both legs, Oct. 8, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 5, 1919.

ANDERSON, Herbert Clarence. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Anderson, Granada, Minn.

Born March 17, 1892, at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E 159th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Trained also at Camp Kearney, Calif. Transferred to Co. C 126th Inf., 32nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 25, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S. May 14, 1919, and discharged May 22, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ANDERSON, Hjalmar G. (3) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Jan. 16, 1893, and resident of that place when called to federal service from National Guard July 15, 1917, at Fairmont, Minn., as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. E 116th Motor Supply Train, 41st Div., later to Motor Truck Co. 438, Motor Supply Train, 1st Corps Hq. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 11, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Crushed between trucks Oct. 8, 1919, three weeks in hospital. Returned to U. S. July 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 12, 1919.

ANDERSON, Hjalmer M. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Cook County, Ill., Feb. 3, 1896. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C 136th Inf., 34th Div. at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery F 19th Field Artillery, 5th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J. June 28, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 13, 1918. Engaged at Vosges, St. Mihiel and Toul. Returned to U. S. July 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 29, 1919.

ANDERSEN, James C. (5) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Jeanna Andersen, Gistrup, Denmark,

where he was born April 26, 1888. On visit to Denmark when war was declared. Returned to U. S. to enter army. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 24, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery D 332nd F. A., 86th Div., at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 20, 1919. Discharged Feb. 28, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

ANDERSON, John Victor. (6) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, May 29, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and from there to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to Co. C 109th Engineers, 34th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 5, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 2, 1919.

ANDERSON, Lars A. (7) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson, Turin, Iowa.

Born at Fegen, Sweden, Nov. 4, 1890. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E 53rd Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, July 18, 1918. Engaged on Vosges Sector and in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Naturalized in the army. Returned to U. S. June 12, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 21, 1919.

ANDERSON, Lloyd Raymond. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Anderson, Granada, Minn.

Born at Granada, Minn., Nov. 30, 1898. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 12, 1918, as private in infantry, S. A. T. C. Trained at University of Minnesota. Discharged Dec. 18, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn.

ANDERSON, Nels Philip. (9) **First Lieut., Medical Corps.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.

Born Aug. 9, 1891, at St. Paul, Minn. Married, three children. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when entered service. Two years military training as cadet, U. of Minn. Enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., as 1st lieut., Medical Corps, June 23, 1917. Assigned to Medical Corps Training Camp, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Trained at Ft. Riley, commanding Co. No. 12. Transferred to Spruce Production Division, Portland Oregon. Transferred to 40th Div. Transferred to Ambulance Co. 32, 8th Sanitary Train, 8th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 27, 1918. Recalled to Newport News, Va., two days later. Discharged Feb. 10, 1919.

ANDERSON, Thor Gustav. (10) **Private.** Son of C. P. Anderson, Tranos, Sweden, where he was born June 6, 1891.

Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn, April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 350th Ambulance Company, 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Contracted tuberculosis in the service and sent to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, for treatment at government sanitarium. Discharged at Whipple Barracks May 21, 1919.

ANDROSS, Roy Lea. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Andross, Granada, Minn.

Born at Granada, Minn., July 2, 1901, and resident thereof when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., June 5, 1918, as a private in cavalry, Regular Army. Assigned to Machine Gun Troop, 314th Cav., at Ft. Bliss, Texas. Transferred to Trench Mortar Battery at Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged Jan. 11, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Re-enlisted in Regular Army

ANTONSON, Albert Edwin. (12) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Caroline Johnson, Holmstad, Sweden, where he was born July 5, 1893.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Estherville, Iowa, July 29, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. C 213th Engineers at Camp Forrest, Ga. Transferred to Co. B 128th Engineers in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 13, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 21, 1919.

ANTONSON, Gustav. (13) **Private.** Son of Anton Johanson, Holmstad, Sweden, where he was born Sept. 27, 1896.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 5th Co., 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Dec. 11, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill.

ANTONSON, Ivar. (14) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Caroline Johnson, Holmstad, Sweden, where he was born Nov. 8, 1891.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 70th Engineers at Ft. Douglas, Utah. Trained also at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Dec. 21, 1918.

APPELQUIST, Henry Edmund. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Appelquist, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 6, 1898. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when inducted Oct. 5, 1918, in S. A. T. C. at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918.

ARMSTRONG, Allen C. (16) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Minnie Armstrong, Fairmont, Minn.

Married. Employed at Jamestown, N. D., when inducted at Fairmont, July, 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News Va., Aug. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 13, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. In Hospital Oct. 30 to Dec. 9, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 31, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 21, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

ARONSON, Anton. (1) Wagoner. Son of Aron Larson, Unnayard, Sweden, where he was born on Jan. 25, 1895.

Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918. as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. M 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. C 43rd Engineers at Washington University, D. C., later to 48th Co., 20th Engineers in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 22, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 30, 1918. In advance sector, Chateau-Thierry and Lorraine, June 10, to Nov. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 22, 1919, and discharged June 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ATWOOD, Allen E. (2) Private. Son of Frank C. Atwood, Duluth, Minn.

Born Sept. 15, 1897, at Newton, Iowa. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 103rd Trench Mortar Battery, 28th Div., in France and to Co. E 310th Motor Transport Corps of 91st Div., in Belginm. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at Chateau-Thierry, Meuse-Argonne and Belgian Front. Slightly wounded, forehead, high explosive, Sept. 21st, 1918. Gassed, two occasions. Returned to U. S. April 20, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 7, 1919. Died at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 16, 1920 of influenza.

AXFORD, Harold. (3) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Axford, Truman, Minn.

Born at Salisbury, England, Sept. 18, 1803. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn. June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. C 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. L, 162nd Inf., 41st Division, in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 22, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 13, 1919.

BAGLEY, Wellington Safford. (4) Private. Son of Mrs. C. E. Bagley, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Welcome, Minn., Sept. 8, 1898, and resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Had 4½ years previous training at Shattuck Military Academy, Faribault, Minn. Assigned to Co. 12, 1st Regt., U. of M., Minneapolis, Minn. Transferred to Officers Training Camp at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Discharged Jan. 24, 1919, at Minneapolis, Minn.

BAILEY, Lynn R. (5) Private. Son of F. E. Bailey, Rockland, Idaho.

Born July 22, 1897, at Jackson, Minn. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to 116th Motor Dispatch; Purchasing Department G. H. Q. and later to Co. B 132nd Engineers. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 9, 1918. Served as dispatch rider between Service of Supply Headquarters and the front with the 6th Div. during offensives of October-November, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 15, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 19, 1919.

BAIR, Franklin Albert. (6) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bair, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at LaPorte City, Iowa. July 17, 1894. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 166th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 14, 1918. Gassed Aug. 2, 1918, in hospital 2 months. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. April 25, 1919, and discharged May 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BAKER, George Warren. (7) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Baker, formerly of Martin County, now of Pine City, Minn.

Born at Faribault County, Minn., August 15, 1886. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1918, as private in aviation, N. A. Assigned to 144th Co. 1st Prov. Regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Served in spruce production service. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 28, 1918.

BANKE, Leonard. (8) Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Banke, Dunnell, Minn.

Born Aug. 8, 1897, at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County. On a visit in California when enlisted Jan. 19, 1917, at Ft. McDowell, Calif., as private in Quartermaster Corps, regular army. Assigned to Motor Truck Co. 17 at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas Served at Ft. McIntosh, Texas, Camp MacArthur, Texas, and Camp Normoyle, Texas. Discharged at Ft. Bayard, N. M., March 27, 1920.

BAROWIAK, Joseph. (9) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barowiak, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn., Feb. 21. 1896, and resident thereof when called to federal service from National Guard on July 15, 1917, at Fairmont, Minn. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Camp Cody Development Battalion after ten months in hospital with pneumonia. Transferred to Supply Co., 388th Inf., 97th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BARNES, Arthur Jordan. (10) Saddler. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Barnes, Truman, Minn.

Born Aug. 3, 1895, at Grand Mound, Iowa. Resident of Truman, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Supply Co., 124th F. A. in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 15, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

BARNETT, Lynn Arthur. (11) Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Barnett, Truman, Minn.

Born Aug. 5, 1887, at Fairmont, Minn., and resident thereof when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. I 39th Inf., 4th Div., in France, and later to Co. B, same command. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1919.

BARTLING, George A. (12) Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bartling, Elk Point, Alberta.

Born at Maywood, Ill., April 18, 1891. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, April 29, 1918, as a private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery C 338th Field Artillery, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. A 19th Military Police, 19th Division, at Camp Dodge. Transferred to Camp Provost Guard Co. at Camp Dodge, after demobilization of the 19th Div. Continued on such duty until discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1919.

BARTO, Leroy A. (13) Private. Son of H. E. Barto, Fairmont, Minn.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., Aug. 22, 1917, as private in aviation, Regular Army. Assigned to 63rd Aero Squadron, later changed to 475th Aero Squadron, at Kelly Field, Texas. Also trained at Morrison, Va. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Jan. 17, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Feb. 5, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 11, 1918, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1918.

BARTO, Ralph. (14) Private. Son of H. E. Barto, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., June 5, 1900, and resident thereof when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 1, 1918, as private in Medical Corps, Regular Army. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No 2 at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa. Transferred to Evacuation Hospital No. 5 in France. Embarked from New York Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 20, 1918. Stationed on Champagne and Flanders fronts from Oct. 1, 1918, until Dec. 20, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 17, 1919, and discharged March 14, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BASSETT, Glen. (15) Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bassett, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Dec. 15, 1894. Employed at Big Sandy, Mont., when inducted at Ft. Benton, Mont., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Machine Gun Co, 335th Inf., 84th Div., at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Transferred in France to Co. B 320th Machine Gun Battalion, 82nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 3, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 23, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 6, 1919, and discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, May 23, 1919.

BASSETT, Osker. (16) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bassett, Ceylon, Minn.

Born March 26, 1895, at Blue Earth, Minn. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 311th Eng., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to camp unit at Camp Grant, later to Spruce Div., employed in Maine forests. Transferred to camp unit at Camp Devens, Mass. Discbarged at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 31, 1918.

MARTIN COUNTY

BATES, Frank Raymond. (1) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Helen Bates, Davenport, Iowa.

Born at Palo Alto County, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1887. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B., 109th Eng., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept 17, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 2, 1919.

BATTERN, Norman Osborn. (2) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Battern, Le Mars, Iowa,

where he was born July 29, 1888. Employed at Terril, Iowa, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. C 311th Engineers, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 10, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 27, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 5, 1919.

BECKENDORF, Edward C. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Beckendorf, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 26, 1896, at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. I 130th Inf. 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 16, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 25, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 15, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 21, 1919.

BECKENDORF, Ernest Henry. (4) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Beckendorf, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 5, 1893, at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn. Residence when entered service, Tenhassen Twp. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Trained at Camp Cody. Transferred to Supply Co., 123rd Heavy Field Artilery, 33rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Served with Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919. Discharged June 9, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

BECKER, Lyle E. (5) **Sergeant First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Becker, Granada, Minn.

Born at Granada, Minn., July 2, 1899, and resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 11, 1917, as private in the Medical Corps, Regular Army. Assigned to 344th Ambulance Co., 311th Sanitary Train, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 5, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 1, 1919, and discharged July 8, 1919, at Mitchell Field, Long Island.

BECKER, Walter Joseph. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Becker, Sherburn, Minn.

Born April 23, 1894, at Jay Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Transferred to Co. A 108th Supply Train, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 16, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 26, 1918. Engaged at the Somme, Verdun, Meuse-Argonne and Troyan. Gassed Oct. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 1, 1919.

BECKER, William A. (7) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Becker, Northrop, Minn.

Born Sept. 29, 1891, at Cook County, Ill. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, N. C. Trained at Camp Wadsworth. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Participated in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S., June 26, 1919. Discharged July 5, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

BEHRENS, Henry G. C. (8) **Private.** Son of Fred H. Behrens, Granada, Minn.

Born June 5, 1888, at Wilton Center, Ill. Employed at Joliet, Ill., when inducted at that place Aug. 1, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 5th Heavy Artillery, at Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 5, 1919.

BENJAMIN, Thomas E. (9) **Private.** Son of W. A. Benjamin, Cumberland, Wis.

Born April 26, 1895, at Maquoketa, Iowa. Married. Resided at Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 13, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Discharged for physical disability at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 13, 1918.

BENNETT, Richard T. (10) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bennett, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Dec. 24, 1892, at Algona, Iowa. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Fairmont, Minn., March 2, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps. Trained at Fts. Totten and Star, New York. Transferred to Battery D, 58th Reg., C. A. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 10, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, May 25, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Gassed Nov. 8, 1918. In hospital 4 months. Regiment cited for accuracy and efficiency in destroying bridge at Metz. Arrived in U. S., March 24, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., April 19, 1919.

BENTON, Loren William. (11) **Captain.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Benton, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Sept. 27, 1894. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when enlisted May 11, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn., as private in infantry, Regular Army. Sent to 1st Reserve Officers Training Camp, Ft. Snelling, Minn., May 17, 1917, and graduated therefrom as 2nd lieutenant. Assigned to Co. L 350th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 4th R. O. T. C. at Camp MacArthur, Texas, as instructor. Twice promoted. Discharged at Camp MacArthur, Texas, Dec. 12, 1918.

BERG, Arthur Eric. (12) **Private.** Son of Franz Berg, Triumph, Minn.

Born Jan. 11, 1897, at Ostersund, Sweden. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., but never assigned. Discharged Nov. 12, 1918, at Camp Forrest, Ga.

BERNDTSON, Johan Conrad. (13) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Louisa Berndtson, Gottenberg, Sweden,

where he was born May 8, 1896. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 361st Inf., 91st Div. at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 26, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 27, 1918. Engaged at Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded by shrapnel in back and gas (mustard) severely in Argonne. In hospital ten weeks. Returned to U. S. Jan. 23, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 5, 1919.

BIRD, Robert William. (14) **Sergeant.** Son of James L. Bird, Aitkin, Minn.

Born Aug. 11, 1895, at St. James, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 6, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Trained at University of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Camp Jackson, S. C. Transferred to Co. A, Motor School, Camp Jackson. Transferred to Battery D, 12th Reg. and Battery B 12th Reg., Field Artillery Recruit Depot. Discharged Feb. 25, 1919, at Camp Jackson, S. C.

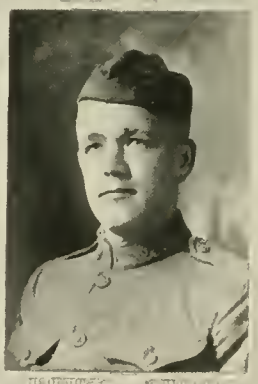
BLACHOWSKI, Peter Joe. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Blachowski, Granada, Minn.

Born at Lamont, Ill., Feb. 26, 1891. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Discharged three days later at Camp Grant, Ill., for physical deficiency.

BLANCK, Carl G. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Blanck, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 4, 1895. Resident of and inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as a private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. A 315th Eng., 90th Div., at Camp Travis, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 14, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, June 23, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 23, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY



BLEAKLEY, Joseph William. (1) **Cook.** Son of J. L. Bleakley, Poplar Bluffs, Mo.

Born July 3, 1891, at Stoddard County, Mo. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 2, 1917, as cook in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Machine Gun Co., 50th Inf., at Syracuse, New York. Transferred to Machine Gun Co., 90th Inf. at Camp Sevier, S. C. Discharged March 25, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

BLENCOE, Claude Henry. (2) **First Lieutenant.** Son of H. H. Blencoe, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 29, 1892, where he resided when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Had served on Mexican border in 1916-17 with Co. E 2nd Minn. Inf. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Promoted sergeant and assigned to 3rd Officers Training School at Leon Springs, Texas, Jan. 4, 1918, graduating therefrom as 2nd Lieutenant June 4, 1919. Transferred to 3rd Replacement Regt. at Camp Pike, Ark. Transferred to 159th Depot Brigade at Camp Taylor, Ky. Assistant Camp Inspector at Camp Taylor. Discharged Jan. 15, 1919.

BOESCH, John Alfred. (3) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Boesch, Truman, Minn.

Born Sept. 23, 1897, at Blue Earth County, Minn. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., June 17, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to Engineers' training camp at Camp Humphreys, Va. Transferred to Co. E 217th Engineers at Camp Bureaugard, La. Discharged Feb. 10, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BOHNEN, George Fred. (4) **Sergeant First Class, Q. M. C.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bohnen, Welcome, Minn.

Born Aug. 30, 1895, at Lester Prairie, Minn. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted for general service at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917. Assigned to Co. C 109th Eng., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Department of Utilities, Quartermaster Corps, Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 3, 1919.

BONEK, Emil R. W. (5) **Cook.** Son of Mrs. Bertha Bonek, Wausau, Wisconsin.

Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6, 1917, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to Co. I 54th Inf., 6th Div. Embarked from Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1918, and in France a few days later. Engaged at Vosges sector, and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 21, 1919.

BOMBOY, Homer Day. (6) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Bomboy, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Dec. 9, 1892, at Avoca, Iowa. Married. Three years National Guard training. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as corporal of infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div. at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. A 144th Inf., 36th Div., at Revigny, France. Transferred to 11th Train Headquarters in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Oct. 25, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919. Discharged June 16, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BOOSALIS, Gus A. (7) **Private.** Son of Athanosius K. Boosalis, Niata, Greece.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as a private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery B, 332nd Field Artillery, Camp Robinson, Wisconsin. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919. Discharged Feb. 28, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

BOOSALIS, Gus C. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Catherine Boosalis, Niata, Greece, where he was born Feb. 18, 1896.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Feb. 28, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 30th Military Police Co., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, May 27, 1918. At the front in Kemmel Sector and Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S. April 11, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 21, 1919.

BORK, Albert Herman. (9) **Chief Mechanic.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Bork, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., May 30, 1892, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 30, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery C, 388th Field Artillery, 88th Div. at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Camp Mills, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1918. Arrived at Tillsbury, England, Sept. 9, 1918. Returned to U. S., Jan. 5, 1919. Discharged Jan. 18, 1919.

BORK, Max David. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Bork, Sherburn, Minn.

Born March 3, 1895, at Sherburn, Minn., and resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Discharged Sept. 14, 1918 at McPherson, Ga., for physical disability (mitral insufficiency), awarded total disability compensation. Died March 30, 1920.

BORK, Theodore A. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bork, Welcome, Minn.

Born Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, Oct. 8, 1896. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 29, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 22nd S. A. R. D. at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. Transferred to Depot Service Co. No. 47 at LeMans, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918. Arrived at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 5, 1919. Discharged July 14, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

BOYCE, Harold J. (12) **Private First Class.** Son of Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Boyce, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., Feb. 20, 1897, and resident thereof when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 14, 1917, as private in Signal Corps, Regular Army. Assigned to Pittsburgh, Pa., School for Radio Mechanics. Trained at Pittsburgh, Pa., University of Texas, Austin, Texas, and Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. Transferred to 354th Aero Squadron, in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 15, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, Sept. 28, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S., June 26, 1919. Discharged July 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BOYCE, William Rutherford. (13) **Captain.** Son of John Boyce, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, June 4, 1870. Married. Served as commissioned officer in war with Spain 1898, on Mexican border, 1916-1917, and 12 years in Minnesota National Guard. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as captain of infantry. Commanded Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged on account of physical unfitness for overseas service at Camp Cody, N. M., Dec. 4, 1918. Returned to Minnesota National Guard and promoted to major.

BOYNTON, Floyd R. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Boynton, Granada, Minn.

Born at Albert Lea, Minn., Dec. 22, 1895. Resident of East Chain, Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 1, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A 313th Ammunition Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Battery E 319th Field Artillery, 82nd Div., Camp Gordon, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 19, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, June 4, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 13, 1919, and discharged May 27, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

BRAUN, Edward Charles. (15) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Braun, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Aug. 18, 1895, at St. Paul, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 1, 1917, as sergeant in Motor Transport service. Assigned to Motor Truck Co. 130 at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Transferred to Motor Truck Co. 345 at Camp Grant, Ill., later to Motor Transport Co. 743 at same place. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 29, 1919.

BRADFISH, Walter James. (16) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bradfish, Edgar, Wis.

where he was born Sept. 14, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 15, 1918, as private in Signal Corps, N. A. Sent to University of Minnesota for training. Transferred to Co. D 419th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J. Sept. 16, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 30th. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. July 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 30, 1919.

BRECHT, Arnold William. (1) **Sergeant.** Mrs. Anna Brecht, mother, 511 15th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Born Nov. 5, 1896 at Minnesota Lake, Minn., where he resided. Called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as a private in infantry, National Guard. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Trained at Camp Cody. Transferred to Co. A, 141st Inf., 36th Div. Transferred to Co. B Postal Express Service. Promoted corporal and sergeant. Embarked from Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918. Arrived LeHavre, France, Oct. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 11, 1919. Discharged July 27, 1919, at Mitchell Field, Long Island.

BRINKMAN, Adolph George. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brinkman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Oct. 2, 1893. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 18, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps, N. A. Assigned to C. A. C. at Ft. Moultrie, S. C. Transferred to Camp Lee, Va. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 1918.

BRINKMAN, Henry William. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brinkman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Nov. 24, 1895. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and first assigned to 5th Co. 161st Depot Brigade. Transferred to Machine Gun Training Center, at Camp Hancock, Ga., training in 19th and 20th Companies. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1919.

BRINKMAN, Herman Henry. (4) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Minnie Brinkman, Welcome, Minn.

Born July 14, 1895, at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

BRINKMAN, Julius. (5) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Minnie Brinkman, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., April 14, 1891. Employed at Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Jackson, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 54th Pioneer Inf. at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. In hospital Sept. 23 to Dec. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 30, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 11, 1919.

BRIX, Fred George. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Brix, Yakima, Wash.

Born Feb. 25, 1893, at Otranto, Iowa. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont on Aug. 8, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Assigned to Co. C 301st Inf., 76th Div., at St. Amand, France. Transferred to Co. E, 55th Inf., 7th Div., at LeMans, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918. Arrived at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 20, 1919. Discharged June 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BRIX, John Peter. (7) **First Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Lena C. Brix, Huntington, Iowa.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, Minn., April 12, 1898. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 6, 1918, as private in Q. M. C., National Army. Assigned to training department, University of Cincinnati, Ohio. Transferred to Battery A 8th Regt. Field Artillery Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, S. D.; to Hq. Co., 42nd Field Artillery, 14th Div., Camp Custer, Michigan. Discharged Jan. 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BROCK, Robert R. (8) **Private.** Adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sturm, Granada, Minn.

Born July 23, 1897, at Wayne County, Iowa. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Minn., when enlisted under his original name at Albert Lea, Minn., Jan. 16, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. D 33rd Engineers at Camp Devens, Mass. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 23, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, June 7, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 5, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 12, 1919.

BROCKMAN, George Paul. (9) **Chauffeur.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Brockman, Triumph, Minn.

Born Apr. 21, 1893, at Fairmont, Minn. Resident of Clear Lake, Iowa, when entered service. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 3, 1918, as private in N. A. Assigned to 2nd Detachment, Army Service Corps at Camp Upton, N. Y. Trained at Camp Grant and Camp Upton. Transferred to Hq. Rents, Requisitions and Claims Department, Neufchateau, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 10, 1918. Arrived LeHavre, France, Nov. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 19, 1919. Discharged July 26, 1919, at Camp Mills, N. Y.

BROCKMAN, Ralph Raymond. (10) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brockman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., Nov. 9, 1893. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 6, 1918 as a private in the National Army. Assigned to University of Cincinnati, Ohio, training detachment. Later assigned to Enlisted Ordnance Corps at Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged Feb. 22, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BROCKMAN, Raymond S. (11) **Private.** Son of August Brockman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born March 22, 1895, at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 12, 1918, as private in Motor Transport Corps, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Repair Unit 306 at Camp Holabird, Maryland. Severe illness with pneumonia. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 25, 1919.

BROCKMAN, Sidney M. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brockman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., April 18, 1892. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., same county, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 2, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A 308th Engineers. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918. Returned safely and discharged about May, 1919.

BRODT, Chester Henry. (13) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brodt, Welcome, Minn.

Born Dec. 7, 1892, at Martin County, Minn. Married. Resident of Manyaska Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as a private in infantry, National Army. Assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Hq. Co., same command. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 15, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 6, 1918. Engaged at Hante-Alsace. Returned to U. S. May 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 6, 1919.

BROLSMA, Herman. (14) **Private.** Son of Jacob Brolsma, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at St. Jacobi Parochea, Holland, April 4, 1894. Naturalized in the army. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Training Co. 15 at Camp Grant, Ill. (Depot Brigade). Transferred to Co. M 6th Training Battalion at Camp MacArthur, Texas, discharged at Camp MacArthur, Texas, Dec. 29, 1918.

BRONSON, Hugh Edwin. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. Bronson, Sr., Bancroft, Iowa.

Born at Spencer, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1898. Employed at Elmore, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to 4th Co. Hqs. Battalion, General Hqs., Chaumont, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Returned to U. S. Sept. 5, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 13, 1919.

BROOKS, Dale Lowell. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brooks, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Oct. 1, 1898, at Newton, Ill. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 7, 1917, as private in air service, N. A. Assigned to 256th Aero Squadron, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Embarked from Boston, Mass., June 15, 1918, arriving at Bristol, England, July 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 8, 1918, and discharged Dec. 23, 1918.

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BROOKS, Wayne Donald. (1) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Brooks, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Newton, Ill., Aug. 12, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 23, 1917, as private in engineers, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. B 9th Engineers, Ft. Bliss, Texas. Transferred to Battery C 62nd F. A. Assigned to Field Artillery Central Officers Training Camp, 22nd Training Battery, at Camp Taylor, Ky., Oct. 10, 1918. In training for commission when war ended. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky. Dec. 16, 1918.

BROWN, Ernest G. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown, Fairmont, Minn.

Born March 31, 1894, at Fairmont, Minn., and resident of that place when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 15, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis. Discharged Aug. 5, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn. Died Nov. 10, 1918.

BROWN, Harold Hubert. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber G. Brown, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Minn., March 4, 1889. Resident of Rolling Green Twp. when entered service. Enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Trained at Hamline University, St. Paul. Severe illness with diphtheria while in service. Discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Dec. 21, 1918.

BROWN, Harold Lesko. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr and Mrs. P. S. Brown, Ames, Okla.

Born at Maulnane, Kansas, April 5, 1893. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. F 311th Eng., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J. Sept. 14, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 27, 1919, discharged July 8, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

BROWN, Hume W. (5) **Sergeant.**

Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when called at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 8, 1917, as a private in aviation section, signal corps. Sent to Kelly Field, Texas for training, and transferred to St. Paul, Minn., for special training. Assigned to 15th Aero Squadron, Hazelhurst Field, Minneola, L. I. Had an arm broken in a motor cycle accident, resulting in permanently crippled hand. Discharged Sept. 11, 1919.

BROWN, Keith M. (6) **Corporal.** Son of Frank A. Brown, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 26, 1896, at Fairmont, Minn., and resident thereof when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont July 15, 1917, as private in National Guard. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M., as mechanic. Transferred to Quartermaster Corps at large at LeMans, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Lellavre, France, Nov. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 15, 1919, discharged July 26, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Re-enlisted in general service, infantry, July 28, 1919. On recruiting service at Aberdeen, S. D., one year. Discharged July 27, 1920.

BRUMMOND, Robert J. (7) **Private.** Parents deceased. Born Nov. 13, 1892, at Bancroft, Nebraska.

Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., March 5, 1918, as private in air service, N. A. Assigned to to Wilbur Wright Armours Det., at Dayton, Ohio. Transferred to 13th Aero Squadron, in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 22, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, July 4, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. March 13, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 2, 1919.

BROUN, Archibald Campbell. (8) **Q. M. Sergeant, senior grade.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. T. Broun, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Jan. 29th 1892. Married. Served 2½ years in Battery C 1st Minn. Field Artillery, discharged with grade of sergeant. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1918, at Duluth, Minn., as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 1st Co., 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Utilities Department, Quartermaster Corps, at Camp Grant, Ill. Successively promoted to Q. M. sergeant, senior grade. Discharged May 10, 1919.

BROUN, Percy Hamilton. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. T. Broun, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., July 29, 1893. Resident of Sherburn when entered service. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 9, 1918, as clerk in the Adjutant General's Department. Temporaily assigned to Co. D, 1st Replacement Regiment of Engineers, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. Transferred to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, Nov. 1, 1918. Discharged Jan. 15, 1919, at Washington.

BRUTSCH, George Charles. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Brutsch, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, Feb. 18, 1900. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11, 1918, as private in infantry, S. A. T. C. Assigned to University of Minnesota for training. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17, 1918.

BUCHANAN, Jesse William. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buchanan, Pearl, Ill.,

Born at Pearl, Ill., June 6, 1894. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to 352nd Ambulance Co. 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J. Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 4, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace. Returned to U. S. March 13, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 4, 1919.

BUCKHOLZ, Vincent A. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Aug. Buckholz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., March 14, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. K 30th Inf., 3rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 15, 1918. Engaged at the Aisne-Marne offensive, Vesle, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 23, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 28, 1919.

BUGGY, George Francis. (13) **Chauffeur.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Buggy, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Oct. 4, 1895, at Faribault County, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 26, 1917, as private in aviation, Regular Army. Assigned to 124th Aero Squadron (later changed to 643d), at Kelly Field, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 13, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Jan. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 18, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 30, 1919.

BURGESS, William J. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Burgess, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Toledo, Iowa, May 1, 1895. Served with Co. E 2nd Minn. Inf. on Mexican border, 1916-17. Called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Failed to pass physical examination for muster into U. S. service. Left at home ill when command moved to Camp Cody, N. M. Died April 30, 1918 at his home in Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn. Illness causing death was contracted in the service.

BURNS, Arlo E. (15) **Private.** Native of Iowa.

Born in 1890. Resided at Welcome when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Contracted rheumatism and other disabilities and discharged for physical unfitness about January, 1918.

BURNSON, Cornell. (16) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Martha Burnson, Humboldt, Iowa,

Born at Humboldt, Iowa, March 3, 1892. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in artillery. Assigned to Battery A 331st Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill., and trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Discharged at Camp Grant, Dec. 31, 1918.

BURTON, Leonard V. A. (1) **Cook.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lennie Burton, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 2, 1887, at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 1st Co., 1st Bn., 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged at Camp Lewis, Dec. 11, 1918.

BUSH, George. (2) **Private.** Born in 1893.

Resident of Winterset, Iowa, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 24th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Sent overseas in June, 1918, and transferred. No further record.

BUTLER, Donald Emmons. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Butler, Winnebago, Minn.

Married. Born at Nasbville Twp., Martin County, Nov. 14, 1893, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private, general service, N. A. Assigned to 352nd Ambulance Co., 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 5, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace sector, and Toul sector. Returned to U. S. June 4, 1919, discharged June 15, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

BUTLER, Jesse Darwin. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Butler, Winnebago, Minn.

Born Jan. 28, 1888, at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 20, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 6, 1918. Engaged at Ypres Offensive, Bellicourt, and Arras from Aug. 31 to Nov. 1, 1918, his division operating with the British. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919 and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 12, 1919.

CAMPE, Oscar A. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Campe, Granada, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, May 3, 1897, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 8, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D 10th Bn., 1st Replacement Unit, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 23, 1919, discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y., July 26, 1919.

CAMERON, Daniel Lown. (6) **Private.** Son of James Cameron, Charles City, Iowa.

Born Sept. 8, 1892, at Reinbeck, Iowa. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged for disability at Camp Cody, N. M., Oct. 27, 1917.

CAMPBELL, John Nelson. (7) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Campbell, St. Paul, Minn.

Born at Clinton, Ill., Sept. 1, 1892. Resident of Truman, Minn., when commissioned 2nd lieut. in the Veterinary Reserve Corps. Assigned to duty at Hq. Central Department, Chicago. Later on duty with 8th Field Artillery and 7th Ammunition Train, 31st Div. Embarked from Camp Merritt, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 19, 1919, discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., May 23, 1919.

CANON, Clarence Holman. (8) **Private.** Son of Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Canon, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Rutland, Iowa, Jan. 21, 1894. Married. Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 54th Pioneer Inf. at Camp Wadsworth, N. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 19, 1919, discharged August 1, 1919.

CARLBERG, John Helge. (9) **Saddler.** Son of Adolph G. Carlberg, Lit, Sweden, where he was born Oct. 1, 1890.

Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 26, 1917, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. K 46th Inf., 9th Div. at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Transferred to Co. B, 26th Machine Gun Battalion, 9th Div. at Camp Taylor, Ky. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1919.

CARLSON, Amos. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Carlson, Monterey, Minn.

Born in Buena Vista Co., Iowa, May 9, 1896. Living at Monterey, Minn., when inducted June 25, 1918 at Fairmont, Minn., as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery D 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wisconsin. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918. Arrived LeHavre, France, Oct. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919. Discharged Feb. 28, 1919 at Camp Grant, Ill.

CARLSON, Andrew. (11) **Corporal.** Son of Carl Anderson, Wallby, Sweden.

Born at Wallby, Sweden, Feb. 7, 1893. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard on July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Rejected on physical examination Aug. 15, 1917. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918 as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. C 311th Eng., 86th Div., and trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 23, 1918. Underwent hernia operation in service. Returned to U. S. June 27, 1919. Discharged July 28, 1919.

CARLSON, Carl Arvid. (12) **Mechanic.**

Parents reside in Sweden, where he was born, date unknown. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 26, 1917, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. A 45th Inf., 9th Div., at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Transferred to Co. A 67th Inf. Discharged in February, 1919.

CARLSON, Carl J. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carlson, Mantorp, Sweden, where he was born Sept 20, 1892.

Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 19, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. L 34th engineers at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 19, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 26, 1919.

CARLSON, David. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carlson, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, July 9, 1893, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred to Camp Logan, Texas, and assigned to Co. M 132nd Inf., 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 15, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. Engaged at Cambria front (with British Army) and at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 17, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 26, 1919.

CARLSON, Edward Carl. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Galena Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. M 132nd Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 16, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 23, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 26, 1919.

CARLSON, Frank Nathaniel. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Carlson, Granada, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1896. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 6, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 5th Co. 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Serious illness with influenza and complications. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 12, 1918.

CARLSON, George David (1) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carlson, Granada, Minn.

Born Aug. 10, 1899, at East Chain, Minn. Resident of East Chain when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1, 1918, as a private in Infantry, S. A. T. C. Trained at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. Discharged Dec. 12, 1918.

CARLSON, Johannes E. (2) Private. Son of Mrs. Lotta Larson, Bya, Sweden, where he was born Oct. 10, 1888.

Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at St. James, Minn., July 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H 54th Pioneer Inf. at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 5, 1919, discharged May 28, 1919.

CARLSON, Reuben Clarence. (3) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Carlson, Ormsby, Minn.

Born Sept. 18, 1895 at Wynet, Ill. Resident of Galena township when called to service. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in engineers, National Army. Assigned to Hq. Det. 311th Eng., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Grant. Transferred to Co. A 311th Eng., 86th Div., at Bordeaux, France. Embarked from New York, Sept. 9, 1918. Arrived LeHavre, France, Sept. 23, 1918. Arrived in U. S., June 27, 1919. Discharged July 8, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

CARLSON, William Herbie. (4) Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Carlson, Ceylon, Minn.

Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in Tank Corps, N. A. Assigned to Auto Mechanics school at Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind. Transferred to Co. A 305th Bn., Tank Corps, at Camp Colt, Pa. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1918.

CARROL, Michael J. (5) Sergeant Q. M. C. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Carrol, Granada, Minn.

Born at Dwight, Ill., May 7, 1890. In business at Huntley, Minn., when inducted at Blue Earth, Minn., May 27, 1918. Assigned to Quartermaster Corps at Camp Lewis, Wash., where he served until discharged at that place June 27, 1919.

CARROL, Patrick L. (6) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Carrol, Granada, Minn.

Born at Highland, Ill., April 3, 1897. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., when entered service. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as a private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Prov. Recruit Co., Eng., Camp Forrest, Ga. Trained at Camp Forrest. Discharged Jan. 7, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

CARPENTER, Lloyd Abraham. (7) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Carpenter, Webster, S. D.

Born at Lattimer, Iowa, May 18, 1890. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1918, as private in Field Remount Service, N. A. Trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Assigned to 345th Field Remount Squadron, at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 10, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 26, 1918. Athletic instructor. Assigned to an army athletic show that appeared in five European countries. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, and discharged at Camp Lee, Va., June 10, 1919.

CARVER, Walter Forest. (8) Second Lieutenant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Carver, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Castania, Iowa, June 18th, 1889. Several years National Guard service. Served on Mexican border with Co. E 2nd Minn. Inf., 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard on July 15, 1917, as a sergeant in infantry. Married while in service at Camp Cody, N. M. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 6, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, April 16, 1918. Transferred to 41st Div. Q. M. C. at St. Aignan, France. Transferred to Army Candidate School at Longres, France, and commissioned 2nd lieut. Sept. 25, 1918. On detached service with 88th Div. Assigned as instructor at Army Candidate School, Longres, France, Oct. 21, 1918. Assigned to Co. A 350th Inf., 88th Div. Engaged against the enemy on Belfort Sector. Returned to U. S. April 16, 1919. Discharged April 24, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

CATLIN, Allin, Jr. (9) Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Allin Catlin, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 13, 1896, Waverly Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at that place Nov. 26, 1917, as a private in Air Service. Assigned to 11th Co., 2nd Regt., Air Service Mechanics, at Camp Hancock, Ga. Trained at Camp Hancock. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., March 4, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, March 17, 1918. Returned to U. S., June 26, 1919. Discharged July 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

CHAMPINE, Earl Wallace. (10) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Champine, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, Sept. 30, 1898. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., June 27, 1918, as private in ordnance corps. Assigned to 1st Provisional Ordnance Convoy Co., Camp Raritan, N. J. Made 6 trips with truck convoys between Detroit, Mich., and Raritan, N. J. Discharged at Raritan Arsenal, N. J., June 9, 1919.

CHAMPINE, Percy Lee. (11) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Champine, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, May 18, 1897, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 15, 1918, as private for ambulance driver, N. A. Assigned to ambulance service at U. of M., Minneapolis, Minn., for training, later transferred to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa. Discharged Dec. 26, 1918.

CELANDER, Venner A. (12) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Celander, Fairmont, Minn.

Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in Inf., N. A. Assigned to Motor Machine Gun School at Camp Hancock, Ga., transferring to Camp Benning, Ga. Chauffeur to commanding officer during entire period of service. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 25, 1919.

CHENEY, Frank. (13) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Cheney, Truman, Minn.

Born Dec. 24, 1895, at Watonwan County, Minn. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Mobile Veterinary Unit No. 6, 6th Division, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 7, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 22, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace Sector and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 30, 1919, and held in service for medical treatment account of physical disability. Discharged at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 14, 1919, with disability 25 per cent.

CHESLEY, Albert B. (14) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Chesley, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Aug. 11, 1900, at Manyaska Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., same county, when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11, 1918, for aviation mechanic in S. A. T. C., at University of Minnesota. Discharged Dec. 18, 1918 at Minneapolis, Minn.

CHRISTIAN, George S. (15) Master Signal Electrician. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Christian, Coloma, Wisconsin.

Born Sept. 24, 1892, at Coloma, Wis. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, May 4, 1917, as private in aviation service, Regular Army. Assigned to 40th Aero Squadron and trained at Kelly Field, Texas, and Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Transferred to 169th Aero Squadron at Dallas, Texas. Successively promoted corporal, sergeant, and master signal electrician. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 16, 1918. Arrived at Liverpool, England, March 4, 1918. Served at Andover, England, Airdrome and School of Naval Aviation and Bomb Dropping from March 4, to July 20, 1918. Arrived LeHavre, France, July 23, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 1, 1919. Discharged May 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

CHRISTIAN, Joe W. (16) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Christian, Coloma, Wisconsin.

Born at Coloma, Wis. Oct. 6, 1894. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. G 341st Inf., 86th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool Sept. 9, 1918, and in France a few days later. Soon after reaching France he was sent to the front with replacement troops and joined Co. F 354th Inf., 89th Div., in the Argonnes. Severely gassed (mustard) in Argonnes Oct. 25, 1918. In hospital 3 months. Returned to U. S. March 25, 1919, discharged April 25, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

CHRISTIAN, O. C. (1) **Private.**

Born in 1894. Resident of Frost, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Sent overseas in June, 1918 and assigned to another command. No further record.

CHRISTENSEN, Andrew M. L. (2) **Sergeant.** Widower, one child.

Born Nov. 6, 1892, at Silkeborg, Denmark. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place April 6, 1918, as private in air service, N. A., but assigned to Ordnance Corps. Assigned to Battery A, 12th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Depot, at Camp Jackson, S. C., after training at University of Cincinnati, Ohio. Discharged Feb. 6, 1919.

CHRISTENSEN, Iven Helmer. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Christensen, Ormsby, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Oct. 9, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place April 29, 1918, as private, N. A. Assigned to Co. E 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 5, 1918. Dislocated hip in line of duty. Returned to U. S. Dec. 20, 1918, and discharged Jan. 11, 1919.

CHRISTENSEN, Jens Andreas. (4) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Anna Christensen, Bryrup, Denmark.

Born at Funder, Denmark, May 17, 1891. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 5, 1919.

CHRISTIANSON, Harold Edwin. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Christianson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 31, 1896, resided there when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 12, 1918, as private in Motor Transport Corps, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. F 2nd Bn., at Indianapolis, Indiana. Discharged December 11, 1918.

CLAUSEN, Axel R. C. (6) **Private First Class.** Son of Hans J. Clausen, Rochester, Minn.

Born at Goldfield, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1894. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Advance G. H. O. as military police. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 16, 1919.

CLEMETSON, Theodore. (7) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Clemetson, Freeborn, Minn.

Born at Freeborn, Minn., Aug. 20, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 27, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery C 39th Field Artillery 13th Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 5, 1919

CLIFFORD, Edwin Joseph. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clifford, Guckeen, Minn.

Born Nov. 14, 1896, at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15, 1918, as private (student mechanic), Regular Army. Assigned to 2nd Co. at University of Minnesota, for training. Transferred to Co. 2, Ordnance Camp, at Penniman, Va. Discharged Jan. 22, 1919.

CLIFFORD, Frank M. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clifford, of Guckeen, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Sept. 24, 1889, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to recruit training unit at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Discharged on account physical disability Aug. 10, 1918.

CLIFFORD, Henry William. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clifford, Guckeen, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Minn., July 30, 1896. Resident of Guckeen, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. C 317th Inf., 80th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 22, 1918. Engaged at Verdun front, Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 16, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1919.

COLE, Vernie Russell. (11) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Cole, Truman, Minn.

Born at Minnesota Lake, Minn., March 20, 1891. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Originally assigned to Tank Corps, at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred to Co. G 12th Depot Bn., Camp Alfred Vail, N. J. Discharged Jan. 22, 1919.

CONLIN, Arthur. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Conlin, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Erwin, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1895. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont., Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Tarnsferred to Co. B 119th Inf., 20th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Callias, France, May 30, 1918. Engaged at Belecourt, Cambria and St. Quentin. Also on lines in Ypres sector, Belgium. Partook of all battles and campaigns of 30th Div. Wounded by rifle bullet through right lung, coming out at left of spine under left shoulder, Oct. 18, 1918. In various hospitals in France, England and U. S. until discharged. Returned to U. S. Dec. 23, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1919.

COOK, Burns Elwood. (13) **Private.** Son of Alonzo S. Cook.

Lived in family of A. N. Fancher, Center Creek Twp., Martin County, where he was born May 29, 1895. Resident of Center Creek Twp., when enlisted in May, 1917, at Denver, Colo. Sent to Camp Kearney, Calif., and assigned to Co. C, 157th Inf., 40th Div. Embarked in May, 1918. No information as to engagements and dates but he was severely gassed in July, 1918, and wounded the following month. Recovered from his injuries and after demobilization of his command re-enlisted in the Regular Army. Still in service Sept. 1, 1920.

COOK, Donald H. (14) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Agnes M. Cook, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Nov. 9, 1891, at Amboy, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Feb. 24, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C 340th Inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. A, 32nd Eng., Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 15, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, June 22, 1918. Returned to U. S., June 9, 1919. Discharged June 17, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

COOK, Walter Kieth. (15) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Cook, Pulaski, Iowa.

Born at Dubuque, Iowa, April 6, 1896. Resident of Granada, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M 39th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 1, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1919.

CORDES, Carl G. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cordes, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Sept. 3, 1893, at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont on May 17, 1918, as a private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 34th Eng., at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 3, 1918. Arrived in U. S. July 27, 1919. Discharged Aug. 4, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

MARTIN COUNTY

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CORDES, Henry Herman. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cordes, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 24, 1898, at Pleasant Prairie Twp,. Martin County, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn,. when enlisted at Fairmont, Minn., March 28, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps. Assigned to 67th Field Artillery at Ft. Scott, Calif. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 26, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 3, 1918. Was on transport Mt. Vernon when torpedoed off French Coast, Sept. 3, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 20, 1919.

CORY, Keith E. (2) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Cory, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at that place May 9, 1902 and resident thereof when enlisted July 2, 1908, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as private in Quartermaster Corps, Regular Army. Assigned to 321st Mobile Laundry Unit at Washington, D. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 1, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 13, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 12, 1919 and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 19, 1919. Age at enlistment 16 years, 1 month and 23 days. The youngest soldier enlisted from Martin County.

CORY, Quimby A. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Cory, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., May 1, 1899, and resided when enlisted at Fairmont, Nov. 24, 1917, as private in aviation, Regular Army. Assigned to 607th Aero Squadron, Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich. Transferred to San Antonio, Texas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1919.

COULT, Lyman Harris. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coult, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., March 2, 1900, and resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15, 1918, in S. A. T. C. Trained at University of Minnesota. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 18, 1918.

CRAIG, Claude A. (5) **Sergeant.**

Born in 1894. Served on Mexican border in 1917-18 with Co. E 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Guthrie, Okla., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as sergeant in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Went overseas in Oct., 1918, transferred to another command. No further record.

CRONIN, Earl. (6) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Burlington, N. J., July 1, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 109th Field Signal Battalion, 34th Div., and later on account of physical disability to Development Battalion, Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged for disability at Camp Cody, N. M., Aug. 13, 1918. Awarded compensation for disability in line of duty and patient in government hospital for several months after discharge.

CROOKER, Harold Nason. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Crooker, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 24, 1897. Employed at Washington, D. C., when inducted at Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1918, as private, general service, N. A. Assigned to 3rd Casual Detachment, 155th Depot Brigade, at Camp Lee, Va. Transferred to Chemical Warfare Service, Research Laboratories, at Washington, D. C. Engaged in studying and perfecting gasses for offensive purposes, labor which involved being gassed more or less seriously almost daily. Discharged Dec. 18, 1918, at Washington, D. C.

CROOKER, Sylvan Jay. (8) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Crooker, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., July 3, 1893. Resident of Washington, D. C., employed by the Bureau of Standards, when commissioned from civil life as first lieutenant July 18, 1918. Assigned to the Signal Corps and engaged in important duties in the Radio Laboratories at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J. Author of technical publications adopted as text books by the war department. Assisted in the perfection of wireless telephone apparatus. Discharged Feb. 1, 1919, and immediately re-employed by the government in the same lines of research.

CULSHAW, Robert. (9) **Corporal.** Born in 1896.

Served with Co. E 2nd Minn. Inf., on Mexican border in 1916-17. Resident of Wells, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as corporal in infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Went overseas in Oct., 1918. Was there transferred to another command. Returned and discharged in summer of 1919. No further record.

CURRIER, Cyrus P. (10) **Private.** Son of C. W. Currier, Wauna, Oregon.

Born May 10, 1896, at Buffalo, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., and inducted at that place May 17, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 34th Eng., at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Transferred to Co. M 34th Eng. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S., July 27, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1919.

CURTIS, Thomas Henry. (11) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Curtis, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Jan. 5, 1888, resided there when enlisted at that place March 9, 1918, as private in aviation section, signal reserve corps, N. A. Assigned to school of military aeronautics at Atlanta, Ga. Transferred to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, and later to Kelly Field, Texas, where he was commissioned. Remained on duty at Kelly Field until discharged at that place Feb. 3, 1919.

DAFFER, Freeman Walter. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Daffer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 5, 1896, at Dell Rapids, S. D. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted May 10, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as private in Regular Army. Assigned to Co. F, 2nd Engineers, 2nd Div. Trained at Camp Baker, Texas. Transferred to the 30th Engineers in France and later to the tank service. Embarked from New York, Sept. 10, 1917, arriving abroad Oct. 4, 1917. In action with army troops at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. in April, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 23, 1919.

DAFFER, Ray Harold. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Daffer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 8, 1892, at Dell Rapids, S. D. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 28, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 11, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Evacuated for illness Oct. 22, 1918, five months in hospital. Returned to U. S. April 18, 1919 and discharged for disability April 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

DAHNKE, Louis A. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Frieda Dahnke, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Sept. 1, 1888. Previously served three years in the Regular Army. Served in China and made trip around world. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. H 341, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 2, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. May, 1919, discharged May 22, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne.

DAMGAARD, John Theador H. (15) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Lemvig, Denmark, April 16, 1896. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. L 162nd Inf., 41st Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 31, 1919.

DAMMANN, Christian John. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dammann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 25, 1900, at Jackson, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., where he was discharged Dec. 16, 1918.

DAMMANN, Henry. (1) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dammann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Jackson, Minn., Aug. 1, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private of infantry. Assigned to Co. E 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. D 116th Motor Truck Train, 41st Div., later to Group D, Sec. 15, Repair Unit 328 Motor Transport Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 6, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, April 15, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel offensive. Returned to U. S. July 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 24, 1919.

DANIELS, Earling Blaine. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Daniels, Elk City, Oregon.

Born at Faribault County, Minn., Jan. 18, 1894. Resident of Guckeen, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 21, 1918, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1919.

DAVEY, Louis Edward. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Davey, Welcome, Minn.

Born Oct. 29, 1896, at Pickering, Mo. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15, 1918, as private in ordnance corps, Regular Army. Trained at State Farm School, U. of M., Minneapolis, Minn. Served three months at Camp Penniman, Va., and three months at Camp Robinson, Wis. Discharged at Camp Robinson, Wis., April 12, 1919.

DAVIS, Clarence Edgar. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davis, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Green Hill, Ind., in 1888. Employed at Rochester, Minn., when inducted at that place July 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 3rd Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Regiment was attached to the First French Army and engaged at Meuse-Argonne, for which it was cited by the French government. Returned to U. S. July 23, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1919.

DAVIS, Nord W. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Matilda Davis, Fairmont, Minn.

Resided at Fairmont when enlisted Oct. 14, 1918, at St. Paul, Minn., as private in S. A. T. C. Trained at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., where he was discharged Dec. 11, 1918.

DAY, Horace Willard. (6) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Frank A. Day, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 4, 1896, at Fairmont, where he resided when enlisted in 1st Officers Training Camp, Ft. Snelling, Minn., May 15, 1917. Commissioned Aug. 15, 1917, and assigned to 352nd Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. G, 5th Ill. Inf., at Camp Logan, Texas, later Co. C 123rd Machine Gun Bn., 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 15, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 27, 1918. With his division while attached to the British Army in Somme Offensive, June 14 to Aug. 27, 1918. Also engaged at Meuse-Argonne and Mercheville, where he was seriously gassed in a raid Nov. 10, 1918. Contracted meningitis in hospital while being treated for gas, in hospital until discharged with 15 per cent disability, which rating was later increased. Probably permanently disabled. Returned to U. S. April 7, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., April 18, 1919. Recommended for citation for gallantry in action.

DAY, Marcus F. (7) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Frank A. Day, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 18, 1890, where he resided when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Hq. Det., 68th Inf. Brigade, 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Commissioned in 4th Reserve Officers Training School at Camp Cody, N. M., Aug. 26, 1918, and assigned to Co. I, 134th Inf., 34th Div. Attached in France to 60th Co., Army Service Corps, at Bordeaux, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 13, 1919.

DEAN, Robert Lewis. (8) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Judge and Mrs. E. C. Dean, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Pipestone, Minn., Dec. 19, 1891. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted in Reserve Officers Training Camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Aug. 27, 1917. Commissioned 2nd Lieut. of artillery, Nov. 27, 1917. Assigned to 342nd Field Artillery, 89th Div., at Camp Funston, Kansas. Transferred successively to artillery units at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Taylor, Ky. Graduated from School of Fire at Ft. Sill, Okla., and recommended for promotion Nov. 8, 1918. Discharged at Camp Jackson, S. C., Dec. 5, 1918.

DECKER, William Nick. (9) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1895. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 350th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. H, 117th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, May 24, 1918. Engaged at Ypres, Cambria and St. Quentin. Wounded, right arm and elbow, at St. Quentin, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 18, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 28, 1919.

DEERING, Frank A. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deering, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, July 9, 1897. Employed at Reeder, N. D., when inducted at that place April, 1918. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. B, 315th Engs. Embarked June, 1918. Served in France. Returned to U. S. and discharged at Camp Dodge, June, 1919.

DEINHART, Charley. (11) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deinhart, Granada, Minn.

Born Nov. 20, 1894, at Elmore, Minn. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. H, 131st Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Transferred to 22nd Bn., U. S. Guards, Camp Stanley, Texas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1919.

DEUNSING, Elmer Fred. (12) **Private.** Son of Geo. Deunsing, Crete, Ill.

Born June 13, 1894, at Englewood, Ill. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 3, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to limited duty, camp units, at Camp Grant, Ill. Physically disqualified for overseas service. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 12, 1919.

DeVRIES, John Fred. (13) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Charlotte DeVries, Truman, Minn.

Born at Seney, Iowa, April 27, 1897. Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Engineer Training Company at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

DEWEY, George Willard. (14) **Captain.** Parents deceased.

Born at Marshal, Wis., Aug. 26, 1871. Married, four children. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 16, 1917, as 1st Lieut. in Medical Corps. Assigned to Medical Officers Training Camp at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 29, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, May 14, 1918. Served at various posts in France in an important capacity until June 7, 1919. Worked on examining and disability boards. Served as Summary Court Officer. Senior medical officer on Transport returning to U. S. Arrived back in U. S., June 18, 1919. After 20 days' leave reported to Camp Grant, Ill., for hernia operation July 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 15, 1919.

DIBBLE, Ray Bernard. (15) **Battalion Sergeant-Major.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dibble, Granada, Minn.

Born at Granada, Minn., May 14, 1897, resided there when called from National Guard to federal service July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Hq. Det., Hq. Western Department, San Francisco, Calif. Discharged Jan. 8, 1919.

DICKMAN, Willie. (16) **Private.** Son of D. F. Dickman, Welcome, Minn.

Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to duty with the Quartermaster Corps. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1918.

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DIEHL, Alvin L. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Diehl, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 21, 1894, and resident thereof when inducted, Feb. 25, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 33rd Engineers at Camp Devens, Mass. Transferred in France to Co. A 72nd Engineers. Embarked frm Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 13, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 11, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 25, 1919.

DIEHL, Ulysses Ralph. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Diehl, Fairmont, Minn.

Married, one child. Born at Fairmont, Minn., April 12, 1892, and was a resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 2nd Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Transferred to Butcher Company, at Jacksonville, Florida. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 13, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 5, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 19, 1919.

DIEKMAN, Edward Carl. (3) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Diekman, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Welcome, Minn., Dec. 26, 1893, and resided when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., May 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Supply Co., 362nd Inf., 91st Div., Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 17, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. April 14, 1919, discharged April 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

DIEKMAN, Louis Henry. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Diekman, Welcome, Minn.

Resided at Welcome when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in artillery, Regular Army. Assigned to Battery E, 50th Regt., Coast Artillery Replacement Troops at Camp Eustis, Va. Embarked from Camp Stuart, Va., Oct. 7, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 20, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 14, 1919, discharged Feb. 27, 1919.

DITSWORTH, Lawrence Edward. (5) **Private.** Son of Peter Ditsworth, Granada.

Born at Stevenson County, Ill., Jan. 14, 1892. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Battery X, 331st Field Artillery, 86th Div., and trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 15, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1919.

DITTMAN, Otto Herman. (6) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Dittman, Waupaca, Wisconsin.

Born at Waupaca, Wis., March 24, 1896. Resident of Lind, Wis., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, thence to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. F, 135th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred to Co. I, 30th Inf., 3rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving abroad July 10, 1918. In following engagements: Aisne-Marne Offensive, Vesle Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Wounded Oct. 9, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 23, 1919, and discharged Aug. 29, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.,

DOMS, Wesley Edward. (7) **Sergeant.** Son of Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Doms, Woodstock, Minn., where he was born in 1894.

Resident of Slayton, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 11, 1918. Attached to Army General Staff College at Army Schools Hq., France. Passed examination and recommended for commission just before armistice. Returned to U. S. July 5, 1919, discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y., July 17, 1919.

DONOVAN, Edward F. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of D. L. Donovan, Truman, Minn.

Born Dec. 22, 1892, at Sioux City, Iowa. Resident of Westford Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 11, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and from there to Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he was assigned to Provisional Ambulance Company B. Transferred to Replacement Co. 48. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1918. Assigned to U. S. A. (A. S.) at Paris, France, remaining on duty there with French Army until March, 1919. Returned to U. S. July 7, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 15, 1919.

DONOVAN, George James. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Donovan, Truman, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Oct. 29, 1896. Resident of Westford Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., for training. Assigned to Co. B 57th Inf., 15th Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Transferred to 19th Casual Recruit Co. at Ft. Logan, Colorado. Discharged Feb. 4, 1919.

DOROTHY, Glen Giles. (10) **Musician Third Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dorothy, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., May 12, 1888, and resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private, general service, N. A. Assigned to 352nd Ambulance Co. 313th Sanitary train, 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred in France to band of 349th Inf., 88th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 5, 1918. Engaged at Belfort Sector. Returned to U. S. May 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 11, 1919.

DOUGHERTY, Frank Edward. (11) **Private.** Son of Mrs. F. W. Dougherty, Litchfield, Minn.

Born at Litchfield, Minn., Dec. 30, 1891. Resident of Fairmont when enlisted as private in infantry, R. O. T. C. Assigned later to Hq. Co. 338th F. A., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 307th Ammunition Train, 82nd Div., at Camp Gordon, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, May 1, 1918. Engaged at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Gassed in October, 1918, in Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 1st, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 1, 1919.

DRAGER, John August. (12) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Married. Born at Will County, Ill., May 5, 1887. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. K, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 23, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 27, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 8, 1919.

DRAKE, Harry M. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Drake, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Sept. 18, 1896. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., Dec. 8, 1917, as private in aviation, Regular Army. Assigned to 378th Aero Squadron at Waco, Texas. Transferred to 666th and later to 356th Squadron at New York. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 21, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, May 31, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 11, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 28, 1919.

DREWES, Fred William. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Drewes, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Oct. 10, 1895, at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918. Assigned to Depot Brigade at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Replacement Troops at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 23, 1919.

DREWES, Henry Fred. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Drewes, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Aug. 5, 1895, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in artillery. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and there assigned to Hq. Co. 144th Field Artillery, 40th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Embarked from New York, Aug. 15, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 3, 1919, discharged at Presidio, Calif., Jan. 25, 1919.

DUNCAN, Dolphy H. (16) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary Duncan, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Thorpe, Iowa, March 1, 1899. Resident of Fairmont when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private of infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. C, 306th Inf., 77th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 16, 1918. Engaged at Alsace-Lorraine sector, Oise-Aisne, Vesle and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. April 26, 1919, discharged May 20, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

MARTIN COUNTY

DUKES, Amos. (1) **Private.** Son of Ulysses Dukes, Kewana, Indiana, where he was born March 10, 1893.

Resident of Galena Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. 5, 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant Dec. 7, 1918.

DUVAL, Logan A. (2) **Private.** Son of C. W. Duval, formerly of Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Oct. 24, 1891. Employed at Milnor, N. D., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Three weeks later was transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., and assigned to 19th Co., 2nd Training Group. Transferred to 20th Prov. Training Co., at Camp Johnson, Ga. Discharged about Jan. 1, 1919.

EBELING, Frederick D. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ebeling, Triumph, Minn.

Born at O'Brien County, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1895. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 27, 1918, as private in N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 22, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and in Flanders. Four months in hospital with illness following influenza. Disabled at discharge. Returned to U. S. March 31, 1919, discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., July 22, 1919.

ECKERSON, Carl A. (4) **Private.** Son of L. O. Eckerson, South Bend, Kansas.

Born at Stillwater, Okla., Oct. 24, 1896. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. K, 30th Inf., 3rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 15, 1918. Engaged in Aisne-Marne Offensive, Vesle, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded in head, severely, Oct. 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 28, 1919.

ECKMANN, Henry John. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Eckmann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1919.

ECKMANN, William Henry. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Eckmann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Minn., April 19, 1894, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 21, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne offensive Sept. 26, 1918. Wounded, slightly, right shoulder, with shrapnel, Sept. 27, 1918. In hospital as result of wounds until Dec. 5, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 17, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 27, 1919.

EDWARDS, Harold George. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Edwards, Pukwana, S. D.

Born April 2, 1898, at Hewitt, Minn. Resident of Winnebago, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Physically disqualified and discharged at Camp Cody, N. M., Dec. 12, 1917.

EDWARDS, Harrison Pratt. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Edwards, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Easton, Minn., Feb. 8, 1889. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Oct. 4, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to duty in the Camp Adjutant's office at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant, Feb. 8, 1919.

EDWARDS, Jack Cyril. (9) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Edwards, Fairmont, Minn., where he was born Feb. 14, 1898.

Previously served in National Guard. Resident of Los Angeles, Calif., when enlisted at Camp Cody, N. M., Sept. 17, 1917, as private in Quartermaster Corps, N. A. Assigned to Auxilliary Remount No. 326 at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged for disability in line of duty April 19, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M. Re-enlisted in California National Guard (in federal service), May 26, 1918. Placed in reserve Jan. 15, 1919.

EDWARDS, John. (10) **Private.** Born in 1886.

Resident of Madelia, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Was transferred to another command and served overseas. Returned in 1919. No further record.

EDWARDS, Kenneth F. (11) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Edwards, Fairmont, Minn., where he was born March 14, 1896, and resided when enlisted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 5, 1917, as sergeant in Quartermaster Corps, N. A. Assigned to Truck Co. 130 at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Transferred to Co. D 32nd Engineers at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Truck 10, 23rd Engineers in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 15, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, June 22, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Demoted from sergeant twice at own request to transfer to combat outfits. Discharged as private 1st class. Returned to U. S. July 9, 1919, and discharged July 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

EDWARDS, William James. (12) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Edwards, Fairmont, Minn.

Resident of Fairmont Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, July 22, 1918. Engaged as follows: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Lys-Ypres. Slightly gassed. Returned to U. S. March 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

EHN, Gust E. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ehn, Smollannberg, Sweden.

Born in Sweden, April 29, 1893. Naturalized in the army. Resided at Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 26, 1918, as a private in the medical corps, N. A. Assigned to 350th Ambulance Co., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 4, 1918. Served at the front on Toul sector. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919. Discharged April 25, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

EHN, Thure F. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ehn, Smollannberg, Sweden, where he was born Nov. 3, 1894.

Naturalized. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918., as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 5, 1919.

EISENMENGER, Raymond Francis. (15) **Private,** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Eisenmenger, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, Oct. 13, 1898, and resident of that place when enlisted, March 28, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. D, 19th Inf., 18th Div., at Galveston, Texas, later to Co. E, same organization, at Lowell, Arizona. Discharged at Lowell, Arizona, Aug. 11, 1919.

EKSTRAND, Arthur L. (16) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ekstrand, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Feb. 14, 1899, at Ogden, Iowa. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Hq. Co., 124th Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

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ELLIS, William Alexander. (1) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mrs. Mary J. Ellis, Fairmont, Minn., where he was born Oct. 30, 1893.

Served three years in Minnesota National Guard and on Mexican border, 1916-17, as corporal in Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as 2nd lieut. of infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 30, 1918. Transferred to 39th Inf., 4th Div. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919. Recommissioned in regular army and remained in service as Personnel Adjutant, 39th Inf.

ERICSON, August Herbert. (2) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Ericson, Guckeen, Minn.

Born Nov. 22, 1896, at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Minn. Employed at Plattsville, Wis., when enlisted at Mason City, Iowa, April 4, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to training company at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga., to 12th Co., 3rd Training Bn., 157th Depot Brigade, Camp McClellan, Alabama, and to 18th Co., 5th Recruit Bn., same command and station. Commissioned 2nd lieut. Oct. 15, 1918. Discharged Dec. 7, 1918.

ERICKSON, C. E. (3) **Private.** Born 1897.

Resident of Blue Earth, Minn., when called to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Was transferred to another command. Went overseas in 1918 and served with A. E. F. No further record.

ERICKSON, Ever L. (4) **Chauffeur.** Son of Mrs. John L. Erickson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Oakland, Neb., Jan. 20, 1898. Employed at Minneapolis, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8, 1917, as private in air service. Assigned to 151st Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Trained at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 26, 1918. Arrived at Liverpool, England, March 5, 1918. Served in England until Nov. 1, 1918, when transferred to France. Returned to U. S. March 7, 1919. Discharged March 23, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ERICKSON, George Chester. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Erickson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Aug. 2, 1896, at Stratford, Iowa. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., 2nd Battalion, at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Forrest, Jan. 8, 1919.

FARM, Andrew August. (6) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Farm, Granada, Minn.

Born June 5, 1893, at Chicago, Ill. Married. Resident of East Chain, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C 311th Ammunition Train, 80th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Oct. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 29, 1919.

FARM, Clarence E. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Farm, Guckeen, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 11, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 23, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Shrapnel wound in right leg at Ypres, Oct. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

FEELEY, Frank J. (8) **Sergeant.** Son of P. H. Feeley, Fairmont, Minnesota.

Born Feb. 27, 1889, at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., Dec. 15, 1917, as private in the air service. Assigned to 1st Co., 3rd Regt. Air Service Mechanics, at Camp Sevier, S. C. Transferred to 12th Co., same organization. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 8, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 18, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 11, 1919.

FEELEY, Roy Barnard. (9) **Cook.** Son of P. H. Feeley, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin Co., June 2, 1891, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Hq. Det. 68th Inf. Brig., 34th Div., as cook. Transferred in France to Cook Co. No. 1, Army Service Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Oct. 24, 1918. On duty at Port of Embarkation, Brest, France, as cook until Oct. 19, 1919. Returned to U. S. Oct. 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1919.

FENRICH, Fred A., Jr. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fenrich, Ceylon, Minn.

Born Jan. 21, 1894, at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C 6th Supply Train, 6th Division, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 14, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 30, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S., June 22, 1919, and discharged July 3, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

FENRICH, William Julius. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fenrich, Ceylon, Minn.

Born June 24, 1895, at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D 54th Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving abroad on July 17, 1918. Engaged at Alsace front and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 18, 1919.

FILLMORE, Albert E., Jr. (12) **Sergeant.** Son of Rev. and Mrs. Albert E. Fillmore, Fairmont, Minn.

Born July 11, 1896, at St. Paul, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Hq., 34th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 4, 1918. Transferred to Quartermaster Corps at large at LeMans, France. Returned to U. S. July 13, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 23, 1919.

FINDLEY, Joe D. (13) **Private.** Son of Mrs. A. B. Findley, Martinsville, Ill.

Born at Barnard, Mo., June 5, 1897. Resident of Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged Dec. 24, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

FITZ, Howard K. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Fitz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Cedar Twp., Martin County, Jan. 26, 1897. Served on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. K, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Oct. 25, 1918. Served with Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919. Discharged Aug. 14, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

FITZSIMMONS, Carl Patrick. (15) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Caroline Fitzsimmons, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Jan. 27, 1895, at Martin County, Minn. Resident of Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 5, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace sector. Returned to U. S. June 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 15, 1919.

FITZSIMMONS, Earl Plinnie. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fitzsimmons, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 16, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. Engaged at Somme Offensive, Aines Sector, Chateau d'Aulnois, Moscheville and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1919.

FLO, Floyd F. (1) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Flo, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 26, 1897, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8, 1918, as private in aviation, N. A. Assigned to 365th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 19, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, May 30, 1918. Trained in England for duration of the war. Returned to U. S. Dec. 10, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1918.

FLO, Regnald Roland. (2) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Flo, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., March 16, 1896, where he resided when called to federal service from National Guard on July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Photographic Section, Air Service, Signal Corps, and sent to Madison Barracks, N. Y. Transferred to 75th Photo Section, Chanute Field, Ranton, Ill. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1919.

FOGARTY, Edward C. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fogarty, Sherburn, Minn.

Born April 23, 1897, at Oakland, Minn. Two years training as cadet at U. of M. Resident of Sherburn when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June, 1918, as private in Medical Corps, N. A. Assigned to U. of M. for training. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec., 1918.

FOGARTY, Eugene J. (4) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fogarty, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Aug. 11, 1887, at Oakland, Minn. Married. Resided at MacLeod, Alberta, Canada, when called for service. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec 14, 1918.

FOLLETTE, Simon Ashley. (5) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Follette, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at New Hampton, Iowa, July 30, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as mechanic in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. A, 301st Bn., Tank Corps, at Camp Colt, Pa. Transferred to Co. A, 339th Bn., Tank Corps, at Raleigh, S. C. Discharged Dec. 5, 1918, at Camp Dix, N. J.

FOKHEIM, Amos Martin. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Fokheim, Guckeen, Minn

Born at Humboldt County, Iowa, April 25, 1896. Employed at Armstrong, Iowa, when inducted at Estherville, Iowa, July 21, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 43rd Co., 11th Receiving Co. at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Transferred to General Hospital No. 34. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 1, 1919.

FORSBERG, C. J. (7) **Private.**

Born in 1894. Resided at Jackson, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Was sent overseas and transferred to another command. No further record.

FORSTROM, Edward Carl. (8) **Cook.** Son of Peter Forstrom, Dunnell, Minn.

Born in Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Prisoner of War Escort Co. 205 at St. Nazaire. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 15, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Cooked for a company of German prisoners until Sept. 25, 1919. Returned to U. S. Oct. 15, 1919, discharged Oct. 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

FORSTROM, Leonard Walter. (9) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mathilda Forstrom, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, April 4, 1894, and resident thereof, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Camp Sevier, S. C. and assigned to Hq. troop, 30th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, May 23, 1918. Engaged at Ypres, Voormezeele, St. Quentin and Thive. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged April 12, 1919.

FOSS, Cyril Basil. (10 **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin E. Foss, Guckeen, Minn.

Born April 13, 1892, at Verona Twp., Faribault County, Minn. Resident of Guckeen, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Battery C, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 15, 1918. Engaged at Mt. Sac, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. In hospital 50 days with broken knee (accidental). His regiment received two citations for gallantry in action. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 7, 1919.

FOWLER, Harland Wade. (11) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fowler, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 22, 1898, at Fairmont, Minn., where he resided when enlisted. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. on Mexican border in 1916-17. Called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as musician in infantry. Assigned to Hq. Co. (Band), 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Hq. Co. (Band) 315th Engineers, 90th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 27, 1919.

FRANK, George Carl. (12) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Augusta Frank, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Kane County, Ill., March 23, 1891. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 18, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys. Returned to U. S. March 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

FREDERICK, L. E. (13) **Private.**

Born in 1897. Resident of Wells, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred to another unit and thought to have served overseas. No further record.

FREDERIKSMOSE, Ainer Julius. (14) **Private.** Son of Hans Frederiksmose, Aarhus, Denmark.

Born at Vylehy, Denmark, May 16, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Assigned to Co. B, 109th Inf., 28th Div., later to Co. D, 111th Inf., same Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 21, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, discharged May 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

FREEMAN, Lynn Alfred. (15) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Freeman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., where he resided when enlisted at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 24, 1917, as private in the Motor Transport Corps as truck driver. Sent to Camp MacArthur, Texas, and assigned to 9th Squadron, 1st Regiment, Aero Service, later to 106th Aero Squadron. In hospital with rheumatism 9 weeks. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 25, 1919.

FREER, Glen O. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Freer, Blue Earth, Minn.

Born at Faribault County, Minn., in 1898. Resident of Blue Earth when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M. and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Sent overseas in 1918 and transferred to another command. Returned about June, 1919. No further record.

FREITAG, William August. (1) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Freitag, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Buckley, Ill., Nov. 26, 1889. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as a private in Q. M. C., N. A. Trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Assigned to Co. E, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 3, 1919. Discharged June 15th, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

FRENCH, Willis Russell. (2) **Chauffeur First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. French, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1894. Employed at Medberry, N. D., when enlisted at LaMoure, N. D., March 6, 1918, as private in the air service, N. A. Sent to Camp Wise, Texas, and assigned to 44th Balloon Company. Assigned to Transportation Company at Camp Meucon, France. Embarked from Newport News, Va., July 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1919.

FRIEBURG, Walter August. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Frieburg, Dunnell, Minn.

Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, National Army. Assigned to Co. 4, 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged on account of being under height at Camp Grant, Ill., June 28, 1918.

FRITZ, Walter. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fritz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Sept. 7, 1896, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to Co. B, 124th Engineers. Discharged at Camp Forrest, Ga., Jan. 11, 1919.

GARDNER, Asa Tyler. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gardner, Ceylon, Minn.

Born July 23, 1895, Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, National Army. Trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Assigned to Co. F, 54th Inf., 6th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, July 23, 1918. Engaged at Larehy Sub Sector and Meuse-Argonne. In Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S., June 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 15, 1919.

GARDNER, Benjamin Harrison. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gardner, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Rosendale, Wis., July 7, 1888. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Apr. 6, 1918, as private in N. A. Sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, University, training Detachment. Assigned to Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 1st Regt., at Camp Jackson, S. C. Transferred to Co. F, 4th Corps Artillery Park, Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from New York, Sept. 3, 1918. Arrived at Liverpool, England, Sept. 17, 1918. Engaged against the enemy at Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 23 to Nov. 11, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. June 28, 1919. Discharged July 5, 1919.

GARDNER, Rex. (7) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gardner, Ceylon, Minn.

Born Oct. 4, 1886, at Ladoga, Wis. Employed at Lisbon, N. D., when inducted at that place Sept. 18, 1917, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 313th Engineers, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 1, 1918. Engaged Haute-Alsace sector and Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S. May 30, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1919.

GARRY, Lee F. (8) **First Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Garry, Guckeen, Minn.

Born Jan. 5, 1894, at Egan, S. D. Served on Mexican border, 1916-17, with Co. B, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Guckeen, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, at Fairmont, Minn., as first sergeant of infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. D, 144th Inf., 36th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 11, 1919, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 29, 1919. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Bowie, Texas, June 22, 1919. Died Dec. 1, 1919, of diphtheria, leaving a bride of 2 months.

GAWORSKI, Leo. (9) **Private.** Son of Mrs. John Gaworski, Fairmont, Minn.

Married. Born Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Apr. 12, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, when inducted at that place July 15, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to S. A. T. C. at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Transferred to Field Remount Squadron at Jacksonville, Florida. Accompanied cargo of horses from Newport News, Va., to St. Nazaire, France, embarking Nov. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 4, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 24, 1919.

GERSTMAN, Emil. (10) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Gerstman, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Feb. 25, 1894, at Davenport, Iowa. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. D, 302nd Engineers, 77th Div. in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N J., June 27, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 11, 1918. Went into action at Aisne River, France, Sept. 11, 1918. Severely wounded by shrapnel, right leg, right arm and chest, same date. Also burned by mustard gas. In hospitals until discharged. Permanently disabled. Returned to U. S. Dec. 22, 1918, discharged at Ft. DesMoines, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1919.

GERSTMAN, Gustav. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Gerstman, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Jan. 17, 1892, at Davenport, Iowa. Married. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Transferred April 10, 1918, to Camp Logan, Texas, and assigned to Co. H, 132nd Inf., 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 17, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. Went into action near Albert, France, July 4, 1918. Severely wounded while fighting at the Albert front, July 24, 1918. Under hospital care in England and U. S. until discharge. Returned to U. S. Jan. 19, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 3, 1919. Permanently disabled from wounds in legs.

GERTH, Edwin Paterson. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Gerth, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 4, 1893, and resided there when enlisted June 10, 1917, at Chicago, Ill., as private in American Field Ambulance Service. Assigned to Sec. 531 U. S. Army Ambulance Service at Allentown, Pa. Trained also at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. Transferred in France to Battery D, 51st Artillery, C. A. A. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 15, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 21, 1918. Engaged at Verdun and St. Mihiel. Returned to U. S. Feb. 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 22, 1919.

GERTH, Henry John. (13) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Gerth, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tomah, Wis., June 24, 1889. Employed at Minneapolis, Minn., when enlisted in First Reserve Officers Training Camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., May 15, 1917. Commissioned 2nd lieut. of cavalry at Ft. Snelling Aug. 14, 1917. Assigned to Co. C, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 10, 1918. Engaged at Haute Sector and before Metz. Returned to U. S. June 3, 1919, discharged July 2, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Married while in the service.

GIDEON, Fremont. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gideon, Ceylon, Minn.

Born Feb. 11, 1889 at Seneca, Iowa. Employed at Glasgow, Montana, when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and assigned to Machine Gun Co., 160th Inf., 40th Div., Camp Kearney, Calif. Embarked Aug. 6, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 20, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 19, 1919, discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, April 13, 1919.

GIDEON, Nason Emery. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gideon, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Seneca, Iowa, May 30, 1891. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

GIESEKE, Henry Christ. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gieseke, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., Nov. 30, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 7th Co., Infantry Replacement troops. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 6, 1919.

GILBERTSON, Melville C. (1) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Gilbertson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 20, 1895, at Goldfield, Iowa. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of disability, June 19, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M.

GOERING, Jerome Joseph. (2) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Goering, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Aug. 18, 1897, at Walcotte, Iowa. Resident of Manyaska Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co. Discharged Jan. 7, 1919.

GOERNDT, Charlie P. (3) Corporal. Son of Mrs. Chas. Goerndt, Halfa, Iowa.

Born Oct. 18, 1895, at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County. Employed at Chicago, Ill., when inducted at Maywood, Ill., April 28, 1918, as a private in infantry of the N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. I, 311th Inf., 78th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 1, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Wounded by shrapnel near Verdun Oct. 25, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 30, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 27, 1919.

GOETZ, Roland Oswald. (4) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Goetz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born March 10, 1898, at Fairmont, Minn., where he resided when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 7, 1918, as private in Medical Corps, Regular Army. Assigned to infirmary of 48th Engineers at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Transferred in France to Infirmary 48th Reg., Tank Corps, later to Infirmary 79th Co., Tank Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 12, 1918. Stationed at Vosges section during engagement with enemy. Returned to U. S. June 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 8, 1919.

GOETZ, Temple M. (5) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Goetz, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., April 2, 1898. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1918. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability at that place Dec. 12, 1918.

GORACZKOWSKI, John Michiel. (6) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Stan. Goraczkowski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lemont, Ill., Aug. 28, 1892. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. 5, 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. A, 1st Bn., replacement troops, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 4, 1919.

GORDENIER, Oliver Charles. (7) Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gordenier, 689 Conway St., St. Paul, Minn.

Born May 14, 1896, at St. Paul, Minn. Resident of Blue Earth, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private of infantry, National Guard. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Int., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 13, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 21, 1919.

GORDON, Clinton Calvert. (8) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Gordon, Windsor, Mo.

Married. Born at Windsor, Mo., May 14, 1888. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place, Aug. 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. 17, 163rd Depot Brigade. Discharged at Camp Dodge for physical disqualifications, Sept. 2, 1918.

GOULD, Calvin Henry. (9) Chauffeur First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Gould, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 14, 1894, where he resided when enlisted. Previously served one enlistment in Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., National Guard. Enlisted at Kelly Field, Texas, Jan. 10, 1918, as private in air service, Regular Army. Assigned to 353rd Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 14, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 25, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 21, 1919.

GOULD, Edwin Germain. (10) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gould, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Nov. 1, 1896, at Fairmont, Minn. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Fire Truck and Hose Co. 328 at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Patient in base hospital at Camp MacArthur, Texas, Sept. 30 to Dec. 8, 1918. Discharged at Camp MacArthur, Texas, April 14, 1919.

GOULD, Howard Francis. (11) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Gould, Fairmont, Minn.,

Born July 31, 1898, at Fairmont, Minn. Attending Leland Stanford University, Calif., when enlisted at San Francisco, Calif., May 7, 1918, in the Italian Ambulance Service of the American Red Cross. Transferred in Italy to Section 4, A. R. C., and later to Sec. 3, A. R. C. Embarked from New York, May 26, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, June 8, 1918. Engaged in the Austrian offensive on the lower Piave River, Italy, June 17 to July 5, 1918, and in the final Italian offensive Oct. 28 to Nov. 4, 1918. Awarded (1) Italian service medal; (2) Croce de Guerra or Italian War Cross. Returned to U. S. Dec. 20, 1918, discharged at Vicenza, Italy, Nov. 13, 1918.

GOULD, Orrin E. (12) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gould, Fairmont, Minn.

Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, where he was born June 23, 1890. Called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 144th Inf., 36th Div., later to Hq. Co., same command. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 16, 1919.

GRADBERG, Ernest G. (13) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Gradberg, Dunnell, Minn.

Resident of Clear Lake, Wis., when inducted at Balsam Lake, Wis., Sept. 7, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 241st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked Sept. 9, 1918, from Hoboken, N. J., arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 13, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 22, 1919.

GRANT, Chester Clifford. (14) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grant, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Born Aug. 17, 1892, at Rockwell City, Iowa. Employed in Iowa, when inducted at Estherville, Iowa, July 21, 1918, as cook in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and assigned to Cooks and Bakers School. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1919.

GRANT, William. (15) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grant, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Born at Rockwell City, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1888. Resided at Welcome, Minn., when enlisted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 3, 1917, as private in infantry, National Guard. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. L, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Oct. 25, 1918. Served with Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919. Discharged Aug. 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

GRAUE, A. (16) Private.

Born in 1893. Resident of Frost, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Sent overseas in June, 1918, and transferred to another command. No further record.

GREELEY, Ivan Smith. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Greeley, Truman, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, July 15, 1897. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., April 11, 1918, as private in heavy artillery, Regular Army. Assigned to Battery D, 52nd Artillery (Railroad), at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. Embarked from New York, July 15, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 23, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Jan. 3, 1919, discharged Feb. 10, 1919.

GREENIG, Merlin Daniel. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Greenig, LaHarpe, Ill.

Born at that place Oct. 26, 1890. Widower, one child. Resident of St. Peter, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., Camp Robinson, Wis. Transferred in France to 8th Machine Gun Bn., 3rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 29th, 1919. Returned to U. S. Aug. 25, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 2, 1919.

GREFE, Theodore F. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grefe, Hoffman, Ill.

Born at Hoffman, Ill., Sept. 8, 1891. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Carlyle, Ill., May 10, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 54th Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 23, 1919.

GREUPNER, Fred Herman. (4) **Corporal.** Son of H. Greupner, Elk River, Minn.

Born at Elk River, Minn., Feb. 4, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. 105, Army Service Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 14, 1919, and discharged July 24, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

GREWE, Lewis E. (5) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Emma Grewe, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Elgin, Ill., Dec. 23, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 26, 1918, as private of infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 18, 1919, as a convalescent (rheumatism) and discharged at Ft. Snelling,, Minn., July 10, 1919.

GREWE, William H. (6) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Emma Grewe, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Elgin, Ill., in 1889. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged July 3, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

GRIFFIS, Gordon, O. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Griffis, Tipton, Iowa.

Born at Clarence, Iowa, Jan. 21, 1895. Resident of Sioux Falls, S. D., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 351st Field Hospital, 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 30, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 6, 1919.

GROSSMANN, Herbert Otto. (8) **Corporal.** Son of Otto Grossmann, Madelia, Minn.

Born at St. Paul, Minn., March 14, 1898. Resident of Madelia, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Ordnance Depot at St. Aignan, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June, 1918, arriving abroad July 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. Sept. 15, 1919 and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 23, 1919.

GROTH, Alfred E. (9) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Catherine Groth, Blue Earth, Minn.

Born at Cresco, Iowa, May 24, 1897. Resident of Blue Earth, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. E, 47th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 1, 1918. Five months in hospital at Camp Cody with bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, empyema, erysipelas. In hospital in France 5 months with mumps and diphtheria. Six weeks in convalescent hospital at Denver, Colorado, after return to States. April 29, 1919. Discharged with 50 per cent permanent disability at Denver, Colo., July 8, 1919.

GROTH, Herman August. (10) **Private.** Son of Mrs. M. Groth, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., July 14, 1894. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and discharged account of physical disqualifications June 28, 1918.

GROTH, Walter Henry. (11) **Musician Second Class.** Son of John Groth, Triumph, Minn.

Born June 9, 1896, at Martin County, Minn. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Feb. 5, 1918, as musician in Engineers. Assigned to Co. D, 26th Engineers, 78th Div., at Camp Dix, N. J., training also at Camp Humphreys, Va. Discharged Jan. 27, 1919.

GUEST, Clinton C. (12) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Thomas Guest, Lone Rock, Iowa.

Born at Dwight, Ill., Oct. 19, 1899. Resident of Lone Rock, Iowa, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to 58th Field Artillery Brigade, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 13, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

GUSTAVSON, Laurence. (13) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Augusta Gustavson, Tiden, Sweden.

Born at Skerda, Sweden, Dec. 31, 1891. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and there assigned to Co. L, 6th Bn., replacement troops, at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 4, 1919.

HAECKEL, Chris A. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haeckel, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Aug. 4, 1889, at Long Grove, Ill. Employed at Miles City, Mont., when inducted at Billings, Mont., April 20, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 348th Machine Gun Bn., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, July 27, 1918. Engagements: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Ypres-Lys. Shrapnel wound in left shoulder Sept. 26, 1918. Awarded the French Croix du Guerre for gallantry in action. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919. Discharged at Ft. D. A. Russel, Wyoming, April 27, 1919.

HAGEN, Christ C. (15) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Esther Hagen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born in Norway Feb. 3, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 53rd Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1918. Engaged at Vosges Sector and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 21, 1919.

HALL, Raymond Banks. (16) **Sergeant Major.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hall, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Oct. 7, 1893, and resident thereof when enlisted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Dec. 14, 1917, as private in medical corps, Regular Army. Assigned to Post Hospital and later to General Hospital No. 29, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Spent entire period of service at that post. Discharged about Aug., 1919.

HALL, William Frank. (1) **Private.** Born at Curlew, Iowa, June 14, 1895.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Hall, Dunnell, Minn., where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

HALLGREN, Frank H. (2) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Raised by Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Smith, Fairmont, Minn. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 129th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. H, same regiment. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. Engaged at the Somme offensive and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 2, 1919.

HALLSTROM, Albert. (3) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hallstrom, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Oct. 7, 1886. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 129th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 23, 1918. Engaged at Somme Offensive with British Army and at Meuse-Argonne. Gassed and slight shrapnel wound left leg in Argonnes, Oct. 8, 1918. 10 per cent disability. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 2, 1919.

HALTERMAN, Earl. (4) **Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Sarah M. Halterman, Moscow, Indiana, where he was born Sept. 12, 1886.

Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 8, 1917, as private in engineers, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. F, 2nd Engineers, 2nd Div., at El Paso, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 10, 1917, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 6, 1917. Engaged at Toulon-Troyon sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive, Marbach, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Aug. 8, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1919.

HAMBLEN, Clarence Chester. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hamblen, Dudley, Ill.

Born March 5, 1892. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as a private in infantry. Assigned to 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Discharged Oct. 19, 1917, on acount of physical disability. Again inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 28, 1918, as private in infantry. Served in Depot Brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa, until Dec. 24, 1918, when discharged at Camp Dodge.

HANLEY, Lester Edmond. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hanley, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Jan. 3, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., Jan. 2, 1918, as private in aviation, Regular Army. Assigned to 54th Balloon Co. at Camp John Wise, Texas. At port of embarkation when armistice was signed. Discharged Dec. 17, 1918, at Morrison, Va.

HANSEN, Christian. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Hansen, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Cedar Twp., Martin County, Feb. 22, 1892, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. I, 166th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. April 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 12, 1919.

HANSEN, Peter Christian. (8) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Catherine Christensen, Thorby, Denmark, where he was born March 30, 1888. Married, one child. Served 21 months in Danish Army before coming to U. S. in 1912. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. D, 111th Inf., 28th Div., later to Machine Gun Co., 109th Inf., 28th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 1, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, discharged May 15, 1919.

HANSON, Carl Benhart. (9) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hanson, Ormsby, Minn.

Born May 22, 1888, at Calamus, Iowa. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 45th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 23, 1919.

HARDER, Henry Anton. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Harder, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Waverly Twp., Martin County, March 29, 1897, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., for training in recruit company. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1919.

HARNDEN, Chester Leroy. (11) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harnden, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., March 24, 1894. Employed at La-Crosse, Wis., when enlisted June 3, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as private in cavalry, Regular Army. Assigned to Troop D, 24th Cav. at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming. Transferred to Battery B, 82nd Field Artillery, 15th Div., at Ft. Bliss, Texas. Discharged at Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 22, 1919.

HARNDEN, Sidney Preston. (12) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harnden, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., June 25, 1889. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 31, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 349th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 19, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 23, 1919, discharged June 30, 1919.

HAROLDSON, Iver Albert. (13) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Haroldson, Hills, Minn.

Born at Hills, Minn., Dec. 2, 1891. Served 3 years as cadet at Minnesota Agricultural College and as private in Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., National Guard, on Mexican border, 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at that place Dec. 27, 1917, as private in aviation section of the signal corps, Regular Army. Assigned to 884th Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred to Photo Section, Aerial Service at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Transferred to Central Officers Training School at Camp Lee, Va., and commissioned Sept. 15, 1918, acting as instructor at said place for five months. Discharged at Camp Lee, Va., Jan. 15, 1919.

HARTMAN, Elmer. (14) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Rosa Hartman, Winnebago, Minn.

Employed at Grass Range, Mont., when inducted at Lewiston, Mont., June 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to Camp Kearney, Calif., and assigned to Co. I, 159th Inf., 40th Div. Again transferred in France to Co. D, 126th Inf., 32nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 7, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 25, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Wounded by machine gun fire Oct. 9, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 16, 1919, and discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas, March 17, 1919.

HARTMAN, Martin Fred. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hartman, Granada, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in Engineers. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to Co. B, 124th Engineers. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1919.

HASSING, Roy Leonard. (16) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Delavan, Faribault County, Minn., July 21, 1890. Married. Resident of Fairmont when inducted at that place Sept. 5, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, later to Camp Merritt, N. J. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Dec. 18, 1918. Died at St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 10, 1919. Buried at Easton, Minn.

HASTINGS, Charles Emmons. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Hastings, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Minneapolis, Minn., May 22, 1898. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Minneapolis, Minn., June, 1917, as private in Battery E, 1st Minn. Field Artillery, later changed to Battery E, 151st Field Artillery 42nd Div. Trained at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 16, 1917, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 31, 1917. Engaged at Lorraine, Champaigne, Chateu-Thierry and St. Mihiel. Gassed Feb. 26, 1918. Wounded July 18, 1918, and Sept. 18, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 12, 1919.

HAYWORTH, Werley Jones. (2) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Emsley Hayworth, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, March 2, 1894. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Found physically disqualified for overseas service and discharged at Camp Cody on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, Jan. 8, 1918.

HEFT, Mathew. (3) **Mechanic.** Son of Mrs. Louise Heft, Monee, Ill.

Born at Monee, Ill., Sept. 16, 1887. Registered from Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Minn., where he was employed. Inducted July 26, 1918, at Monee, Ill., with consent of Martin County board. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and assigned to Hq. Co. 4th Pioneer Inf. Transferred in France successively to Co. M, 330th Inf., 83rd Div., Co. F, 118th Eng. and 144th Co. R. T. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Sept. 21, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France. Served as conductor on French railroad. Returned to U. S. May 13, 1919, discharged at Mitchell Field, L. I., May 21, 1919.

HEIGES, David Wendall. (4) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Heiges, formerly of Fairmont, now of Minneapolis.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., June 11, 1894. Employed at Minneapolis when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as sergeant in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 24th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 4th Officers Training Camp at Camp Cody, N. M., and commissioned 2nd Lt. On duty at Camp MacArthur, Texas, and Camp Shelby, Miss., until discharge. Had previous service with 2nd Minn. Inf. on Mexican border in 1916-17. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Miss., Dec. 16, 1918.

HEIN, Adolph H. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hein, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn., Aug. 12, 1891. Married. Resident of and inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 24, 1918, as private, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 20, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 2, 1918. Transferred to Prisoner of War Escort, at Dun-sur-Meuse, France. Returned to U. S. Aug. 23, 1919. Discharged Aug. 31, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

HELLE, Clark. (6) **Private First Class.** Parents deceased.

Employed at Albert Lea, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as a private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 137th Field Artillery, 38th Div., at Camp Shelby, Miss., after training at University of Minn. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 6, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 24, 1918, and discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 14, 1919.

HELMKE, Ruben C. R. (7) **Private.** Son of Mrs. E. F. Hausfeld, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Jackson, Minn., June 19, 1897. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Oct. 22, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Transferred to Co. C, 124th Engineers at same place. Discharged Jan. 7, 1919.

HENDRICKSEN, Chris Leonard. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hendricksen, Triumph, Minn.

Born in Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Minn., May 14, 1895. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. F, 135th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged Jan. 28, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M., for physical disqualification following severe illness with rheumatism.

HENTON, Bernie C. (9) **Corporal.** Son of Henry Henton, Truman, Minn.

Born July 24, 1888, at Nashville Twp., Martin County. Married, 2 children. Resident of Truman, Minn., when voluntarily inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 1, 1918, as private in Field Artillery, N. A. Sent to University of Cincinnati for training. Assigned to Battery B, various training units at Camp Jackson, S. C., and finally to Battery D, 307th Field Artillery, 78th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 4, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Returned to U. S. May 14, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 22, 1919.

HERRMANN, John Martin. (10) **Private.** Son of Rev. and Mrs. John Herrmann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 6, 1900, at Clarence, Iowa. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted Oct. 14, 1918, in S. A. T. C., as private. Trained at Hamline University, St. Paul. Discharged Dec. 20, 1918, at St Paul, Minnesota.

HERRMANN, Siegfried Frederick. (11) **Private.** Son of Rev. and Mrs. John Herrmann, Fairmont, Minn.

Resident of St. Paul, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18, 1917, as private in enlisted medical reserve corps, at University of Minnesota. Trained at College of Medicine, U. of M. Transferred to Co. 3, 2nd Regt. S. A. T. C., at U. of M. Continued in medical training by order during period of service. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 15, 1918.

HERVEY, Ray Hermon. (12) **Sergeant.** Parents deceased.

Born at Winnebago, Minn., Sept. 24, 1891. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 144th Inf., 30th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 30, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 16, 1919.

HEXTELL, Bernard. (13) **Private.** Son of Hans Hextell, Bergen, Norway, where he was born Feb. 25, 1893.

Citizen of Norway, resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 16, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. Engaged at the Somme and Meuse-Argonne. Gassed, 10 weeks in hospital. Returned to U. S. May 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1919.

HILDEBRAND, Carl. (14) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Clara Hildebrand, Granada, Minn.

Born at LaSalle County, Ill., Dec. 31, 1896. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., 2nd Bn., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

HILGENDORF, Emil W. (15) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Fred Drayfahl, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Waverly Twp., Martin County, Nov. 7, 1893. Resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 311th Engineers, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 23, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 27, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 7, 1919.

HILKEN, William John. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hilken, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Cedar Twp., Martin County, Oct. 3, 1896, and resident thereof when enlisted June 4, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 2nd Engineers at Camp Humphreys, Va. Transferred to Chemical Warfare Service at Camp Merritt, N. J. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 3, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug 11, 1918. Served at Haulon Gas Field in France. Returned to U. S. May 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 19, 1919.

HILL, Arthur Alman. (1) **Regimental Sergeant Major.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hill, Granada, Minn.

Born at Granada, Minn., Feb. 2, 1891. Employed at Roundup, Mont., when inducted at that place Sept. 6, 1917. Assigned to Co. B, 362nd Inf., 91st Div., Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to Co. A, Hq. Bn., General Hq., A. E. F., Chaumont, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 16, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, March 4, 1918. Promoted corporal and sergeant in Judge Advocate General's Department. Promoted regt. sgt. major. On duty at General Headquarters throughout term of service abroad. Returned to U. S. June 30, 1919. Discharged July 11, 1919, at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

HILL, Ray Milton. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hill, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Sept. 25, 1897. Resident of Granada, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry, National Guard. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Supply Co., same regiment. Transferred to Supply Co., 329th Inf., 83rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Lellavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S., July 12, 1919. Discharged July 18, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

HILLER, Otto Hjalmar. (3) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Anna Hiller, Granada, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., May 22, 1889. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 6, 1918, as truck driver in ordnance corps, National Army. Trained at University of Cincinnati, Ohio. Transferred to Battery C, 12th Regt., Field Artillery Replacement Depot at Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged at Camp Jackson, S. C., Feb. 14, 1919.

HILLMAN, Edward J. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hillman, Sherburn, Minn.

Born May 21, 1892, at Diamond Lake, Ill. Resident of Manyaska Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. I, 166th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving abroad July 11, 1918. Engaged at Aisne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Arrived in U. S. April 25, 1919 and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 12, 1919.

HINES, Cecil James. (5) **Private.** Son of James Hines, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, May 20, 1895. Resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 135th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged at Camp Cody, N. M., on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability Jan. 22, 1918.

HINES, John Francis. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Hines, Guckeen, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Minn., Feb. 18, 1887. Resided in Pleasant Prairie Twp. when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., March 3, 1918, as private in the Medical Corps. Sent to Camp Greenleaf, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., but never assigned. Discharged on account of physical disqualification March 18, 1918, at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

HINES, Lyle Wilbur. (7) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hines, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Dunlap, Ill., June 25, 1895. Employed at Champaign, Ill., when enlisted in 1st Reserve Officers Training Camp, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Commissioned 2nd lieut. of infantry, Aug. 15, 1917. Assigned to Co. E, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. M and Co. L, same command, at later dates. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 22, 1919. Discharged Feb. 14, 1919.

HINES, Theodore John. (8) **Private.** Son of James Hines, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. L, 7th Bn., Training and Replacement troops, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Appendicitis operation while in service. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 23, 1918.

HINES, William A. (9) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hines, Guckeen, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Dec. 22, 1891. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Supply Co., 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 16, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 12, 1919, discharged at Mitchell Field, Long Island, June 18, 1919.

HINES, William Harry. (10) **Chauffeur.** Son of J. F. Hines, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Aug. 24, 1893, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 16, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 20th Engineers, at American University, Washington, D. C. Later to 2nd Co., 5th Bn., Ordnance Detachment, at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 27, 1919.

HINTON, John H. (11) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Hinton, St. Paul, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Minn., June 20, 1896. Resident of Truman, Minn. when enlisted at Fairmont, Sept. 17, 1918, as a private in S. A. T. C. Trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Discharged at Minneapolis Dec. 19, 1918.

HINZ, John. (12) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary Hinz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 27, 1891 at Green County, Iowa. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 10, 1919.

HINZ, William C. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hinz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born July 27, 1897, at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M.

HOLDEN, Christian Frederick. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. A. C. Holden, Ormsby, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, Sept. 15, 1891. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1919, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. I, 53rd Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, July 17, 1918. Engaged at Vosges Sector and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 12, 1919, discharged June 21, 1919.

HOLDEN, John. (15) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Karen Holden, Ormsby, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, July 16, 1892, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 159th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 6, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 20, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 9, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 15, 1919. Re-enlisted in Marines.

HOLDEN, Otto M. (16) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Flora Holden, Ormsby, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, June 4, 1893, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant and assigned to Battery F, 333rd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Robinson, Wis. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 18, 1918. Re-enlisted in Marines.

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HOLLETT, Willis. (1) **Mechanic.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hollett, Cambridge, Ohio.

Born Feb. 7, 1891, at Fleshington, Ohio. Residence when called to service, Fairmont, Minn. Called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry, National Guard. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Trained at Camp Cody. Transferred in France to Co. B, 59th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Served with Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919. Discharged Aug. 8, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

HOLTZ, Roy. (2) **Private First Class.**

Born at Dayton, New York, May 11, 1894. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Hq. Co., 311th Ammunition Train, 86th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 7, 1918. Reached France, Nov. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 8, 1919.

HOOVER, Frederick L. (3) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Hoover, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at New York City, Aug. 1, 1878. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at that place July 15, 1917, as 1st Lieut. of infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged at Camp Cody, March 20, 1918. Previously served on Mexican border with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., 1916-17. 17 years additional National Guard service to which he returned as 1st Lieut. of infantry.

HOUFER, Henry Frederick. (4) **Private.** Son of Mrs. John Schmidt, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Avoca, Ill., May 30, 1893. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. K, 139th Inf., 35th Div., at Camp Mills, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 25, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, May 11, 1918. On detached service with Quartermaster Corps while abroad. Returned to U. S. April 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 2, 1919.

HOUFER, Martin Theodore. (5) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. John Schmidt, Fairmont, Minn.

Employed at Wheaton, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 29th. Returned to U. S. July 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 15, 1919.

HOUGHTALING, Andrew Lyn. (6) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Houghtaling, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Apr. 10, 1893. Married. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., National Guard, on Mexican border, 1916-17. Enlisted in Officers Training School at Ft. Snelling, Minn., May, 1917. Commissioned 2nd Lieut., Aug. 15, 1917. Assigned to Co. D, 122nd Machine Gun Bn., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Transferred to Co. D, 123rd M. G. Bn., 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 16, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. Engaged at Amiens and Albert (British front) and in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Relieved from duty with A. E. F., Oct. 3, 1918, and returned to U. S. as machine gun instructor at Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged at Camp Hancock, Ga., Dec. 18, 1918.

HOWARD, Fred Emery. (7) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Ella Howard, Sherburn, Minn.

Born May 20, 1891 at Farmingdale, Ill. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

HOWARD, John Lee. (8) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary L. Howard, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Farmingdale, Ill., Oct. 17, 1893. Resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M. Never assigned. Ill in hospital during entire term of service and discharged for physical disability at Camp Cody, N. M., Nov. 8, 1918.

HOWARD, Joseph Walter. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin C. Howard, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Shelden, Iowa, July 22, 1895. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 6, 1918, as a private in vocational service, N. A. Sent to University of Cincinnati, Ohio, for training. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 23, 1918, arriving at a foreign port Aug. 8, 1918. Assigned in France to Hq. Co., 15th Field Artillery, 2nd Div., and engaged at Champaigne and Meuse-Argonne. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 4, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1919.

HOWARD, Leo. (10) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin C. Howard, Sherburn, Minn.

Born in 1888. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Grant Ill. Transferred to Reserve Officers Training Camp and commissioned 2nd lieut. Discharged Dec., 1918.

HOWELL, David Suydam. (11) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Howell, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, June 12, 1897. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Ordnance Co. No. 1, Ordnance Depot, Ft. Wingate, N. M. Discharged at that place May 1, 1919.

HUFFMAN, John. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Huffman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Emmet County, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1895. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. L, 354th Inf., 89th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 27, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 31, 1919.

HUGHES, Harry Orlando. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Hughes, Belvidere, Ill.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Minn., July 20, 1895. Resident of that place when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery F, 121st Field Artillery, 32nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 1, 1919.

HUNT, Walter Henry. (14) **Private.** Son of Mrs. J. E. Hunt, Wells, Minn.

Born at Wells, Minn., Feb. 2, 1892, and resident thereof when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred in France to Hq. Co., 58th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 11, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

HUNTE, August Frederick. (15) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Ludwig Hunte, Beecher, Ill.

Born at Beecher, Ill., Aug. 5, 1870. Married, one child. Resided at Truman, Minn., when enlisted Aug. 18, 1917, as 1st Lieut. in Medical Corps, U. S. A. Assigned to Base Hospital at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Transferred to 55th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 17, 1918, and discharged June 10, 1919.

HURT, Barney Ray. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Jane Curtis, Jewell Junction, Iowa.

Born at Pike County, Ind., Oct. 4, 1891. Married. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn., Inf. on Mexican border, 1916-17. Called from National Guard to federal service July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Discharged at Fairmont, Minn., on account of dependent relatives, Sept. 11, 1917.

HYBBERT, William T. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hybbert, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Boone County, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1891. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Company, 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1919. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

HYDE, Lloyd Edwin. (2) **Bugler.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hyde, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., May 15, 1896, resided there when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 10, 1917, as private in engineers, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. B, 2nd Engineers at El Paso, Texas, later at Washington, D. C. Embarked from New York, Sept. 10, 1917, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 9, 1917. Engaged at Chateau Thierry (Belleau Wood), June 7, 1918 to July 9, 1918. Out of action on July 8, 1918, acount of mustard gas, and evacuated to hospital. Returned to U. S. Jan. 9, 1919, discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., January 28, 1919.

HYTRY, Peter John. (3) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Stan Hytry, Dancy, Wis.

Born Nov. 12, 1892, at Lemont, Ill. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. C, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 27, 1918. Engaged at Ypres, Bellicourt, Buarginy, St. Souplet, Mazeongheim. Returned to U. S. Aug. 17, 1919, discharged Aug. 24, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

JACOBSEN, Nels C. (4) **Wagoner.** Son of Christian Jacobsen, Haderup, Skive, Denmark.

Born at that place July 21, 1886. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Supply Company 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. F, 120th Inf., 30th Div., later to Battery D, 311th Field Artillery, 79th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 9, 1919.

JAHN, John Raymond. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. G. G. Jahn, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Nov. 27, 1897, at Brownsville, Minn. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, Minn, when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., March 9, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army. Assigned to Battery E, 91st Heavy Artillery, First Army. Trained at Ft. Banks, Boston Harbor, Mass. Embarked from Boston, Mass., July 31, 1918. Arrived at Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 16, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 22, 1919. Discharged March 10, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill. Re-enlisted in Regular Army.

JAMES, Clifford Eugene. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. James, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Dec. 27, 1889, at Anselmo, Neb. Resident of Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. E, 116th Engineers, later to 107th Engineer Train, 32nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 9, 1918. Engaged at Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 18, 1919, discharged June 1, 1919.

JARDINE, Archie Wallace. (7) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jardine, Granada, Minn.

Served 4 years in 1st Minn. Field Artillery, National Guard. Employed at Minneapolis, Minn., when enlisted Aug. 15, 1914 at Ft. Snelling, Minn., in R. O. T. C. and commissioned as 2nd lt. in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co. 337th Field Artillery, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 15, 1918. Returned to U. S. in Jan., 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1919.

JEFFRIES, Clair N. (8) **First Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jeffries, Granada, Minn.

Born at Traer, Iowa, March 7, 1893. Resident of Center Creek Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., June 25, 1917, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. A, 41st Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn. Transferred to Co. E, 69th Inf., 10th Div., at Camp Funston, Kansas. Discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas, Feb. 4, 1919.

JEFFRIES, Roy D. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Jeffries, Granada, Minn.

Born at Toledo, Iowa, May 5, 1892. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery C, 333rd F. A., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill., and trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 3, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 19, 1919.

JENSEN, Anton. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Soren Jensen, Pedholt, Denmark.

Born in Denmark Feb. 15, 1892. Resident of Jackson, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery F, 124th Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 26, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, Eng., July 9, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

JENSEN, Arthur Peter. (11) **Corporal.** Parents deceased.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., July 17, 1898. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. B, 101st Engineers, 26th Div., later to 285th Military Police. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at Champaigne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded, slightly, left temple, by shrapnel, Sept. 25, 1918, at St. Mihiel. Returned to U. S. Oct. 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1919.

JERNBERG, Fridolph John. (12) **Mechanic.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jernberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 5, 1898, where he resided when called from National Guard to federal service at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in Germany to Co. L, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 25, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Aug. 13, 1919.

JERNBERG, Gus H. (13) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jernberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Jan. 11, 1894, where he resided when inducted at that place May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 19, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. April 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 26, 1919.

JERNBERG, Hjalmer E. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jernberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn. in 1896, and resident thereof when enlisted at Fairmont Sept. 18, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Assigned to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., for training and discharged at that place Dec. 9, 1918.

JERROW, Robert John. (15) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Sarah Jerrow, Truman, Minn.

Born at Lexington, Ill., July 26, 1877. Married, 2 children. Served in Philippines during Spanish-American War with Co. D, 1st South Dakota Volunteer Inf. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., April 1, 1918, as private in artillery, Regular Army. Assigned to Battery B, 74th Regt., C. A. C. at Ft. Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 22, 1918, discharged Jan. 9, 1919.

JOHN, Tally E. (16) **Sergeant.** Son of William John, Des Moines, Iowa.

Born at Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1895. Resident of Appleton, Swift Co., Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred at various times in France to Battery C, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div., Co. D, 320th Inf., 80th Div., and Battery E, 314th Field Artillery, 80th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 14, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded, left leg, shrapnel, slight, in Meuse-Argonne offensive Sept. 29, 1918. In hospital as result of wound five weeks. Returned to U. S. May 28, 1919, discharged June 11, 1919.

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JOHNSON, Albert Julius (1) **Private.** Born at Harplinge, Sweden, April 14, 1892.

Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 25, 1919, discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, July 16, 1919.

JOHNSON, August W. (2) **Sergeant.** Son of Victor Johnson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Boone County, Iowa, Oct. 2, 1889. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in engineers, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. F, 21st Engineers, at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to 503rd Service Bn., later 4th Engineer Service Co. Again transferred to Co. F, 28th Engineers and Co. E, same command. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 26, 1917, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Dec. 10, 1917. Engaged in railroad operation in France during period of hostilities. Returned to U. S. May 23, 1919, discharged June 2, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

JOHNSON, Chris. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Johnson, Triumph, Minn.

Born July 19, 1897, at Waverly Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Waverly Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1919.

JOHNSON, Clarence Marshal. (4) **Private.** Son of Oscar Johnson, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., April 22, 1896. Resident of Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 8, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 19, 1919.

JOHNSON, Donald Warner. (5) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Johnson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Long Prairie, Minn., July 31, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted Dec. 13, 1917, at Chicago, Ill., as flying cadet in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Regular Army. Trained at U. S. Army Military School of Aeronautics, Urbana, Ill. Commissioned Nov. 4, 1918, as flying officer. Served at Kelly Field, Texas; Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif.; Post Field, Lawton, Okla.; Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas. On Mexican border flying patrol. Discharged July 1, 1919.

JOHNSON, Edward Manuel. (6) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born Aug. 10, 1891, at Nicollet County, Minn. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Hqs. Co. 312th Inf., 78th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 2, 1919.

JOHNSON, Fred Jurgen. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jurgen Johnson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Friesland, Germany, Aug. 23, 1892. Married, one child. Employed at Topeka, Kansas, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 15th Co., 161st Depot Brigade. Discbarged on account of physical disqualifications on Aug. 28, 1918. Died at Welcome, Minn., of influenza, Oct. 11, 1918.

JOHNSON, Henry R. (8) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born Nov. 27, 1895, at Boone, Iowa. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Taken ill at Camp Robinson, Aug. 10, 1918, with tubercular peritonitis. At U. S. General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo., several months. Discharged at Denver, Colo., Nov. 6, 1919, with total disability.

JOHNSON, John. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Johnson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Waverly Twp., Martin County, Aug. 28, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 318th Supply Train, 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 14, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 31, 1918. Engaged at Vosges Sector and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 22, 1919, discharged July 3, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

JOHNSON, Lawrence. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Johnson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Calamus, Iowa, April 2, 1894. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery F, 39th Field Artillery, Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 8, 1919.

JOKIE, H. H. (11) **Private.**

Born in 1899. Resident of Winnebago, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 17, 1917. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred and sent overseas. No further record.

JONES, Arthur. (12) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer C. Jones, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Oct. 21, 1898, at Sherburn, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., June 28, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 131st Base Hospital 2nd Army Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 12, 1919.

JONES, Ernest. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford E. Jones of Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Feb. 3, 1901. Resident of Fairmont when enlisted in S. A. T. C. in Oct., 1918. Sent to Hamline University, St. Paul, for training. Discharged Dec., 1918.

JONES, Frank O. (14) **Sergeant.** Son of C. B. Jones, Ames, Iowa.

Born at Coon Rapids, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1886. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co. 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. June 23, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

JONES, Glenn Allen. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jones, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Youngstown, Ill., April 16, 1882. Married. Resident of Winnebago, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Supply Company, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving abroad July 11, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

JONES, John E. (16) **Private.**

Born in 1889. Resident of Winnebago, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred in 1918 and sent overseas. No further record.

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JORGENSEN, Christian S. (1) **Private.** Parents (Mr. and Mrs. Jens C. Jorgensen) live at Onsel, Denmark.

Born at Onsel, Denmark, March 8, 1885. Came to United States in 1913, making home with Mr. and Mrs. Nels Nelson, East Chain Twp., working at Newell, Iowa, when inducted at Storm Lake, Iowa, July 18, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. 1, 347th Inf., 87th Div. Trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Pike. Embarked from New York, June 20, 1918, arrived in France July 7, 1918. Engaged at Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champaigne, Meuse-Argonne. Severely wounded Nov. 4, 1918, by machine gun fire—left foot, right leg, and right hand. Returned to U. S. April 17, 1919. Discharged May 2, 1919, at Camp Dodge, with 25 per cent disability as result of wounds. Naturalized while in the army.

JORGENSEN, Eli M. (2) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jorgensen, Ormsby, Minn.

Resident of Galena Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 48th Co., 20th Engineers. Trained at Camp Dodge and Washington, D. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 22, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, May 31, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 21, 1919. Discharged June 30, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

JORGENSEN, Harry Alvin. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Jorgensen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born March 5, 1895, at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 24, 1919, discharged April 4, 1919.

JUHL, Chris Hans. (4) **Private.** Son of Hans Juhl, Fulda, Minn.

Born at West Liberty, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1888. Married, 3 children. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 5th Co., 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. A, 4th Bn., Inf., Replacement Troops, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged Dec. 23, 1918 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

KAHLER, Freddie Henry. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kahler, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at that place June 9, 1894, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. No. 5, 161st Depot Brigade, at Camp Grant, Ill. Ill in hospital at Camp Grant, Oct. 1 to Nov. 9, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, Dec. 12, 1918.

KAHLER, Edward Louis. (6) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kahler, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Jan. 9, 1894. Resident of Manyaska Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Hqs. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

KANTACK, Bennie Paul. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kantack, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, March 22, 1898, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to recruit training company. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

KANTACK, Joseph. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kantack, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Minn., Oct. 16, 1894. Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., as private in Motor Transport Corps. Assigned to duty at Camp Grant, Ill., serving at that place until discharged at Camp Grant, April 26, 1919.

KASPERSON, Luie Oliver. (9) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kasperson, Granada, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, March 9, 1896, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as truck driver, general service. Trained at University of Minnesota and Camp Sherman, Ohio. Assigned to Co. B, 327th Machine Gun Battalion, 84th Div., at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Transferred to 250th Military Police Co. Embarked from Quebec, Canada, Sept. 4, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 18, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 23, 1919.

KAMINSKI, Frank. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kaminski, Silver Lake Twp., Martin Co., Minn.

Born Jan. 7, 1896, at Peru, Ill. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as a private in infantry. Assigned to camp units at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 7, 1919.

KEELER, William Newell. (11) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Keeler, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, Jan. 20, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Hq. Company, 34th Div., later to enlisted personnel Hq., 34th Div. as topographer. Transferred in France to Co. B, 40th Inf. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 16, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 19, 1919.

KEITH, Lester. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Keith, Martinsville, Ill.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 135th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged for physical disability at Camp Cody, N. M., May 22, 1918.

KEITHAHN, Ralph Richard. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Keithahn, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Jan. 29, 1898. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Northfield, Minn., Oct. 11, 1918, as a private in the S. A. T. C. Trained at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. Discharged at Northfield, Minn., Dec. 11, 1918.

KELLANDER, Knute Seth. (14) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1919. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

KELLERMAN, William Frederick. (15) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Klindt, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at St. Paul, Minn., March 13, 1893, and employed at that place when enlisted at St. Paul, July 12, 1917, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. B, 41st Inf., 10th Div., at Ft. Snelling, Minn., later to Camp Funston, Kansas. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 23, 1919.

KELLY, Edward P. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, Granada, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 332nd Field Artillery 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Transferred in France to 6th Engineer Trains. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 17, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 29, 1919.

KELLY, James Eugene. (1) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary Kelly, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Ruthton, Minn., Nov. 17, 1888. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and from there to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to Co. B, 109th Eng., 34th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 2, 1919.

KELLY, Thad. E. (2) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary Kelly, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Pipestone, Minn., March 8, 1883. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 29, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army. Physically disqualified and discharged, July 17, 1918.

KELZ, Andrew Carl. (3) **Saddler.** Son of Mrs. Mary Kelz, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., May 30, 1889. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 350th Field Hospital, 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., as Saddler, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 5, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace, France. Returned to U. S. June 4, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 15, 1919.

KENT, Clarence Earl. (4) **Sergeant First Class.** Son of Fred E. Kent, Janesville, Minn.

Born at Nevada, Iowa, Sept. 20, 1895. Served on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Winnebago, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 109th Field Signal Bn., 34th Div., to 235th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas, and to 615th Aero Squadron at Souther Field, Ga. Bayonet instructor at Officers Training School at Camp Gordon, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 22, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Nov. 8, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 24, 1919.

KENNEDY, Joseph A. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kennedy, Fairmont, Minn.

Born March 22, 1896, at Dwight, Ill. Employed at Swea City, Iowa, when inducted at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 350th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge. Transferred to Co. G, 347th Inf., 87th Div., at Camp Pike, Arkansas, later to Signal Detachment, Hq. Co., same organization. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 22, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 31, 1918, discharged Jan. 18, 1919, at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

KENNEDY, John P. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kennedy, Fairmont, Minn.

Employed at Swea City, Iowa, when enlisted at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1917, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. E, 42nd Inf., and transferred to Co. E, 43rd Inf. Stationed at various military posts and camps in the United States and still in service, June 1, 1920.

KESLER, Paul Stanley. (7) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Kesler, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Dec. 9, 1897. Married. Resident of Winnebago, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., October 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 23, 1918. Under medical treatment from Nov. 16, 1918, to end of service. Returned to U. S. about Jan. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 3, 1919.

KESSLER, Frank. (8) **Corporal.** Parents deceased.

Born at Summersville, West Va., Nov. 28, 1892. Served on Mexican border in 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Truman, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 144th Inf., 36th Div., later to Co. D, same command. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged June 16, 1919.

KIBBE, Lawrence Allen. (9) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kibbe, Granada, Minn.

Born Dec. 9, 1895, at Deep River, Iowa. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, July 1, 1917, as private in infantry, National Guard, in federal service. Assigned to Co. B, 1st Iowa Inf., N. G., later changed to Co. B, 133rd Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 4th Reserve Officers Training School, Camp Cody, N. M. and commissioned. Instructor in infantry tactics, infantry replacement training camp at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged Dec. 7, 1918.

KIETZER, Edwin Arnold. (10) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. M. A. Kietzer, Truman, Minn.

Married. Born at Blue Earth County, Minn., June 12, 1892. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 5, 1917, as private in Quartermaster Corps, Regular Army. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and assigned to Remount Station, Southern Department, at Ft. Reno, Okla., where he served continuously throughout the war. Discharged March 25, 1920.

KILBRIDE, Leo William. (11) **Corporal.** Son of John Kilbride, Albert Lea, Minn.

Born at Albert Lea, Minn., April 15, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, about Oct. 22, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1919.

KITZEROW, Elmer H. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Kitzerow, Truman, Minn.

Born at Frankfort, Ill., Oct. 25, 1895. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 43rd Engineers at Washington, D. C. Transferred in France to 42nd Engineers and later to 45th Co., 20th Engineers. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 23, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 9, 1919.

KLEINSCHMIDT, Adolph Edward. (13) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kleinschmidt, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Feb. 20, 1895, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadswortb, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

KLEINSCHMIDT, Gustave A. (14) **Private.** Son of Fred Kleinschmidt, Springfield, Minn.

Born at Wheatland, N. D., Dec. 5, 1893. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Taken ill with pneumonia and diphtheria at the front Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 16, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 3, 1919.

KLENZ, Walter F. (15) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Klenz, Peotone, Ill.

Born at Peotone, Ill., Oct. 24, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. E, 105th Inf., 27th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 20, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 31, 1919.

KLUG, Paul Carl. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Klug, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn., June 26, 1894. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. D, 33rd Engineers, at Camp Devens, Mass. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 25, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 2, 1919, discharged June 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

KNOLL, Edward Elmer. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knoll, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at St. James, Minn., April 21, 1894. Three years service in Minnesota National Guard. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 19, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Severely wounded, both hands, by machine gun fire in Argonnes, Sept. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 11, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 24, 1919.

KLUSENDORF, Henry R. (2) **Private First Class.** Son of Henry Klusendorf, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Papaneam, Ill., in 1892. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in medical corps, N. A. Assigned to duty at Base Hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash. Discharged April 8, 1919.

KLUSENDORF, Herman Frederick. (3) **Corporal.** Son of Henry Klusendorf, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Martinton, Ill., Feb. 13, 1896. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Sept. 21, 1917, as a private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and from there transferred to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to Co. K, 136th Inf. Transferred to 245th Bakery Co. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. in June, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 21, 1919.

KNOLL, Fred J. (4) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knoll, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Waseca, Minn., Oct. 13, 1890. Previously served in Co. E, 2nd Inf., Minn. National Guard. Employed at Dundee, Ill., when inducted at Elgin, Ill., Sept. 18, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. H, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 18, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. Engaged at the Somme, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Gassed Nov. 10, 1918. Citation for Distinguished Service Cross, Nov. 10, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 7, 1919, discharged with disability, May 12, 1919.

KNUDSEN, Knud C. (5) **Private.** Son of Nels C. Knudsen, Skeve, Denmark, where he was born Aug. 7, 1894.

Came to U. S. in 1914. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred in France to Co. M, 110th Inf., 28th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 5, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, June 20, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 16, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 26, 1919.

KNUTH, William Ernest. (6) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Knuth, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, Nov. 28, 1892, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 314th Ammunition Train, 89th Div. Trained at Camps Dodge, Upton, and Mills. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 10, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne offensive Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 4, 1919.

KOCH, John. (7) **Private.** Son of Frank Koch, Welcome, Minn.

Born in Germany, July 21, 1896. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 8, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 10th Bn. at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Transferred to Camp Merritt, 42nd Co. O. A. R. D. Discharged Dec. 18, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

KOCH, Louis E. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Koch, Roselle, Ill.

Born at DuPage County, Ill., Nov. 23, 1890. Resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 3, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 5th Training Regiment, Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred successively to Base Hospital No. 134, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; General Hospital No. 23, Hot Springs, N. C.; and General Hospital No. 12 at Biltmore, N. C. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 30, 1919.

KOENECKE, Charlie. (9) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Maggie Kriebs, Huntington, Iowa.

Born at Blue Island, Ill., May 23, 1887. Employed at Chicago, Ill., when inducted May 11, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and assigned to 6th Div., Ammunition Train. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 14, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 26, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 11, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 23, 1919.

KOERNER, William H. (10) **Private First Class.** Parents deceased.

Born June 6, 1887, and resided in Jay Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as a private in Inf., N. A. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Assigned to Co. B, 135th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred in France to Co. I, 166th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at Chateau-Thierry. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S., April 25, 1919. Discharged May 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

KOLB, Otto Henry. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kolb, Norwood Park, Ill.

Born at Niles, Cook Co., Ill., Feb. 9, 1895. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 6th Co., 161st Depot Brigade. Transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., Oct. 1, 1918. In hospital for influenza and pneumonia 10 weeks. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 8, 1919.

KOROLEWSKI, Stanley A. (12) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Korolewski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Nov. 15, 1896, at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 135th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. M, 30th Inf., 3rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, July 14, 1918. Engaged at Charmel-Chau, River Vesle, St. Mihiel, Aisne-Marne, Vesle Sector, Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Aug. 23, 1919. Discharged Aug. 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

KOTEWA, Stanley Edward. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kotewa, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake, Martin County, Oct. 7, 1892. Married. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. E, 49th Inf. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 27, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 6, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne and Thiaucourt. Returned to U. S. May 11, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 24, 1919.

KRAFT, George M. (14) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kraft, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fox Lake Twp., Martin County. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Feb. 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 15, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 6, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace. Returned to U. S. May 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 9, 1919.

KRAMER, August E. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kramer, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Peoria, Ill. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in the medical corps, N. A. Assigned to 352nd Ambulance Co., 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 11, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 31, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace. Returned to U. S. June 4, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 15, 1918.

KRAMER, Carl Charley. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Fred Kramer, Welcome, Minn.

Born at that place May 4, 1897, and resident thereof when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army. Assigned to Hq. Co., 38th Regt., C. A. C., at Camp Eustis, Va. Discharged March 28, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

KRAUSE, Oswald Herman. (1) **First Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Krause, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 19, 1897, at Alpha, Minn. Resident of Jackson, Minn., when enlisted May 28, 1918, as private in Ordnance Corps, N. A. Trained at Camp Raritan, N. J. Assigned to Arsenal at Camp Raritan, N. J., Transferred to U. S. Chemical Plant, Saltville, Va. Promoted sergeant and 1st sergeant. Discharged from Chemical Warfare Service, June 30, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

KROENKE, H. O. (2) **Sergeant.**

Born in 1896. Resident of Minnesota Lake, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M. and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Embarked in Oct., 1918. Transferred in France. No further record.

KRUEGER, Herman Peter. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Krueger, Ceylon, Minn.

Born July 5, 1897, at O'Brien County, Iowa. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to Co. C, 124th Engineers. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

KRUMHOLZ, Elbert E. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Krumholz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 2, 1895. Resided there when inducted at that place July 15, 1918, as private, general service, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, for training. Transferred to Co. G, 11th Depot Bn., Army Service Corps, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 2, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Nov. 9, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 11, 1919.

KRUMHOLZ, John. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Krumholz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 24, 1888. Resided there when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged for physical disability at Camp Cody, N. M., Feb. 16, 1918.

KRUMHOLZ, Louis J. (6) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Krumholz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 14, 1890, at Fairmont, Minn., and resident of that place when enlisted at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 5, 1917, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 338th Field Artillery, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 14, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 5, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1919.

KRUMWIEDE, Otto A. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krumwiede, Welcome, Minn.

Born March 28, 1895, at Galena Twp., Martin County. Married, 1 child. Employed at Big Sandy, Mont., when inducted at Ft. Benton, Mont., Jan. 2, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 117th Supply Train, 42nd Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., March 14, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, April 3, 1918. Engaged at Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, Champaigne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Toul Sector. Run over by truck, right leg fractured, in Argonnes Nov. 1, 1918. Discharged with 20 per cent disability. Returned to U. S. March 4, 1919, discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 23, 1919.

KRUSE, Claude Julius. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kruse, Manning, Iowa.

Born at Manning, Iowa, Oct. 19, 1894. Resided at Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Washington. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 20, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded by high explosive shell, slightly, in Argonnes, Sept. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

KRUSE, Lloyd Ronald. (9) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Kruse, Welcome, Minn.

Born at that place Dec. 29, 1895, and resident thereof when called from National Guard to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to 163th Inf., 41st Div., later to 116th Supply Train. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 6, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, April 14, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, April 5, 1919.

KRUSE, Vernon Maurice. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Kruse, Welcome, Minn.

Born at that place Nov. 21, 1898, and resident thereof when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. at University of Minnesota, 2nd Co., 1st Regt. Discharged Dec. 18, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn.

KUETHER, Herbert Fredrik. (11) **Private.** Son of J. F. Kuether, Sirin, Wisconsin.

Born Oct. 28, 1893, at Faribault, Minn. Employed at St. James, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, and discharged July 3, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

KUFFEL, Felix J. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kuffel, Delhi, Ill.

Born at Spring Valley, Ill., Aug. 28, 1890. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., from there to Camp Hancock, Ga., and assigned to Co. E, 3rd Bn., Machine Gun Training Center. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1919.

KUJUWA, John. (13) **Private.**

Born in 1891. Permanent home is at Owatonna, Minn. Resided in Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred in June, 1918, and sent overseas. Returned in 1919. No further record.

KUMLE, Anton Cornelius. (14) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernt Kumle, Madelia, Minn.

Born in Norway, April 27, 1893. Resident of Madelia, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to 1st Engineers, 1st Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at Soissons, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded Oct. 5, 1918, in face and leg by high explosive shell in Argonnes. Returned to U. S. Aug. 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 25, 1919.

KUNTZ, Roy Frederick. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kuntz, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Strawn, Ill., July 9, 1898. Resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

LANDE, Elmer D. (16) **Corporal.** Parents deceased.

Born at Watonwan County, Minn., Aug. 19, 1898. Resident of Jackson, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M, 39th Inf., 4th Div.; later to Co. F, same regiment. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Oct. 30, 1918. Served with Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919. Discharged Aug. 13, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

LANDSTEINER, Joseph. (1) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Landsteiner, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Nov. 28, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 25, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Severe shrapnel wound left heel, Sept. 29, 1918, in the Argonnes. In hospital 4 months. Returned to U. S. March 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 1, 1919.

LANE, Ertle Cory. (2) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lane, Granada, Minn.

Born in Faribault County, Minn., March 23, 1895. Resident of Center Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 23, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Depot Brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa, but soon transferred to Co. C, 109th Engineers, 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 2, 1919.

LANGELAND, Henry O. (3) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Langeland of Cedar Twp., Martin County.

Born at Martin County, Aug. 19, 1894, and resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. No. 3, Camp Cody Dvlpt. Bn., account of illness. Three months in Camp Cody Base Hospital with rheumatism. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 19, 1918. Reenlisted in Regular Army.

LAPPIN, Basil F. (4) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lappin, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 13, 1896, at Stockton, Ill. Served on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. B, 4th S. D. Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at Sioux Falls, S. D., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability at Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 1, 1917.

LAPPIN, Cletus C. (5) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lappin, Fairmont, Minn.

Born in Illinois (Warren Twp.), Sept. 26, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 135th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Fell seriously ill and discharged at Camp Cody, N. M., for physical disability, Oct. 30, 1917. Became totally and permanently disabled as a result of disability incurred in service.

LARSEN, Holger August. (6) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Larsen, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Nov. 16, 1893. Employed at Bismarck, N. D., when enlisted at that place Feb. 15, 1918, as private in aviation, Regular Army. Assigned to 646th Aero Supply Squadron, Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 18, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, May 12, 1918. Returned to the U. S. April 20, 1919, discharged May 2, 1919.

LARSEN, Soren Vilhelm. (7) Private First Class. Son of Hans C. Larsen, Vester Aaby, Denmark, where he was born April 11, 1893.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 311th Eng., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 27, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 7, 1919.

LARSON, Albin F. (8) Corporal. Son of John Larson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 8, 1890, at Fairmont, Minn. Resident of Chicago, Ill., when inducted at Chicago, May 4, 1918, as a private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 80th Field Artillery, 7th Div., at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, Aug. 27, 1918. Served with Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. June 20, 1919. Discharged June 30, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

LARSON, Albert Herman. (9) Private. Son of Gust Larson, San Gabriel, Calif.

Born at Lucas, Iowa, March 15, 1887. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Feb. 27, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. K, 139th Inf., 35th Div., at Camp Mills, L. I. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Apr. 24, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, May 11, 1918. Engaged at Wesserling, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Severe shrapnel wonnds Sept. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 2, 1919.

LARSON, Carl. (10) Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Swanson, Halmstad, Sweden,

Born at Halmstad, Sweden, Oct. 23, 1893. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 603rd Engineers at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and to Co. E, 2nd Engineers in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 1, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 20, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Aug. 8, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1919. Claimed no exemption from military duty though not a citizen of the United States.

LARSON, Milton Johannes. (11) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Larson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Estherville, Iowa, Oct. 16, 1895. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. F, 110th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Boston, Mass., July 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 2, 1918. Engaged at Bellecourt, Brisigney, St. Souplet, Mizenheim, and Riebeauville. Slightly gassed. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 12, 1919.

LARSON, Oscar Herman. (12) Private First Class. Son of O. R. Larson, Elmore, Minn.

Born at Faribault County, Minn., June 15, 1895. Resident of Elmore, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Hq. Co., 124th Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

LASKER, Max Malcolm. (13) Private. Son of Morris Lasker, Springfield, Mass.

Born at Bialostock, Russia, June 15, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 21, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. April 15, 1919, discharged at Hoboken, N. J., April 30, 1919.

LASKER, Milton. (14) Private First Class. Son of Louis Lasker, Springfield, Mass.

Born at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 18, 1899. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. I, 118th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Later to 105th Military Police Co., 30th Div. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., May 11, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, June 3, 1918. Engaged at Kemmel Hill and with British against Hindenburg line. Returned to U. S. May 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 5, 1919.

LAVRENCE, Edward Gustav. (15) Private. Son of Mrs. Louise Lavrence, Henderson, Minn.

Born at Henderson, Minn., Dec. 5, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Assigned to Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., for training. Discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 16, 1918.

LAUER, Louis James. (16) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lauer, Mendota, Minn.

Born Feb. 20, 1897, at St. Kilian, Minn. Resident of Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

LAURSEN, Christ. (1) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Christ Laursen, Viborg, Denmark.

Born at Viborg, Denmark, Dec. 7, 1887. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Waukegan, Ill., May 28, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 68th Co., 6th Infantry Replacement Unit, Camp Gordon, Ga. Transferred to Winchester Casual Co., No. 1053. Embarked from Boston, Mass., July 24, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 8, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 18, 1918, discharged at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1918.

LEFFINGWELL, Elmer J. (2) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Alice Leffingwell, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at that place June 3, 1889. Previously served in Minnesota National Guard. Employed at Napa, Calif., when inducted at that place Sept. 18, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 363rd Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, July 26, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Gassed in Argonnes Oct. 4, 1918, in hospital 6 weeks. Returned to U. S. March 31, 1919, discharged at Presidio, Calif., April 25, 1919.

LEE, Gisle John. (3) **Corporal.** Son of Dr. G. M. Lee, Thompson, Iowa, where he was born March 3, 1896.

Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Mankato, Minn., July 15, 1917. Assigned to Headquarters Company (Band), 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Band of 9th Inf., 2nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 27, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Transferred to U. S. Detachment, British University, for four months' school work. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1919.

LEE, Royal Emory. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis O. Lee, Jackson, Minn.

Born at Jackson, Minn., March 27, 1894, where he resided when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to 4th Battery, 158th Artillery Brigade, to Co. F, Hq. Troops, 80th Div., and to Co. A, 305th Ammunition Train, 80th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and minor operations. Returned to U. S. June 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 13, 1919.

LEHMAN, Edward George. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lehman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 11, 1892, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, June 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Returned to U. S. July 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 28, 1919.

LEIBFRIED, Frank Melchoir. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Leibfried, Sherburn, Minn.

Born March 29, 1894, at Sherburn, Minn. Resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. L, 131st Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 22, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 30, 1918. Engaged at battle of Somme and Meuse-Argonne. Three wounds in battle, arm and both legs. Returned to U. S. Dec. 22, 1918, discharged Feb. 15, 1919.

LEMKE, Albert. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lemke, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 7, 1897, at Elmhurst, Ill. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1919.

LEMKE, Otto L. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lemke, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 27, 1894, at Anderson, Ill. Employed at Estherville, Iowa, when inducted at that place June 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 349th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 18, 1918. Engaged in Haute-Alsace sector. Returned to U. S. May 28, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 10, 1919.

LENG, Leor E. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Leng, Truman, Minn.

Born Oct. 1, 1896, at Lee County, Ill. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 8, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to replacement troops at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Transferred to Co. C, 331st Inf., 83rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 22, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 11, 1919.

LEONARD, LaVere. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Leonard, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Aug. 25, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., April 27, 1918, as private in medical corps of the National Army. Assigned to Post Hospital at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Transferred at that place to medical detachment of the 60th Engineers, later changed to the 67th, 68th and 69th Cos., Transportation Corps, 3rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 13, 1918. Engaged at Verdun Sector. Returned to U. S. July 8, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 15, 1919.

LESCH, Arthur Carsten. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lesch, Fairmont, Minn.

Born March 8, 1898, at Herscher, Ill. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1, 1918, in S. A. T. C. Trained at St. Paul, Minn., and discharged at that place Dec. 11, 1918.

LEVIK, Reinert. (12) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Fossard, Norway, Aug. 3, 1889. Resident of Ormsby, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, July 20, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. April 15, 1919, discharged April 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

LEWELLEN, Harvie Ray (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lewellen, Truman, Minn.

Born at Watonwan County, Minn., May 25 1897. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to engineer training company. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

LEWIS, Cecil William. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lewis, Nashville Twp., Martin County.

Born at Faribault County, Minn., Sept. 6, 1893. Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. D, 59th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 15, 1918. Engaged at Aisne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Was hospital patient April 22, 1918, Mayne, Germany, until discharged at Ft. Snelling Minn., Hospital, June 28, 1919. Returned to U. S. June 5, 1919.

LIDKE, Edwin Alvin. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lidke, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, Sept. 21, 1895, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Machine Gun Training Center at Camp Hancock, Ga., where he served in 13th, 24th and 22nd companies successively. Discharged Feb. 25, 1919.

LINDEL, Emil. (16) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Bertha Lindel, Vestre Toten, Norway.

Born at Vestre Toten, Norway, May 15, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., Dec. 12, 1917, as private in aviation, N. A. Assigned to 266th Aero Squadron, Selfridge Field, Mich. Transferred in France to 103rd Aero Squadron. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 10, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

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LINDELL, Harry Gustav. (1) **Private.** Son of Gust Lindell, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Jan. 16, 1897, at Chicago, Ill. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., March 18, 1918, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. M, 19th Inf., at Camp Travis, Texas. Discharged Jan. 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

LINTELMAN, William F. J. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lintelman, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Feb. 12, 1891, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and assigned to Co. A, 5th Pioneer Inf. Discharged on account of physical disqualification at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., Aug. 9, 1918.

LIVINGSTON, James Vick. (3) **Private First Class.** Parents deceased.

Born March 13, 1873, Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn. Employed at International Falls, Minn., when enlisted May 23, 1917, at St. Paul, Minn., as private in artillery, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. B, and later to Co. E, 6th Reserve Engineers. Regiment later changed to 16th Engineers. Trained at Detroit, Mich. Embarked from New York, Aug. 1, 1917, arriving abroad Aug. 24, 1917. Participated in Lys Defensive and Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Returned to U. S. April 22, 1919, discharged May 6, 1919. Pvt. Livingston was the oldest enlisted man to serve from Martin County and was present for duty every day of his service.

LOCKARD, Lloyd Charles. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lockard, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, April 26, 1894. Served on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Hq. Co., same command. Transferred in France to Co. H, 166th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 15, 1918. Engaged at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded by machine gun bullet in left leg Oct. 14, 1918, in Argonnes. Returned to U. S. March 19, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 30, 1919.

LOFSTEDT, Einar S. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lofstedt, Wadstena, Ostergottland, Sweden, where he was born April 29, 1894.

Served on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resided in Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry, at Fairmont, Minn. Discharged at that place on examining surgeon's order July 26, 1917, but re-enlisted in the same command Sept. 5, 1917. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Was acting sergeant when discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability at Camp Cody, N. M., Dec. 18, 1917.

LOOMER, Herbert Duane. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Loomer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Charles City, Iowa, Dec. 4, 1893. Married. Employed at Mason City, Iowa, when enlisted at that place June 29, 1917, in Iowa National Guard. Called to federal service July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. B, 125th Machine Gun Bn., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., as machine gun instructor. Transferred to Co. C, 135th Machine Gun Bn., 37th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 30, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 6, 1918. Engaged at Baccarat Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and with 30th French Army Corps in Flanders, Lys and Scheldt drives. Returned to U. S. March 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 16, 1919.

LOONEY, Louis K. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Looney, Cedar County, Iowa.

Born at Cedar County, Iowa, June 6, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 15, 1918, as private in air service, N. A. Assigned to Dunwoody Institute Training Detachment, Minneapolis, Minn. Trained at Air Service Mechanics School, St. Paul, Minn. Discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 24, 1918.

LORIG, Fred Matthew. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lorig, Colfax, Ill.

Born at Colfax, Ill., Aug. 22, 1890. Employed at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 24, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace. Returned to U. S. Feb. 11, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 4, 1919.

LORING, Ray Stanley. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Loring, Fairmont, Minn.

Born March 19, 1890, at Center Creek Twp., Martin County. Employed at Roundup, Mont., when inducted at that place Aug. 29, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. D, 39th Machine Gun Bn., 13th Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to Co. B, 213th Engineers at same place. Discharged Feb. 21, 1919.

LOWE, Roy Chester. (10) **First Lieutenant.**

Born at Merton, Wis., March 8, 1883. Married, 2 children. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted July 21, 1917, as 1st lieut. in Medical Reserve Corps, N. A. Assigned to Medical Officers Training Camp at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Transferred to research laboratory, Minneola, Long Island, later to duty at Wilbur Wright Flying Field, Dayton, Ohio, as flight surgeon in special charge of aviators as to fitness to fly, also in charge of eye, ear, nose and throat department of the post hospital. Discharged March 30, 1919.

LUBENOW, Fred Henry. (11) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Augusta Lubenow, Ceylon, Minn.

Born Feb. 23, 1896, at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 159th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Transferred in France to Co. L, 307th Inf., 77th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 20, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 18, 1919.

LUEDTKE, Gustav Herman. (12) **Captain.** Parents deceased.

Married. Born at Blue Earth County, Minn., Nov. 18, 1870. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when commissioned captain in Medical Corps, Feb. 4, 1918. Assigned to Base Hospital at Ft. Riley, Kansas, after training at Camp Funston, Kansas. On duty at Ft. Riley until discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 4, 1919.

LUEDTKE, Henry Walter. (13) **Captain.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Luedtke, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Sept. 27, 1886, at Amboy, Minn. Served in Minn. National Guard in all grades from private to captain. Commanded Co. E, 2nd Minn., Inf., on Mexican border, 1916-17. Enlisted in 2nd Reserve Officers Training Camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Aug., 1917. Commissioned 1st lieut. and assigned to active duty Nov. 27, 1917, with 40th Inf., Regular Army. Served at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Ft. Riley, Kansas. On detached service at Wilson, S. C., as instructor in infantry tactics, S. A. T. C. Discharged Feb. 12, 1919.

LUNGREN, Paul William. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lungren, Terril, Iowa.

Born at Gowrie, Iowa, Dec. 3, 1896. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 15th Co., Depot Brigade at Camp Grant, Ill., where he served until discharged at that place Dec. 11, 1918.

LYONS, Andrew Moses. (15) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyons, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at New London, Wis., Oct. 12, 1894. Employed at Owatonna, Minn., when inducted at that place May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 53rd Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 28, 1918. Engaged at Vosges Sector and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 12, 1919, discharged June 21, 1919.

MAASS, William B. (16) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Caroline Hallman, Kankakee, Ill.

Born at Grant Park, Ill., Feb. 8, 1898. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery F, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 31, 1919, discharged June 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

MADAY, Constantine M. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Maday, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Oct. 31, 1895, at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

MADAY, Frank Stanley. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaus Maday, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Nov. 14, 1895, at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving at Southampton, England, Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 14, 1919, discharged March 1, 1919.

MADGE, Charles Henry. (3) **Private First Class.** Parents deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Stettbacher, grandparents, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Madison County, Ill., Oct. 8, 1895. Employed at Irving, Ill., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. April 14, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 28, 1919.

MADSEN, Andrew M. (4) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mads Madsen, Granada, Minn.

Born at Skieve, Denmark, Feb. 15, 1895. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. I, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Hq. Company, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 14, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

MAGNUSON, Fred Algot. (5) **Cook.** Son of Mrs. Clara Sansen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Sept. 4, 1887. Resident of Fairmont when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. K, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Depot Brigade at Camp Logan, Texas. Discharged Jan. 21, 1919.

MAGNUSON, George Henry. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Magnuson, Guckeen, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, Jan. 4, 1897, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 13th Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1919.

MALO, Herbert Henry. (7) **Bugler.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Malo, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Oct. 31, 1899. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., March 18, 1918, as private in coast artillery corps, Regular Army. Assigned to Battery E, 71st C. A. C. at Ft. Banks, Mass. Trained also at Ft. Andrews, Mass. Embarked from Boston, Mass., July 21, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 10, 1919.

MALHEREK, Joseph. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Malherek, Granada, Minn.

Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Sanitary Squad No. 69, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 8, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 17, 1919.

MALHEREK, Peter Edward. (9) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Malherek, Granada, Minn.

Born at Minnesota Lake, Minn., July 30, 1889. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. 311th Ammunition Train, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 25, 1919, discharged April 5, 1919.

MALHEREK, Robert Maurice. (10) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Malherek, Granada, Minn.

Born at Minnesota Lake, Minn., June 7, 1893. Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 311th Ammunition Train, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 24, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 9, 1919.

MANGUN, George R. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mangun, Blooming Prairie, Minn.

Born Sept. 11, 1889, at Joliet, Ill. Married, one child. Resided at Jackson, Minn., and enlisted at that place June 1, 1918, as private in the Tank Corps. Assigned to Co. A, 331st Bn., Tank Corps, at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. Embarked from New York, Aug. 29, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 13, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S. March 28, 1919. Discharged at Newport News, Va., April 12, 1919.

MARTENS, George Herman. (12) **Sergeant.** Son of Henry Martens, St. Peter, Minn.

Born at Grant Park, Ill., Jan. 2, 1894. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 10, 1917, as private in aviation, Regular Army. Sent to Camp Hancock, Ga., and assigned to 15th Co. M. M. Regiment, later transferred to 11th and 2nd companies. Organization finally became 2nd Regt. Air Service Mechanics. Was attached to French Aviation for several months. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 24, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, March 2, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 12, 1919.

MARTIN, Edwin. (13) **Bugler.** Parents deceased.

Born Dec. 20, 1895, at Faribault County, Minn. Served on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place on July 15, 1917, as bugler in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M, 58th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1919.

MARTIN, Jake. (14) **Private.**

Born in 1898. Resident of Wells, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred in June, 1918, and sent overseas. No further record.

MASCHOFF, Arthur Henry. (15) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Maschoff, Hoyleton, Ill., where he was born May 1, 1894.

Resident of Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Quartermaster Corps and served at Camp Dodge to discharge March 12, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

MASCHOFF, Paul A. (16) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Maschoff, Hoyleton, Ill.

Born at Hoyleton, Ill., Sept. 26, 1895. Resident of Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in medical corps, N. A. Assigned to Hospital Unit of the 14th Div., at Camp Custer, Mich. Discharged at Camp Custer, April 21, 1919.

MASTERS, William Clark. (1) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Masters, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Feb. 16, 1894, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in medical corps, N. A. Attached to 351st Field Hospital, 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Camp Greenleaf, S. C., and assigned to duty with various Development Bns. and Medical Units. Discharged at Camp Greenleaf, S. C., Jan. 17, 1919.

MATSON, Charles Chubb. (2) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Matson, Sherburn, Minn.

Married. Born at Sherburn, Minn., Sept. 15, 1888. Resident of Flandreau, S. D., when called to service in the Dental Reserve Corps about Oct. 1, 1918. Sent to Camp Fremont, Calif., and assigned to 41st Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 9, 1918. Recalled to U. S. when two days at sea on account of signing of the armistice. Discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas, Jan., 1919.

MATSON, Sidney Scott. (3) **Sergeant Major.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Matson, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Jan. 22, 1894, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 338th Machine Gun Bn., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to instructor staff, Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 12, 1919.

MATTOON, Arthur Enos. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mattoon, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, July 8, 1886. Married. Resident of Mapleton, Minn., when inducted at Mankato, Minn., July 25, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 3rd Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. In hospital in France 5 weeks on account of accidental injury to right hand. Returned to U. S. March 18, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 2, 1919.

MAURIS, Joseph Constant. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mauris, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., March 24, 1899, where he resided when enlisted at LaCrosse, Wis., July 24, 1918, as private in Quartermaster Corps, Regular Army. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, where he was assigned to Service Co. No. 3, Q. M. C. Transferred in France to Sales Commissary Unit No. 6. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Nov. 23, 1918. Suffered serious illness with flu-pneumonia. Returned to U. S. Aug. 23, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1919.

McCARRON, Millard A. (6) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McCarron, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at that place Sept. 23, 1897, and resident thereof when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. B, 144th Inf., 36th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 31, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 16, 1919.

McCOTTER, William John. (7) **Mechanic.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCotter, Bowsman River, Manitoba.

Married. Born at Grand Forks, N. D., June 14, 1886. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Camp Pike, Arkansas, Aug. 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 15th Co., 162nd Depot Brigade, Camp Pike. Ill with influenza and discharged for disability as result thereof at Camp Pike, Nov. 13, 1918.

McCUNE, Robert Hugh. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McCune, Benson, Minn.

Born at that place Aug. 26, 1886. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at St. James, Minn., Sept. 10, 1918, as private unassigned, N. A. Assigned to duty at U. S. General Hospital No. 29, Ft. Snelling, Minn., as member of enlisted medical corps. On duty at that place until discharged Aug. 9, 1919.

McDERMOTT, George Henry. (9) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Julia McDermott, Warroad, Minn.

Born at Blue Earth, Minn., May 24, 1885. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., on Mexican border 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery B, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged June 8, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

McDONOUGH, Bart Edward. (10) **First Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Mary McDonough, St. Paul, Minn.

Born at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17, 1888. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Third Reserve Officers Training Camp at Camp Stanley, Texas. Disqualified for commission on account of defective vision. Assigned to Development Battalion, Camp Cody, N. M., as a member of headquarters cadre. Transferred to Camp Headquarters Co., Camp Cody, as 1st sergeant. Discharged at that place Dec. 4, 1918.

McFARLAND, Harry Mark. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McFarland, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Luverne, Iowa, July 4, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged for disability at that place Dec. 13, 1917.

McIALWAIN, Clarence Leroy. (12) **Private.** Son of B. D. McIalwain, Estherville, Iowa.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Dec. 4, 1894. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 15, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, June 24, 1918. Engaged at Somme, Amiens, and Meuse-Argonne offensive. Gassed Oct. 31, 1918, in Argonnes. Returned to U. S. May 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 29, 1919.

McMAHON, Frank Lewis. (13) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. McMahon, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Wells, Minn., July 31, 1889. Employed at Mitchell, S. D., when inducted at that place April 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 355th Inf., 89th Div., at Camp Funston, Kansas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 4, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, June 15, 1918. Engaged at Lorraine Sector, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. Slightly gassed Oct. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 6, 1919, discharged April 22, 1919.

McMURTRY, Orlo Leroy. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McMurtry, Ceylon, Minn.

Born June 12, 1897, at Wright County, Iowa. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Battery F, 124th Field Artillery 33rd Div. in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

McNEA, Percy Leon. (15) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McNea, Granada, Minnesota.

Born at Granada, Minn., July 12, 1901. Resident of Center Creek Twp. when enlisted. Enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., June 5, 1918, as a private, cavalry, Regular Army. Assigned to 314th Cavalry and trained at Ft. Bliss, Texas. Transferred to 21st Trench Mortar Battery, Camp Johnson, S. C. Discharged Dec. 6, 1918, at Camp Johnson, S. C.

McNERNEY, John L. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. McNerney, Granada, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, May 10, 1896, and resident thereof when enlisted at Kelly Field, Texas, March 13, 1918, as private in aviation section of the Signal Corps, N. A. Assigned to 43rd Balloon Co., at Camp John Wise, Texas. Also trained at Camp Morrison, Va. Embarked from Newport News, Va., June 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 16, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 23, 1919.

MEMBORG, Anthony. (1) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Caroline Memborg, Medolden, Germany.

Born at Medolden, Germany, April 4, 1892. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Ft. Omaha, Neb., as private in signal corps, Regular Army. Assigned to 64th Balloon Co., at Ft. Omaha. Also served at Arcadia, Calif. Discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, May 12, 1919.

MEYER, Alvin Henry. (2) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Meyer, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Monee, Ill., March 9, 1898. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as a private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Headquarters 305th Ammunition Train, 80th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 14, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 13, 1919.

MEYER, August. (3) Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyer, Fairmont.

Did not enlist here. Was overseas. Returned about July, 1919.

MEYER, August L. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Meyer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., May 30, 1896, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 159th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Transferred in France to Headquarters Company 324th Inf., 81st Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 27, 1918. Engaged at St. Die front. Returned to U. S. June 1, 1919, discharged June 27, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

MEYER, Carl August. (5) **Private.** Son of F. H. Meyer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Latimer, Iowa, June 6, 1889. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 48th Co., 20th Engineers, at American University, Washington. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 21, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 28, 1919.

MEYER, Fred William. (6) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mrs. Wm. Mackeben, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Welcome, Minn., May 2, 1896. Served in National Guard and on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Central Machine Gun Officers Training Camp at Camp Hancock, Ga. and commissioned 2nd lieut. Oct. 16, 1918. Discharged Feb. 10, 1919.

MEYER, Harry C. (7) **Wagoner.** Son of Mrs. Eva M. Meyer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 7, 1891, at Fairmont, Minn., and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Supply Company, 53rd Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, July 17, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 12, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 21, 1919.

MEYER, William Carl. (8) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mrs. Wm. Mackeben, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Welcome, Minn., March 2, 1894. Served on Mexican border, 1916-17, as 1st Sergt. Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Called to federal service from National Guard July 15, 1917. Transferred to 2nd Minn. F. A., with rank as 2nd lieut. On demobilization of that command without call to federal service enlisted in Regular Army, as sergeant. Assigned to Troop B, 311th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kansas, as 1st sergeant. Transferred to 67th Field Artillery at West Point, Kentucky. Transferred to Central Officers Training School for Cavalry at Leon Springs, Texas. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918. Re-enlisted in regular army as 1st sergeant Cavalry unassigned. Transferred to Construction Div., Q. M. C. as sergeant 1st class. Still in service.

MICHELSEN, Alfred W. (9) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Christine Mikkelsen, Aarhus, Denmark, where he was born March 28, 1889.

Employed at Boston, Mass., when inducted at that place for the Martin County Draft Board on June 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 302nd Inf., 76th Div., Camp Devens, Mass. Transferred to Co. B, 70th Eng., at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. On board transport when armistice was signed. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1919.

MIKELSON, Helmer. (10) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Ole Mikelson, Alpha, Minn.

Born at Jackson County, Minn., April 25, 1893. Resident of Alpha, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. C, 126th Inf., 32nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, April 18, 1918. Engaged at Alsace, Aisne-Marne, Aisne-Oise, and Meuse-Argonne. Under fire six months with but ten days in rest area. Returned to U. S. May 14, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 22, 1919.

MILBRANDT, Alvin Paul. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Milbrandt, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Elgin, Ill., Nov. 21, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 4th Bn. Replacement Troops, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged March 4, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

MILBRANDT, Edward C. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Milbrandt, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 2, 1892 at Elgin, Ill. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Feb. 26, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 33rd Engineers at Camp Devens, Mass. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 23, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 12, 1919.

MILBRANDT, Edwin B. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Milbrandt, Fairmont, Minn..

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 29, 1895, where he resided when inducted at that place April 29, 1918, as private in general service, N. A. Assigned to 352nd Ambulance Co., 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 55th Engineers at Camp Custer, Mich. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 13, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 14, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 21, 1919.

MILLER, Bert Walter. (14) **Corporal.** Son of John W. Miller, Jackson, Minn.

Born at Jackson, Minn., Nov. 2, 1895, where he resided when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, Oct. 13, 1918, arriving abroad Oct. 26, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1919.

MILLER, Cecil Edward. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 19, 1898, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., March 6, 1918, as private in coast artillery corps, Regular Army. Assigned to 1st Co. C. A. C. at Ft. Williams, Portland, Maine. Transferred at that place to Battery B, 72nd Artillery C. A. C. Embarked from Montreal, Canada, Aug. 7, 1918, arrriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 17, 1919.

MILLER, Harry E. (16) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Pauline Miller, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, Sept. 6, 1897. Resided at Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. F, 308th Inf., 77th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 15, 1918. Engaged at Vesle, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. April 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 18, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY.

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MILLER, Harold Glenn. (1) **Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Charlotte Miller, Secor, Ill., where he was born Aug. 15, 1895.

Married. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to 83rd Depot Service Co., Army Service Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 16, 1919.

MILLER, Henry F. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Miller, Sr., Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, May 14, 1896, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. G, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 17, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Wounded, machine gun bullet, right shoulder, Argonnes, Sept. 30, 1918. Severe. Returned to U. S. April 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 25, 1919.

MILLER, John A. (23) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Frederica Miller, Manston, Wisconsin, where he was born Sept. 25, 1894.

Previously served three years in Wisconsin National Guard. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 1, 1918, as private in ordnance corps, N. A. Assigned to 2nd Casual Co., 2nd Prov. Regt., Camp Hancock, Ga. Transferred to 122nd Ordnance Depot, Camp Wheeler, Ga., later to instructor in optical instrument repair school at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 15, 1919.

MILLER, L. L. (4) **Private.**

Born in 1896. Resident of Blue Earth, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred in June, 1918, and sent overseas. No further record.

MILLER, Leslie Morgan. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Miller, Rock Falls, Ill.

Born Sept. 27, 1889, at Walnut, Ill. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 311th Engineers, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, on Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 29, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 7, 1919.

MILLER, Lyle B. (6) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., May 31, 1897, and resided there when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., March 6, 1918, as private in coast artillery corps, R. A. Assigned to 1st Co., C. A. C. at Ft. Williams, Portland, Maine. Transferred at that place to Battery B, 72nd Artillery, C. A. C. Embarked from Montreal, Canada, Aug. 7, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 17, 1919.

MILLER, Ralph David. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Miller, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Freeborn County, Minn., Jan. 6, 1888. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Supply Co., 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 5, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 15, 1919.

MILLER, William Henry. (8) **Private.** Son of O. P. Miller, Welcome, Minn.

Born at that place March 6, 1900, and resident thereof when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., March 28, 1918, as private in infantry, Regular Army. Assigned to Co. M, 19th Inf., 18th Div., at Camp Travis, Texas. Transferred to Hq. Det. 35th Inf. Brigade at same place. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 11, 1919.

MILLER, William R. (9) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Charlotte Miller, Secor, Ill.

Born at Secor, Ill., Aug. 5, 1893. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when called from National Guard to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. C, 144th Inf., 36th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 13, 1919.

MINICK, Roy William. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Minick, Sherburn, Minn.

Born June 12, 1894, at Booneville, Iowa. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 17, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. D, 109th Supply Train, 34th Div. Transferred in France to Co. D, 109th Motor Transport Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 18, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Nov. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 5, 1919.

MINOR, Harry H. (11) **Private.** Son of M. B. Minor, Mulberry Grove, Ill.

Married. Born at Greenville, Ill., Aug. 29, 1884. Employed at Minneapolis, Minn., when enlisted at that place Jan. 10, 1918, as private in air service, N. A. Assigned to 829th Aero Repair Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas. Trained at Kelly Field and at Selfridge Field, Mich. Transferred to Aviation Mechanics Training School at St. Paul, Minn. Later on duty with Squadron B, Aviation Service Flying School, Langley Field, Va. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 21, 1919.

MOELLER, Alvin Ernest. (12) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Lena Moeller, Fairmont, Minn.

Born in Fraser Twp., Martin County, Minn., 1893, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 20, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. 3 Development Battalion, at Camp Kearney, Calif. Discharged at Camp Kearney, Calif., on surgeon's certificate of disability, Oct. 15, 1918.

MONK, Otto Oscar. (13) **Private.** Son of John Monk, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, May 9, 1889. Resident of Manyaska Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Machine Gun Training Center at Camp Hancock, Ga., and assigned to 24th Training Co. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1919.

MOORE, Howard R. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and and Mrs. John A. Moore, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Dietrich, Ill., Feb. 4, 1901. Resident of Fairmont when enlisted in infantry, Regular Army, at Mankato, Minn., May 24, 1919. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., in June, 1919, arriving abroad in July. Sent to Army of Occupation in Germany and still stationed there Sept. 1, 1920.

MOORE, John L. (15) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark E. Moore, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Dec. 19, 1895, at Brandon, Wis. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 10, 1918, as private in Motor Transport Corps. Assigned to Co. A, Truckmaster Training, at Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind. Transferred in France to Co. B, 59th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 11, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 28, 1918. In hospital for fibrous pleurisy Dec. 3, 1918 to Feb. 19, 1919. Returned to U. S. Feb. 7, 1919, and discharged with disability incurred in line of duty at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 27, 1919.

MOORE, Virgil Estys. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Moore, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Dec. 11, 1894, at Wheeler, Ill. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont on July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. B, 59th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discbarged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1919.

MOORE, Wilbur C. (1) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Winnebago, Minn.

Born July 4, 1896, at Osceola, Iowa. Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, when enlisted Oct. 19, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn., as musician in infantry, regular army. Assigned to band of the 36th Inf. at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Transferred to the medical corps, March 1, 1918. Embarked from New York, June 11, 1918, arriving abroad June 28, 1918. Actively engaged from Aug. 22, 1918, until the close of hostilities. Returned to U. S. June 9, 1919, discharged at Camp Lee, Va., June 14, 1919.

MOORE, William Henry. (2) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moore, Minnesota Lake, Minn.

Born at Beaman, Iowa, March 25, 1893. Served five years in Minnesota National Guard, Co. E, 2nd Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred to Headquarters Detachment, 68th Inf. Brig., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Served in casual units at St. Nazaire. Compound fracture of left leg in line of duty at Camp Cody, N. M., Dec. 4, 1917. In hospital six months. Returned to U. S. April 18, 1919, discharged April 28, 1919.

MORGAN, Alfred L. (3) **Corporal.** Parents deceased.

Born at Dubois, Indiana, Aug. 19, 1886. Served on Mexican border in 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. B, 59th Inf., 4th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. In hospital at Coblenz, Germany, 2 months. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Sherman, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1919.

MURRAY, Donovan Delos. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Murray, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, July 18, 1897, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 124th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1919.

MURRAY, George Gerald. (5) **Private.** Son of George Murray, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., July 20, 1901, where he resided when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., July 13, 1918, as private in coast artillery corps, regular army. Assigned to 16th Recruit Co. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Battery D, 36th Artillery at Ft. Barrancas, Florida, later to Battery C, 34th Artillery at Camp Eustis, Va. Discharged Dec. 24, 1918.

MUSSER, Clair W. (6) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Musser, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., March 6, 1898. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 2, 1918, as private in artillery, regular army. Assigned to Battery B, 45th Artillery at Jefferson Barracks. Trained at Camp Eustis, Va. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Oct. 20, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Nov. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 1, 1919, and in hospitals at Hoboken, N. J., and Ft. Snelling, Minn., until discharged at Ft. Snelling, April 19, 1919.

MUSSMAN, Vernon Charles. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mussman, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Grant, Ill., Jan. 30, 1896. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Battery A, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 18, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Right leg broken by horse falling. Five weeks in hospital. Returned to U. S., May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

MYERS, Frank A. (8) **Wagoner.**

Born Oct. 4, 1892, at Royalton, Wis. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to 351st Field Hospital, 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace sector. Returned to U. S. June 4, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 13, 1919.

MYHR, Henry. (9) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. O. J. Indvik, Thompson, Iowa, where he was born July 13, 1897.

Resident of Ringsted, Iowa, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. K, 116th Eng., later to Co. I, 40th Eng. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 24, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 7, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Jan. 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1919.

NARUM, Oscar George. (10) **Corporal.** Son of Gunhild Narum, Lake Mills, Iowa, and born at that place April 16, 1891.

Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in national army. Assigned to Co. B, 311th Supply Train, at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct., 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Oct. 9, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 20, 1919, and discharged July 26, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

NASSEN, Adolph John. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nassen, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Hardin County, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1896. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and there assigned to Co. C, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., at Houston, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 18, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, April 26, 1918. Engaged at the Somme, and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1919.

NELSON, Arthur E. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nelson, East Chain Township.

Born in Faribault County, Minn., Dec. 5, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M, 30th Inf., 3rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. With Army of Occupation. Arrived in U. S. Aug. 23, 1919. Discharged Aug. 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

NELSON, Arthur Julius. (13) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nelson, Monterey, Minn.

Born April 19, 1892, at DesMoines, Iowa. Resident of Cedar Twp. when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1898, at Fairmont, Minn., as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 20, 1918. Participated in following engagements: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. April 15, 1919, and discharged April 28, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

NELSON, Arthur Magnus. (14) **Major.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Nelson, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Peosta, Iowa, May 18, 1876. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as major, adjutant general's department, adjutant of 1st Brig. Minn. Inf., later changed to 68th Inf. Brig., 34th Div. Assigned to duty at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred July 10, 1918, to command of Camp Cody Development Battalion No. 1. Commanded Camp Cody, Aug. 28 to Sept. 23, 1918. On orders for transfer to 97th Div. when armistice was signed. Discharged at Camp Cody, N. M., Jan. 6, 1919. Served as private in Co. D, 12th Minn. Vol. Inf. in Spanish-American War, and as major and adjutant 1st Brig. Minn. Inf. on Mexican border, 1916-17. Fifteen years service in Minnesota National Guard.

NELSON, Oscar Leonard. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Nelson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born Feb. 17, 1892, at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Machine Gun Training Center, at Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged July 25, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

NELSON, Victor Robert. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Nelson, Dunnell, Minn.

Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, where he was born Oct. 23, 1894, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. C, 130th Inf., 33rd Div. at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 16, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. Engaged at the Somme and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

NEUENSCHWANDER, Albert. (1) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Neuenschwander, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Waverly Twp., Martin County, Nov. 9, 1894. Resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 26, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919, discharged Feb. 28, 1919.

NEUMANN, Henry John. (2) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Neumann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Brown County, Minn., April 19, 1890. Resident of Fairmont when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 313th Eng., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 23, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 27, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 7, 1919.

NEUMANN, Theodore Fred. (3) Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Neumann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 1, 1896, where he resided when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. B, 1st Engineers, 1st Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at Saizerais, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Aug. 30, 1919. Took part in Persbing Victory Parades at New York and Washington. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 25, 1919.

NIELSEN, Albert. (4) Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Nielsen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Armstrong, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Headquarters company, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

NIELSEN, Christian Jepson. (5) Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Nielsen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 17, 1886. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Outpost Co., 109th Field Signal Bn., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. C, 307th Field Signal Bn., 82nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Oct. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 19, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 26, 1919.

NIELSEN, Holger. (6) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Nielsen, Hobro, Denmark.

Born in Denmark, May 29, 1894. Served on Mexican border in 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as corporal in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. B, 59th Inf., 4th Div., and in Germany to Co. D, 58th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 6, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Nov. 1, 1918. In hospital at Coblenz, Germany, two months in 1919. Returned to U. S. July 21, 1919, discharged at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 20, 1919.

NIELSON, Louis. (7) Private. Son of Mrs. Elsie Marie Nielson, Huidbjerg, Denmark, where he was born Feb. 4, 1888.

Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Cook Co. No. 5, at LeMans. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 30, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1919.

NIELSEN, Otto. (8) Chauffeur First Class. Parents deceased.

Born at Skieve, Denmark, March 10, 1891. Served as civilian truck driver with expedition into Mexico, Truck Co. No. 1, in 1916. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., Aug. 23, 1917, as private in the aviation section, signal corps, regular army. Assigned to 125th Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred to 108th Aero Squadron and trained at Minneola, L. I. Embarked from St. John's, New Brunswick, Dec. 10, 1917, arriving at LeHavre, France, Dec. 28, 1917. Returned to U. S. May 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 9, 1919.

NICHOLSON, Edolf. (9) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Franz Nicholson, Lunda, Hultajo, Sweden, where he was born May 11, 1896.

Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919.

NISS, Henry Fred. (10) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Niss, Fairmont, Minn.

Born June 12, 1892, at Waverly Twp., Martin County. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 109th Eng., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Found physically unfit on account of great size for overseas service and discharged June 6, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M.

NOLTE, Harold Henry. (11) Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Nolte, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., where he resided when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., June 23, 1918, as a private in engineers, R. A. Assigned to 23rd Recruit Co., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Co. L, 5th Engineers, Camp Humphrey, Virginia. Discharged Jan. 14, 1919.

NORDHAUSEN, August Henry. (12) Private. Son of August Nordhausen, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Cedar Twp., Martin County, April 23, 1895, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 13, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

NOTTOSON, Ole. (13) Private First Class. Son of Notto Simonson, Christiansand, Norway, where he was born July 6, 1892.

Resident of Waverly Twp. when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M, 30th Inf., 3rd Div., and later to Co. D, 162nd Inf., 41st Div. Embarked from U. S. June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at LeCharmel Chau, River Vesle, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded, shrapnel, jaw, and machine gun bullet left hand, in Argonnes, Oct. 9, 1918. In hospital as result of wounds until Nov. 12, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 24, 1919.

NOWAK, John M. (14) Private First Class. Son of Andrew Nowak, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lamont, Ill., June 13, 1889. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., on Mexican border in 1916-17. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. B, 126th Inf., 32nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 6, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, April 15, 1918. Engaged at Alsace Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive, Oise-Aisne Offensive and Meuse-Argonne and with Army of Occupation. At front six months with but ten days rest. Returned to U. S. May 14, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 22, 1919.

NOWAK, Tony. (15) Private. Son of Andrew Nowak, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lemont, Ill., June 11, 1891. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, June 2, 1918. Engaged at the Somme, Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1919.

NUGENT, Thomas James. (16) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Nugent, Truman, Minn.

Born at Mitchell County, Iowa, March 25, 1891. Resident of Westford Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 161st Depot Brigade. Discharged at Camp Grant, Sept. 16, 1918.

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O'CONNOR, Frank M. (1) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. O'Connor, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 19, 1892, at St. Paul, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry, at Owatonna, Minn. Assigned to Co. I, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 4th Reserve Officers Training School at Camp Cody, N. M. and commissioned. Discharged Dec. 7, 1918.

O'DONNELL, Edward C. (2) **Private.**

Born in 1897. Resident of Jackson, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred and probably sent overseas. No further record.

OLES, Lennie Lincoln. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Oles, Truman, Minn.

Born Nov. 30, 1895, at Mankato, Minn. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. G, 166th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., arriving at Liverpool, July 9, 1918. Engaged at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. March 22, 1919, discharged April 1, 1919.

OLIVER, Chauncey Ray. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Oliver, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County. Employed at Enid, Mont., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., for local board of Sidney, Mont., March 4, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Machine Gun Co., 352nd Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Machine Gun Co., 131st Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 22, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 30, 1918. Engaged with British Army in Somme Offensive, Aug. 9 to 13, 1918. Shell shocked in explosion of ammunition dump at Chappey Ridge, Aug. 13, 1918. In hospital two months. Returned to U. S. March 11, 1919, discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, March 26, 1919.

OLSEN, Abram Christian. (5) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. A. Olsen, Ormsby, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, Jan. 4, 1898, and resident thereof when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., July 1, 1918, as private in coast artillery corps, regular army. Assigned to Battery C, 5th Bn., Trench Mortar Artillery, at Ft. Hancock, N. J. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 20, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 11, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1919.

OLSEN, Tore. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. A. Olsen, Ormsby, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, Dec. 1, 1895, and resident thereof when enlisted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in infantry, regular army. Trained at University farm, St. Paul, Minn. Assigned to Co. C, 20th Inf., at Camp Funston, Kansas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1919.

OLSON, Alfred. (7) **Private.** Foster son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Josten, Odin, Minn.

Born at EauClaire, Wis., Sept. 27, 1895. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 48th Co., 20th Engineers at American University, Washington, D. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 21, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 28, 1919.

OLSON, Adolph E. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Bertha Olson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Calamus, Iowa, March 13, 1890. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Washington. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 21, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Ypres Sector. Returned to U. S. March 31, 1919, discharged April 19, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

OLSON, Emmett Harry. (9) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Christina Olson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Owatonna, Minn., Nov. 21, 1891. Resident of Wells, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 30, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Ambulance Co. 352, 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Hq. Detachment, 88th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 31, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace Sector. Returned to U. S. May 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 10, 1919.

OLSON, Gust. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Olson, Blue Earth, Minn.

Born at Elmore, Minn., June 14, 1898. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to camp units at Camp Cody. Discharged at that place Dec. 19, 1918.

OLSON, Herman. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Olson, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Wilton, Ill., Nov. 26, 1894. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Truck Co. No. 6, 322nd Supply Train, 97th Div., at Camp Cody. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1918.

OLSON, John A. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Aug. Olson, Odsborg, Sweden, where he was born Sept. 28, 1895.

Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 26, 1917, as private in infantry, regular army. Assigned to Co. C, 46th Inf., 9th Div., at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Transferred to Co. E, same regiment. Served at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1919.

OLSON, John Victor. (13) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Celia Olson, Dunnell.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, May 10, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to 163rd Depot Brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa, transferred to Co. C, and later Co. D, Camp Dodge Development Battalion. Assigned to Spruce Division at Lincoln, New Hampshire, and Camp Devens, Mass. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1918.

OLSON, L. E. (14) **Private.**

Born in 1893. Resident of Wells, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged for physical disability at Camp Cody in October, 1917.

OLSON, Thorkel Jones. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole T. Olson, Dows, Iowa.

Born at Dows, Iowa, June 18, 1891. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. and assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

OLTMAN, Henry J. (16) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Oltman, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Welcome, Minn., May 26, 1891, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 28, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

OLTMAN, Oscar H. (1) **Mechanic.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Oltman, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Welcome, Minn., Feb. 2, 1895, and resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 28, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

OLTMAN, Willie Henry. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oltman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Welcome Minn., May 5, 1895. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 332nd F. A., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919.

OSELIUS, Arthur. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Oselius, Barron, Wis.

Born at Boone, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1888. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry (machine gun), N. A. Assigned to 14th Co., 3rd Bn., Training Group No. 2, Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged March 1, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

OSTGAARD, Holger. (4) **Private.** Son of A. L. Ostgaard, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., June 16, 1894, and resident of Jay Twp., in said county, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Hq. Co., 124th Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving abroad July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 26, 1919, and discharged June 8, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

OWEN, Ira David. (5) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Owen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Feb. 21, 1894, at Chicago, Ill. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard on July 15, 1917, as private. Assigned to Hq. Detachment, 68th Inf. Brigade at Camp Cody, N. M. Commissioned from Officers Training Camp on Aug. 26, 1918. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 3, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 7, 1919, and discharged at Camp Gordon, Georgia, July 30, 1919.

OWEN, William Floyd. (6) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Owen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., March 28, 1898, where he resided when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 26, 1917, as private in Air Service, regular army. Assigned to 54th Aero Squadron, changed later to 466th Aero Squadron, at Kelly Field, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., October 13, 1917, arriving abroad Oct. 29, 1917. Returned to U. S. Jan. 30, 1919, and discharged Feb 10, 1919.

PACKARD, Silas Marion. (7) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Packard, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Oct. 14, 1895, where he resided when enlisted Dec. 14, 1917, at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, as private in aviation, regular army. Assigned to 48th Aero Squadron, 3rd Aviation Regiment, at Waco, Texas. Transferred to 31st Balloon Co., Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. Embarked from New York, June 29, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 15, 1918. Stationed in France until April 20, 1919. Returned to U. S. May 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 6, 1919.

PALMER, Major Orville. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Hattie B. Murtaugh, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Columbia County, Wis., Feb. 2, 1890. Employed at San Benito, Texas, when inducted at Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 5, 1917, as private in Field Artillery, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 315th Eng., 90th Div., at Camp Travis, Texas. Transferred to Co. C, 2nd Bn. U. S. Guard, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Discharged at Camp Logan, Texas, Dec. 21, 1918.

PALMER, Ray G. (9) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Palmer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Feb. 19, 1900. Resident of St. Paul, Minn., when enlisted at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., July 18, 1918, as private in Infantry Officers Training Camp. Commissioned 2nd Lieut. Sept. 16, 1918. Assigned to duty at Camp Perry, Ohio, small arms firing school. Discharged Jan. 15, 1919.

PALMER, Reuben William. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Palmer, Grass Lake, Mich.

Born at Jackson County, Michigan, Aug. 30, 1888. Resident of Fairmont when inducted at that place April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 351st Field Hospital Co., 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. C, 313th Field Signal Bn., 88th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 1, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace sector. Returned to U. S. May 30, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 10, 1919.

PARK, Earl Edward. (11) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary L. Park, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, April 15, 1900. Resident of Center Creek Twp., Martin County, when enlisted May 20, 1918, at Mankato, Minn., as private in Coast Artillery Corps, regular army. Sent to Ft. Adams, R. I., and assigned to Battery B, 50th Coast Artillery Corps. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Oct. 7, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 14, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1919.

PARKER, Ora Elmer. (12) **Corporal.** Son of John Parker, Springfield, Ill.

Born at Antioch, Ill., Jan. 5, 1891. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 30th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1919.

PARSONS, Harvey Russell. (13) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Parsons, Mankato, Minn.

Born Oct. 11, 1894, at Watonwan County, Minn. Resident of Ormsby, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. L, 11th Inf., 5th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving in England, July 9, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Cited in orders by Major General Ely. Returned to U. S. July 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 28, 1919.

PATSCHE, Elmer J. (14) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Patsche, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Elgin, Ill., Oct. 22, 1891. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 5th Bn., U. S. Guards at Ft. Robinson, Nebraska. Transferred to cadre of Co. B, Development Bn. No. 1, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1918.

PATTERSON, Clarence Leonard. (15) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Patterson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Houston, Minn., Sept. 27, 1898. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Int., on Mexican border, 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as corporal in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to American Embarkation Center in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 15, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 2, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 5, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 15, 1919.

PAULING, Arthur. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pauling, Granville, Iowa.

Born at Granville, Iowa, June 15, 1893. Resident of Truman, Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 159th Inf., 40th Div., Camp Kearney, Calif. Transferred to Co. L, 307th Inf., 77th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, Aug. 8, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 20, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne, until Oct. 9, when he was sent to hospital for sprained right knee. Returned to U. S. Feb. 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 5, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

PEARSON, Jake. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Pearson, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Nov. 1, 1892. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

PEDERSON, Iver Conrad. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peder I. Pederson, Odin, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Jan. 5, 1895. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery, at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. A, 7th Inf., 3rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 13, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 28, 1919.

PERRIN, Ernest L. (3) **Private.**

Born in 1896. Resident of Winnebago, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M. and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Sent overseas in June, 1918 and assigned to a combat division. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned in summer of 1919. No further record.

PERRY, Lyle Allison. (4) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Hattie Perry, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 5, 1896, at Estherville, Iowa. Married, one child. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 4th Inf., Training Bn., Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1919.

PERSONIUS, Andrew Simon. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Personius, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Aug. 23, 1889. Resident of Fairmont Minn., when inducted at that place April 6, 1918, as private, general service, N. A. Trained as motor mechanic at University of Cincinnati. Transferred to Field Artillery Replacement Depot at Camp Jackson, S. C. and assigned to Battery B, 4th Regt., F. A. R. D., later to Battery A, 6th Regt. F. A. R. D. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 5, 1919.

PERSONIUS, William Cornelius. (6) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Fred Hanscome, Delevan, Minn.

Born at Madelia, Minn., March 7, 1893. Married, one child. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 346th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred on account of physical disability to Camp Grant Development Bn. Sent later to Camp Logan, Texas. Discharged at that place Dec. 14, 1918.

PERSONIUS, William H. (7) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Personius, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Nov. 7, 1895. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in the National Army. Trained at the University of Minnesota. Transferred to Truck Co. 552, at Camp Humphreys, Va., later to 20th Supply Train, Camp Sevier, S. C. Discharged Feb. 25, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

PERSONS, Lee. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Persons, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Dec. 21, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., Dec. 17, 1917, as private in aviation section, signal corps. Sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and assigned to Co. 102, Air Service Mechanics Regiment. Trained at Camp Hancock, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., March 4, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, March 8, 1918. With the A. E. F. sixteen months. Returned to U. S. June 18; 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 30, 1919.

PETERS, Albert Alexander. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peters, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, March 21, 1889, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. G, 132nd Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Discharged on account of disqualifying illness June 10, 1918.

PETERSON, Albert Oscar. (10) **Private First Class.** of Mr. and Mrs. Olof Peterson, Fairmont, Minn. Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, May 13, 1893, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. M, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. H, 165th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, about July 20, 1918. Engaged at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Evacuated from front line Nov. 5, 1918, on account of illness. Returned to U. S. March 18, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 9, 1919.

PETERSON, Arthur John. (11) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Peterson, Triumph, Minn.

Born Jan. 31, 1889, at Cedar Twp., Martin County. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 135th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred on account of physical disability to Headquarters Cadre, Camp Cody Development Battalion No. 1. Discharged at Camp Cody, N. M., Dec. 2, 1918 with 20 per cent disability.

PETERSON, August Peter. (12) **Corporal.** Son of John A. Peterson of Elm Creek Twp., Martin County,

Born at Martin County, Oct. 25, 1898, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn. in Co. F, 1st Minn. Inf., National Guard in federal service. Served at Ft. Snelling, Minn., until Oct. 1917, when his outfit became the 135th Inf., at Camp Cody, N. M., (34th Div.). Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 28, 1918. Transferred to Prisoner of War Escort Co. 206, at St. Nazaire, France, where he guarded German prisoners until Oct. 1, 1919. Returned to U. S. Oct. 31, 1919, discharged Nov. 11, 1919.

PETERSON, George William. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Olof Peterson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, April 24, 1888, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 6, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Trained at Motor School at University of Cincinnati, Ohio. Assigned to Battery C, 23rd Heavy Artillery (Motorized) at Camp Jackson, S. C. Transferred at the front in France to Battery A, 120th Field Artillery, 32nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, July 20, 1918. Engaged at the Aisne, Avocourt and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 4, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 17, 1919.

PETERSON, Gust Oscar. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Oscar Peterson, Ruthton, Minn.

Born at that place July 8, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to service from National Guard at that place, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., as company clerk. Transferred in France to Co. B, 59th Inf., 4th Div., later to Mechanical Unit No. 2, Polish Typhus Relief Expedition. Last service was with Replacement Depot at Coblenz, Germany, as clerical worker. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., Dec. 6, 1919.

PETERSON, Harry Ebenezer. (15) **Musician.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Peterson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Ogden, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1894. Married. Served on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917 with the Iowa National Guard. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard with Co. E, 1st Iowa Inf., July 15, 1917, as a bugler. Command later became Co. E, 133rd Inf., 34th Div., stationed at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged at Camp Cody on Feb. 5, 1918, for disability incurred while in Mexican border service.

PETERSON, Hugh Gunard. (16) **Sergeant.** Son of J. A. Peterson, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Aug. 9, 1895. Employed at Plainfield, N. J., when enlisted April 19, 1917, at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., as private in aviation service, signal corps, regular army. Trained at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Kelly Field, Texas, Camp Hoare, Ontario, Talifero Field, Texas, and Garden City, N. Y. Assigned to 40th Aero Squadron, later to 28th Aero Squadron. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 25, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, March 5, 1918. Engaged at Somme defensive, Lys defensive, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 31, 1919, discharged at Mitchell Field, L. I., June 12, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

PETERSON, James. (1) **Private.** Son of Lars Peterson, Ames, Iowa.

Born in 1891. Employed in Martin County when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Trained in the U. S. until discharged about Dec., 1918.

PETERSON, John Martin. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peterson, Annberg, Sweden.

Born at Annberg, Sweden, June 8, 1891. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 1st Provisional Development Bn., Camp Sevier, S. C. Discharged at Camp Sevier, S. C., Nov. 27, 1918.

PETERSEN, Maurice Peter. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Kristian Peterson, Sherburn, Minn.,

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Jan. 11, 1892, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Headquarters Co., 341st Inf., 86th Div. Transferred to Co. C, 36th Bn., U. S. Guard, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 23, 1919.

PETERSON, John Philip. (4) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Peterson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1896. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 24, 1918, as private in Motor Transport Corps. Assigned to Motor Transport School at Indianapolis, Ind. Transferred to Motor Transport Corps, Co. 377, at Camp Merritt, N. J., later to Camp Bragg, N. C. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 28, 1919.

PETERSON, Peter Elan. (5) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Enger Peterson, Truman, Minn.

Born at Ida County, Iowa, Feb. 5, 1888. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 364th Inf., 91st Div., Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 21, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 21, 1919.

PETERSON, Peter J. (6) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Ingar Peterson, Ringkobing, Denmark, where he was born April 18, 1889.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to duty with camp units at that place. Discharged Feb. 17, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

PETTERSON, Johannes Alfred. (7) **Private.** Parents reside in Sweden.

Born at Jonskoping, Smoland, Sweden, June 5, 1892. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at St. James, Minn., June 24, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. and assigned to Co. I, 4th Pioneer Inf. Embarked Aug. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 15, 1918. In hospital in France, October 15, 1918, to April 8, 1919. Returned to U. S. April 30, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 14, 1919.

PEW, Ellsworth Lamont. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Pew, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Madelia, Minn., March 17, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 26th Co., 7th Bn., Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, Washington. Discharged Dec. 2, 1918.

PHIFER, Earl Edgar. (9) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Phifer, Nevada, Iowa.

Born at Keota, Iowa, April 27, 1889. Served in U. S. navy in Vera Cruz expedition in 1914. Also with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., as 1st Sergt., on Mexican border in 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as 1st Sergt. of infantry, Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., (later 136th Inf.). Transferred to 2nd Reserve Officers Training camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and commissioned. Assigned to Co. E, and later to Co. F, 352nd Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 28, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace. Returned to U. S., June 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 16, 1919.

PIEPER, Albert Herman. (10) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pieper, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at DuPage County, Ill., March 1, 1896. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving abroad May 27, 1918. Engaged at Ypres, Bellicourt, Besiging and St. Souplet. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., April 12, 1919.

PIETROWIAK, William Joseph. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Petriowak, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 5th Co., 161st Depot Brigade. Discharged for hernia at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 9, 1918.

PILTZ, George Edward. (12) **Farrier.** Son of Edward Piltz, Naperville, Ill.

Born at Downer's Grove, Ill., Oct. 2, 1888. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. A, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Transferred to veterinary corps and promoted farrier. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 13, 1919.

PIXLER, Marvin Harold. (13) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pixler, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Rising Sun, Neb., Nov. 21, 1894. Married. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 14, 1917, as private in ordnance, N. A. Assigned to 18th Co., 1st Regt., P. O. D. B. at Camp Jackson, S. C. Trained at Camps Jackson and Hancock. Embarked from New York, May 26, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, June 8, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919, and discharged June 2, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

PLUMHOFF, Louis F. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Plumhoff, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, April 28, 1894, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. M, 49th Inf. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 21, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 24, 1919.

PONDORF, Frank. (15) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Bertha Shinneman, Hoopeston, Ill.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 28, 1897, and resident thereof when entering service. Served previously on Mexican border in 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery E, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S., May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 7, 1919.

POOLE, William H. (16) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Poole, Truman, Minn.

Born March 17, 1895, at Winnebago, Minn. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13, 1917, as private, field artillery, regular army. Assigned to Bty. F, 21st Field Artillery, 5th Div., at Leon Springs, Texas. Embarked from Montreal, Canada, May 26, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, June 20, 1918. Engaged as follows: St. Mihiel, St. Die Sector, Metz front. Returned to U. S., July 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 5, 1919.

POPLOWSKI, Ole. (1) **Private.** Parents in Russian Poland, supposed to have perished in the war.

Born at Nicholis, Russian Poland, May 19, 1894. Came to U. S. in 1913. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place, May 26, 1918. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and assigned to 166th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Camp Fremont, Calif., and assigned to Co. I, 62nd Inf., 8th Div. At port of embarkation when armistice was signed. Served at Camp Lee, Va., Nov., 1918 to June 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 19, 1919.

POPP, William A. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. William Popp, Fairmont, Minn. (Now Minneapolis.)

Born at Pierre, S. D., Dec. 25, 1896. Employed at Chicago, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private of infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S., June 26, 1919, discharged July 3, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

POPPE, Walter Carl. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Poppe, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, July 2, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C. and assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S., June 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

PORATH, Fred William. (4) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Emily Furstnow, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Wahpeton, N. D., May 18, 1893. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1917, as private in regular army. Assigned to Hq. Co., 61st Inf., 5th Div., at Gettysburg, Pa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 15, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, April 28, 1918. Engaged at LaCude, Mere Huerey, LaChappel, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S., July 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 28, 1919. Served previously in Canadian air forces.

PORTER, Robert Edwin. (5) **First Lieutenant.** Son of C. A. Porter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Jan. 28, 1892, at Alliance, Neb. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted May 15, 1917, in R. O. T. C. at Ft. Snelling, Minn., for commission in artillery. Commissioned 2nd Lieut., Aug. 15, 1917. Assigned as assistant to Quartermaster, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Florida, later to Camp Kearney, Calif. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 15, 1918, arriving at Lellavre, France, Sept. 1, 1918. In action in Toul sector Sept. 26, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S., April 27, 1919, discharged at Camp Lee, Va., May 5, 1919.

POWERS, Wayne Myron. (6) **Musician Third Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Powers, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 15, 1896, where he resided when enlisted in National Guard in federal service at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 3, 1917, as bugler in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Hq. Co. (band) 161st Inf., 41st Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 13, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 22, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 12, 1919.

PRAFKE, Frank Albert. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Prafke, Granada, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 22, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 25, 1919, discharged April 5, 1919.

PRINDLE, Ray L. (8) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Bessie Thompson, Lacona, N. Y.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, June 13, 1895. Resident of Truman, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. In hospital Nov. 15, 1917, to Aug. 13, 1918, for acute cellulitis followed by permanent ankalosis left ankle joint. Discharged, permanently disabled, at Camp Cody, N. M., Aug. 13, 1918.

PRINDLE, Wayne Cecil. (9) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Bessie Thompson, Lacona, N. Y.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Sept. 23, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Supply Co., 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 9, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S., June 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Mills, Long Island, June 30, 1919.

PULVER, Edbert Lyle. (10) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Edith Wakey, Granada, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., July 31, 1896. Student at Champaign, Ill., when inducted at Urbana, Ill., Oct. 30, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Discharged Dec., 1918.

QUADE, Otto Albert. (11) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born April 15, 1895, at Wells, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Jan. 19, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 59th Inf., 3th Div., at Camp Greene, S. C. Transferred to Co. B, 10th U. S. Guards at Jersey City, N. J. Discharged Jan. 30, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

QUADE, William G. (12) **Corporal.** Parents deceased.

Born Feb. 12, 1892, at Wells, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place April 20, 1918. Assigned to Co. E, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at Lellavre, France, Sept. 11, 1918. Served in Haute-Alsace sector. Returned to U. S. June 3, 1919, and discharged June 10, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

QUIEN, Carl B. (13) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born Feb. 20, 1896, at Winnishiek County, Iowa. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted Feb. 10, 1918, at Hettinger, N. D., as private in Spruce Production Division, Signal Corps, N. A. Served at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1919.

QUINN, Roswell James. (14) **Private.** Son of Judge and Mrs. J. H. Quinn, Fairmont, Minn.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 20, 1918, as private in Quartermaster Corps, regular army. Assigned to duty at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. Discharged Dec. 1, 1918.

RAFORTH, August. (15) **Ordnance Sergeant.** Son of Wm. Raforth, Welcome, Minn.

Born June 19, 1890, at Iroquois County, Ill. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 14, 1917, as private in Ordnance Corps, regular army. Assigned to Co. B, 3rd Provisional Ordnance Battalion, Camp Jackson, S. C., later Camp Hancock, Ga. Transferred to Air Service Production Center No. 2, later to Air Supply Depot, Mehan, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 20, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, June 9, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 30, 1919, discharged Sept. 23, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

RATLEDGE, Stanley Ivan. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ratledge, Fairmont, Minn.,

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 16, 1894, where he resided when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. D, 1st Engineers, 1st Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at Lellavre, France, July 13, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded, slightly, by high explosive, left knee, and gassed, severely, Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 4, 1918. Returned to command after 13 weeks in hospital. With Army of Occupation and participated in Pershing Victory parades New York and Washington. Returned to U. S., Sept. 4, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 25, 1919.

REDMAN, Franz Henry. (1) **Private.** Son of Mrs Wilhelmina Redman, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Jackson, Minn., Jan. 13, 1892. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 351st Field Hospital, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 3rd Co., Depot Brigade at Presidio, Calif., and to U. S. Guards at that place. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1919.

REIMAN, Fredrick Otto. (2) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Nov. 27, 1890. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 313th Ammunition Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. E, 307th Engrs., 82nd Div., Camp Gordon, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, May 13, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Gassed (mustard) Sept. 17, 1918, in hospital 2 months. Returned to U. S. Jan. 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 8, 1919. Permanently disabled.

REINKE, Bert H. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rienke, Truman, Minn.

Born Jan. 21, 1893, at Fairmont, Minn. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 53rd Inf., 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918. Arrived LeHavre, France, July 23, 1918. Engagements: Vosges, Meuse-Argonne. Arrived back in U. S. June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 21, 1919.

REINKE, Herbert G. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reinke, Truman, Minn.

Born Nov. 28, 1896, at Westford Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919. Discharged July 3, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

REINKE, William A. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reinke, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Feb. 10, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. 2, Ordnance Guards, at Ft. Wingate, N. M. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July July 10, 1919.

REITER, Alfred William. (6) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Reiter, Truman, Minn.

Born at LaSalle County, Ill., Aug. 4, 1891. Resident of Westford Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Machine Gun Company, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. F, 144th Inf., 36th Div. Embarked from Hohoken, N. J., Oct. 23, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 16, 1919.

REITER, Julius Albert. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Reiter, Truman, Minn.

Born at Wenona, Ill., Oct. 26, 1896. Resident of Westford Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

RETTKE, Charles D. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. August Ochs, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, Dec. 2, 1888. Resident of Rutland Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Supply Co., 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div., later to 272nd Military Police, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 9, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 20, 1919.

RETTKE, Edward A. (9) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Aug. Ochs, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, Oct. 17, 1894. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 26, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 18, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 1, 1919.

RETTKE, Henry A. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Rettke, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10, 1890. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. F, 111th Inf., 28th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 15, 1919.

REUTTER, Glen Albert. (11) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reutter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fenton, Iowa, July 27, 1896. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., May 23, 1918, as private in coast artillery, regular army. Assigned to 2nd Co., C. A. C. at Ft. Caswell, N. C. Transferred at that place to Battery D, 6th Trench Artillery. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 2, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Nov. 9, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 8, 1919, discharged Jan. 30, 1919.

REYNOLDS, Sanford Walton. (12) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Reynolds, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Dec. 25, 1893, and resided there when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in signal corps, N. A. Assigned to 1st Training Detachment, University of Minnesota. Transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, 4th Training Battalion, Signal Corps. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1919.

RICHARDSON, Walter Bradford. (13) **Private.** Son of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Richardson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 12, 1898, and resided there when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 2, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Assigned to University of Minnesota for training. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 1, 1918.

RIEDEL, Otto Harold. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Riedel, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Clinton County, Iowa, June 7, 1896. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 161st Depot Brigade. Transferred to Machine Gun Training Center at Camp Hancock, Ga., training in 19th Co. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1919.

RICE, Ira Jesse. (15) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Anna Rice, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Buckley, Ill., Dec. 18, 1891. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Transferred to Co. D, 1st Development Battalion, Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Grant, Dec. 18, 1918.

RIDDELL, Walter N. (16) **Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Maggie Riddell, Dunnell, Minn.

Born May 29, 1887, at Wall Lake, Iowa. Employed at Westbrook, Minn., when enlisted at that place June 24, 1917, as private in Field Artillery, regular army. Assigned to Battery D, 17th Field Artillery, 2nd Div., at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Feb. 15, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, March 12, 1918. Participated in the following engagements and campaigns: Toulon, Troyon, Toulon-Tryon, Aisne Defensive, Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne offensive, Marbache, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne (Champaigne) and with Army of Occupation. Riddell's battery was decorated for action at Chateau-Thierry, and his regiment was decorated with Croix du Guerre with star and Croix du Guerre with palm. Returned to U. S. Aug. 4, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1919.

RIEGEL, Samuel Charley. (1) **Private.** Son of John Riegel, Granada, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Jan. 4, 1896, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill., serving until discharged at that place Jan. 9, 1919.

RIPPEL, William. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rippel, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, May 25, 1890. Resident of Jackson, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 1st Battalion, Infantry Replacement Troops, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged at Camp Bowie, Texas, April 22, 1919.

ROARK, Arthur. (3) **Sergeant.** Son of Robert W. Roark, Lafayette, Tenn.

Born at that place Oct. 30, 1888. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Farm School, St. Paul, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Trained at Farm School, St Paul, assigned to Co. A, 28th Machine Gun Bn., 10th Div., at Camp Funston, Kansas. Transferred to Hq. Co., same organization. Discharged at Camp Funston, Kan., Jan. 29, 1919.

ROBERTS, Bennie. (4) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Roberts, Granada, Minn.

Born at Granada, Minn., July 5, 1895, where he resided when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. H, 10th Inf., 2nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 11, 1918. Engaged at Marbache, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1919.

ROEBBEKE, Frederick William Henry. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Roebbeke, Sherburn, Minn.

Resident of Manyaska Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in Motor Transport Corps, N. A. Sent to University of Minnesota for training. Transferred to Camp Humphreys, Va., and assigned to Motor Truck Co. 552. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 29, 1919.

ROEBKE, Harvey Rayfield. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Roebke, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., April 30, 1897, resided there when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 12, 1918, as private in Motor Transport Corps, regular army. Trained at Indianapolis, Ind. in Co. F, 2nd Battalion. Discharged Dec. 10, 1918.

RONO, Julius B. (7) **Private.** Son of Mrs. John Rono, Truman, Minn.

Born March 21, 1893, at Martin County, Minn. Resident of Waverly Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard, Aug. 3, 1917, at Fairmont, Minn., as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged at Camp Cody for disability, Dec. 19, 1917.

ROSA, Harry Clarence. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rosa, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Oct. 19, 1901, where he resided when he enlisted at Mankato, Minn., April 16, 1918, as private in coast artillery corps, regular army. Assigned to 9th Puget Sound Co., at Ft. Casey, Wash. Transferred to Battery A, 48th Heavy Artillery at Camp Eustis, Va., later to Supply Co., same command. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Oct. 7, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 20, 1918. Returned to U. S., July 15, 1919, discnarged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 26, 1919.

ROSEN, Gust A. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Rosen, Perham, Minn.

Born at Addison, Ill., March 31, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 21, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. March 21, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 18, 1919.

ROSENBERG, Robert August. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rosenberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 15, 1894, at Martin County, Minn. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 15th Co., 161st Depot Brigade at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. 332, Motor Transport Corps at Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged at Camp Hancock, Ga., March 15, 1919.

ROSENBERG, William C. (11) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosenberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn., Feb. 22, 1892. Resident of Tenhassen Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 322nd Inf., 81st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to Co. M, 155th Inf., later to Co. C, 127th Inf., 32nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 3, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 18, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Returned to U. S. March 13, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 3, 1919.

ROSENWINKEL, Adolph J. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rosenwinkel, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, April 1, 1895. Resident of Fraser Twp. when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

ROSS, Harold Orvis. (13) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ross, Truman, Minn.

Born at Pipestone, Minn., Dec. 14, 1894. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 61st Recruit Bn., Ft. Syracuse, N. Y. Transferred to office of the Surgeon, port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 5, 1919.

ROSS, Leo L. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Ross, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Dec. 19, 1892, at Blue Earth Co., Minn. Resided at Amboy, Minn., when inducted at Mankato, Minn., as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 350th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred in France to Co. 682, Motor Transport Corps. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 30, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, Sept. 13, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 17, 1919. Discharged Aug. 24, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ROSSKOPF, Irvin William. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rosskopf, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, Aug. 9, 1898. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted in S. A. T. C. at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14, 1918. Assigned to Hamline University, St. Paul, for training. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918.

ROTH, William. (16) **Private.** Son of Aug. Roth, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Bruce, S. D., Sept. 17, 1895. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Machine Gun Co., 304th Inf., 91st Div., Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 21, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Severely wounded in right elbow, right leg, left hip and back, with shrapnel on Sept. 30, 1918. In hospital until Jan. 30, 1919. Returned to U. S. Feb. 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 27, 1919, with 85 per cent permanent disability.

ROUSE, Chester Whipple. (1) **Sergeant** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rouse, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., March 8, 1892. Employed at Butterfield, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 8, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 5th Training Bn. at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Assigned to Army Service Corps, at St. Nazaire, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 23, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 31, 1919.

ROWLEY, Leonard R. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Rowley, Granada, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, March 17, 1888, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. H, 55th Inf., 7th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 27, 1919.

RUBY, Peter. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mads Ruby, Wemb, Denmark, where he was born June 6, 1890.

Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1919, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 20, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S., June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

RUNNING, Josef Emil. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Running, Odin, Minn.

Born at Cedar Twp., Martin County, April 15, 1891. Married. Teaching at Ottawa, Ill., when inducted at that place May 12, 1918, as private in N. A. Assigned to 37th Provisional Co., at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged about Dec. 28, 1018.

RUNNING, Martin. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Running, Odin, Minn.

Born June 21, 1888, at Cedar Twp., Martin County. Inducted Aug. 29, 1918, and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Physically disqualified and discharged at Camp Dodge, Sept. 2, 1918.

RUSSENBERGER, William Richard. (6) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., March 23, 1892. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge and assigned to 163rd Depot Brigade. Transferred to Camp Devens, Mass., and assigned to 33rd Engineers. Transferred later to 342nd Field Artillery, 80th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving abroad July 13, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. in May, 1919, discharged at Camp Pike Arkansas, June 12, 1919.

SAGER, Ellsworth M. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sager, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, Dec. 17, 1896. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

SAGER, John Emerson. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sager, Granada, Minn.

Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 20, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 13, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

SAGGAU, Henry A. C. (9) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Saggau, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Malone, Iowa, April 2, 1888. Married, 2 children. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Trained at University of Cincinnati, Ohio. Transferred to Co. C, 3rd Corps Artillery Park, Camp Jackson, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 18, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Meuse. Returned to U. S. July 5, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 13, 1919.

SALISBURY, John Clayton. (10) **Gunner First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Salisbury, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Morrisville, Vermont, Feb. 15, 1896. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 9, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery, N. A. Assigned to 31st Co., Coast Artillery at Ft. Warren, Mass. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 7, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 18, 1919.

SALISBURY, Martin L. (11) **Chief Mechanic.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Salisbury, Rodman, Iowa.

Born at West Bend, Iowa, Nov. 26, 1890. Resident of Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in Motor Supply Service. Assigned to Co. F, Motor Supply, 6th Div., afterward Co. A, 6th Ammunition Train, 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 7, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 26, 1918. Engaged at Vosges Sector and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. July 11, 1919. Discharged July 23, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

SALZMAN, Otto Gottlieb. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Salzman, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Newton, Ill., March 29, 1894. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 136th Int., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery B, 119th Field Artillery, 32nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at Soissons, Aisne-Marne, and Meuse-Argonne. Left front on account of illness Oct. 10, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 16, 1919.

SAMUELSON, David Berthold. (13) **Private.**

Born at Torpa, Normalasa, Ostergotland, Sweden, Nov. 26, 1895. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted, July 26, 1918, at Spencer, Iowa, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Gordon, Ga., and assigned to Co. G, 5th Replacement Battalion. Transferred in France to 136th Transportation Corps. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 26, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, Nov. 8, and in France, Nov. 20, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 26, 1919.

SANSEN, Carl G. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Sansen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Jan. 4, 1898. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 2, 1918, as private, general service, regular army. Trained at Washington Barracks, D. C. On reaching France was assigned to Co. F, 307th Ammunition Train, 82nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 14, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, June 27, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Marbache and Meuse-Argonne. Severely gassed in Argonnes, Oct. 28, 1918. Rated 20 per cent disabled at discharge. Returned to U. S. May 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 21, 1919.

SAUCK, Carl A. (15) **Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Theresa Sauck, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, March 15, 1889. Served on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at that place, July 15, 1917, as sergeant in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 59th Inf., 4th Div. Transferred in Germany to 4th Div., Military Police. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 31, 1919, discbarged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 6, 1919.

SAWYER, Robert I. (16) **Private.** Son of George E. Sawyer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Burlington, Wis., Feb. 10, 1888. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 28th Engineers at Camp Dodge. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 6, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Feb. 24, 1918. With his command he was engaged in the operation of stone quarries in the Gondrecourt sector. Became ill and was in various hospitals for nine months. Discbarged for disability. Returned to U. S. Aug. 13, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1919.

SAXEN, Henry Herman. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Saxen, Fairmont, Minn.

Resident of Fairmont when inducted at that place Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 24th Machine Gun Training Co., at Camp Johnson, Georgia. Discharged Feb. 11, 1919, at Camp Johnson, Georgia.

SAXTON, George Robert. (2) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Saxton, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Peterson, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1896. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted, June 25, 1918, at Fairmont, Minn., as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. G, 311th Inf., 78th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 22, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 2, 1919.

SCEARCY, Guy E. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Scearcy, Amboy, Minn.

Married. Born at Jasper County, Mo., April 25, 1897. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec., 1918.

SCHAEFER, George Herman. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schaefer, Granada, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, March 25, 1892, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. 5, 161st Depot Brigade. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 8, 1918, on account of hernia.

SCHALL, Fred. (5) **Private.**

Born in 1895. Resided at Guckeen, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M. with Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred at Camp Cody. Returned safely. No further record.

SCHARPF, John. (6) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Scharpf, 294 Harmon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 20, 1886. Served on Mexican border 1916-17 with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place, July 15, 1917, as mess sergeant in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. A, 59th Inf., 4th Div., at Hammonville, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 20, 1918. Acted as battalion interpreter with Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1919.

SCHEFF, Carl Albert H. (7) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Scheff, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Nov. 13, 1895. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, at Fairmont, Minn., as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

SCHEFF, George Henry. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Scheff, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, March 10, 1892. Employed at Fortuna, N. D., when enlisted at Crosby, N. D., July 22, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 1st N. D. Inf. (National Guard in federal service), later changed to Co. E, 164th Inf., 41st Div. Trained at Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Mills, N. Y. Transferred to Co. E, 116th Engrs., later to Co. D, 107th Engrs., 32nd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 16, 1917, arriving at Liverpool, England, Dec. 24, 1917. Engaged at Aisne, Champaigne and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 18, 1919, discharged June 1, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

SCHELMESKI, Tony J. (9) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schelmeski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born June 10, 1894, at Lamont, Ill. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in medical corps, N. A. Assigned to 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Ia. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., July 17, 1919.

SCHENDEL, Leo August. (10) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Schendel, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Mount Hope, Wis., April 10, 1892. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place, Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 313th Field Signal Battalion, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 10, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace. Returned to U. S., May 30, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 11, 1919.

SCHERER, Frank Anthony. (11) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Mary Scherer, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Chamberlain, S. D., April 28, 1895. Resident of Triumpb, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 48th Co., 20th Eng. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 22, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, June 30, 1918. Returned to U. S., June 21, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 28, 1919.

SCHERER, George Valentine. (12) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary Scherer, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Chamberlain, S. D., Aug. 25, 1891. Married. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. M, 118th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 6, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, May 24, 1918. Engaged at Ypres, Somme, and Kemmil Hill. Gassed Oct. 16, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 30, 1919, discharged April 11, 1919.

SCHIERKOLK, William Emil. (13) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born April 6, 1895, at Chicago, Ill. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 130th Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 17, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 26, 1918. Engaged in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Gassed while on outpost Oct. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S., Dec. 30, 1918, and discharged Feb. 3, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

SCHLEMME, Louis Fred. (14) **Private.** Son of Charles Schlemme, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Will County, Ill., July 16, 1899. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., May 6, 1918, as private in coast artillery corps, regular army. Assigned to Battery A, 74th Artillery (railroad) and trained at Fts. Totten and Schuyler, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S., Dec., 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1919.

SCHLEMME, Walter H. (15) **Private First Class.** Son of Chas. Schlemme, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Will County, Ill., Sept. 5, 1894. Married. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 21, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S., April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 21, 1919.

SCHLORFF, William Henry. (16) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Dora Schlorff, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, June 7, 1890. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery A, 333rd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 15, 1918, arriving at Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S., Jan. 21, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 20, 1919.

SCHMIDT, Lester D. (1) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Schmidt, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, May 31, 1898. Resident of Lake Fremont, Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., July 2, 1918, as private in ordnance corps, N. A. Assigned to Ordnance Detachment at Camp Raritan, N. J. Transferred to Quartermasters Corps Detachment at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. Was engaged in truck transportation between interior cities and Atlantic seaports. Discharged June 3, 1919.

SCHMITT, Isadore Leo. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Schmitt, formerly Ormsby, now Comfrey, Minn.

Born at Brown County, Minn., Jan. 9, 1889. Resident of Ormsby, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Hq. Co., 124th Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, June 28, 1918, arriving in France about July 15. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S., May 24, 1919. Discharged June 8, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

SCHOFIELD, George H. (3) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Chas. Booz, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Sept. 3, 1896, and resident thereof when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., Sept. 24, 1917, as private in cavalry, regular army. Assigned to Troop G, 5th Cavalry, 15th Div., at Ft. Bliss, Texas, serving at that place until discharge. Transferred to veterinary corps. Discharged at Ft. Bliss, June 12, 1919.

SCHROEDEL, John P. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Schroedel, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Hinckley, Ill., Oct. 27, 1889. Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Calais, France, May 29, 1918. Engaged at Ypres, Cambria and St. Quentin. Wounded, severely, bullet through lungs, Oct. 18, 1918, while volunteering to bring in a wounded lieutenant from an exposed position. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for capturing 5 prisoners and silencing two machine guns at Bellicourt, Sept. 29, 1918. Also awarded Croix du Guerre and other decorations by English and Belgian governments. Returned to U. S., Dec. 16, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 29, 1919, with permanent disability from wounds.

SCHULTZ, Emil. (5) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Menominee, Wis., May 14, 1893. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Had served previously with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., on Mexican border 1916-17. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. B, 58th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S., Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1919.

SCHULTZ, Fredrick William. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schultz, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Martintown, Ill., Jan. 21, 1894. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 4th Training Co., Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1919.

SCHULTZ, William. (7) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schultz, Welcome, Minn.

Born April 16, 1896, at Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918. Assigned to Co. D, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 20, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S., April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 21, 1919.

SCHULZ, Albert William. (8) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Schulz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Sterling, Ill., April 27, 1890. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S., June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

SCHULZ, John Henry. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Schulz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Sept. 7, 1896, at Sterling, Ill. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Oct. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1918.

SCHUMACHER, Oscar Henry. (10) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Henry Borchardt, Welcome, Minn.

Employed at Wheaton, Minn., when inducted at that place May 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 158th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Embarked from Camp Mills, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 16, 1919, and discharged April 29, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

SCHWARTZ, Gustav Julius. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schwartz, Truman, Minn.

Born at Blue Earth County, Minn., Aug. 29, 1894. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 364th Inf., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to Co. A, same command. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 20, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S., March 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

SCOTT, Christian. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Peter Scott, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Nov. 2, 1881, at Ishpeming, Mich. Married, one child. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., March 16, 1918, as private in Ordnance Corps, regular army. Assigned to 71st C. A. at Ft. Strong, Mass. Embarked from Boston, Mass., July 31, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 16, 1918. Returned to U. S., Feb. 22, 1919, and discharged March 18, 1919.

SCRIBNER, John E. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scribner, Comstock, Wis.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. G, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 18, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S., April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 21, 1919.

SEIMS, Charles. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Henry Seims, formerly of Ceylon, now of Alberta, Canada.

Born in 1896. Resident of Darfur, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Embarked in Oct., 1918. Transferred in France to Co. D, 144th Inf., 36th Div. Returned to U. S. in June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 16, 1919.

SENF, Fred Henry. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Senf, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Franklin County, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1893. Employed at Oakes, N. D., when inducted at Ellendale, N. D., June 23, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. I, 352nd Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Quebec, Canada, Aug. 15, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 2, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 14, 1919.

SENNE, William Henry. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Senne, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Des Plaines, Ill., December 14, 1894. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at Southampton, England, July 19, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Gassed at Very, France, Sept. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S., April 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

SERLE, Esgar William. (1) **First Lieutenant.** Son of Mrs. Agnes Serle, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn. Married. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., on Mexican border 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as sergeant in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Commissioned on recommendation of regimental commander. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 19, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 3, 1918. On detached service with Disbursing Quartermaster at Paris, France, until May 25, 1919. Returned to U. S. July 13, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1919.

SHAFFER, Deed Henry. (2) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shaffer, Ceylon, Minn.

Born March 4, 1896, at Shelby County, Iowa. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 353rd Inf., at Camp Dodge, Iowa, transferred in March, 1918, to Battery F, 306th F. A., 77th Div., at Camp Upton, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 24, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 2, 1918. Engaged at Baccaral, Vesle, Oisne-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. April 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 18, 1919.

SHARP, David Charles. (3) **Corporal.** Son of H. C. Sharp, Ormsby, Minn.

Born May 3, 1896, at Butterfield, Minn. Resident of Ormsby, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 6th Supply Train, 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 14, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 26, 1918. Engaged at Giradmer Sector and Meuse-Argonne. Arrived in U. S. June 22, 1919, discharged July 3, 1919.

SHEAMAN, Joseph Franklin. (4) **Private.** Son of Samuel Sheaman, Granada, Minn.

Born June 7, 1896, at Luzerne County, Pa. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., and there assigned to 12th Provisional Machine Gun Training Co. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1919.

SHEELY, LeRoy H. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sheely, Guckeen, Minn.

Born Nov. 29, 1893, at Rose Hill, Iowa. Employed in Kossuth Co., Iowa, when inducted at Algona, Iowa, May 28, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery A, 337th Field Artillery, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 31, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 19, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1919.

SHEELY, Fred Roscoe. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sheely, Guckeen, Minn.

Born Oct. 17, 1895, at Rose Hill, Iowa. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill., and trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, Eng., Sept. 28, 1918. Seven weeks illness with pneumonia. Returned to U. S. Feb. 16, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1919.

SHERMAN, Chauncey C. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Sherman, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., July 17, 1890. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving abroad July 18, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys. Returned to U. S. March 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

SHERMAN, Edwin A. (8) **Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Abbie M. Graham, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Manyaska Twp., Martin County, Oct. 2, 1887. Resident of Triumph, Minn. Served in Battery B, 1st Minn. Field Artillery on Mexican border 1916-17. Called to federal service from National Guard as private in artillery, June 28, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Organization changed to Battery A, 151st Field Artillery, 42nd Div. Transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 18, 1917, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Nov. 1, 1917. Engaged at Alsace-Lorraine front, Champaigne, Aisne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and all minor battles of the 42nd Div. In hospital three weeks for trench nephritis. Returned to U. S. April 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 10, 1919.

SHERMAN, John C. (9) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Abbie M. Graham, Monterey, Minn.

Born Sept. 10, 1892, at Welcome, Minn. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, June 28, 1917, at Ft. Snelling, Minn., as private in artillery. When federalized his command became Battery F, 151st Field Artillery, 42nd Div. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Ft. Riley, Kansas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 16, 1917, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 31, 1917. Engaged in all actions of the 42nd Div., among which were Champaigne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. April 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 10, 1919.

SHERMAN, Veder. (10) **Horseshoer.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Sherman, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Nov. 27, 1887, resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 22, 1917, as private in infantry, after having been rejected on physical examination in the volunteers. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. B, 338th Machine Gun Battalion, 88th Div. Transferred to Camp Pike, Ark., and assigned to Co. C, 334th Machine Gun Battalion, 87th Div. Transferred to Co. D, 335th M. G. Bn., and again to Auxilliary Remount at Camp Pike as horseshoer. Discharged Feb. 11, 1919.

SHOEMAKER, Charles Everett. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shoemaker, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 6, 1895. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Storm Lake, Iowa, July 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 316th Inf., 79th Div., at Camp Gordon, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Received three wounds and taken prisoner in Argonnes on Nov. 4, 1918. Held as prisoner until Dec. 1, 1918. In hospital in France five months and one month in U. S. as result of wounds. Returned to U. S. April 29, 1919, discharged May 26, 1919. So far as known only Martin County soldier taken prisoner.

SHOEMAKER, Edgar Ellsworth. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Shoemaker, Huntley, Minn.

Born May 11, 1888, at Mercer County, Missouri. Resident of Center Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as a private in artillery, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Battery E, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, Sept. 29, 1918, and in France a few days later. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919.

SHORT, Walter Alvah. (13) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Short, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Sept. 6, 1893. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 352nd Field Hospital Co., 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. F, 55th Eng., at Camp Custer, Mich., later to 25th Co., 160th Depot Brigade, same place. Discharged at Camp Custer, Mich., Nov. 27, 1918.

SHUMSKI, Joseph Valentine. (14) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Shumski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn., March 9, 1892. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. In Meuse-Argonne offensive and Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

SIEMENS, William John. (15) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Siemens, Goldfield, Iowa.

Born March 7, 1888, at Douglas County, S. D. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Base Hospital at Camp Grant, Ill., where he served until discharged at that place April 11, 1919.

SIMMERING, Edward H. H. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simmering, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, May 1, 1894, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 26th Co., 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash., and period of service spent at that place. Discharged May 10, 1919.

SIMMONS, Rollo E. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Simmons, Granada, Minn.

Born at Fairfield, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1896. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. L, 139th Inf., 35th Div., at Camp Mills, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 24, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, May 7, 1918. Engaged at Wesserling Sector and St. Mihiel. Became ill with pneumonia in last named operation and spent ten weeks in hospital. Returned to U. S. April 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 2, 1919.

SIMON, Peter W. (2) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Simon, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, March 24, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, when inducted at that place June 15, 1918, as private in Tank Corps, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 304th Bn., Tank Corps, at Camp Colt, Pa. Transferred in France to Co. H, Motor Transport Corps. Embarked from New York Oct. 21, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 12, 1918. Developed hernia in line of duty and underwent operation therefor. Returned to U. S. April 12, 1919, discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 24, 1919.

SIMPSON, Walter V. (3) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simpson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 6, 1893. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 15, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 6, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace. Returned to U. S. May 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 6, 1919.

SISSON, Ralph William. (4) **Cook.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sisson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 341st Int., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred on account of physical disability to Co. A, 6th Development Battalion, Camp Grant, Ill. Ill with pneumonia, followed by acute arthritis and paralysis of left leg. Discharged for disability at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 26, 1919.

SLATER, Earl Edgar. (5) **Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Carrie Slater, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Granada, Minn., March 9, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as corporal in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 144th Inf., 36th Div., later to Co. D, same command. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 16, 1919.

SLAUGHTER, Ira Preston. (6) **Cook First Class.** Son of Mrs. J. H. Slaughter, Alpha, Minn.

Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Cooks and Bakers School, Camp Grant, Ill., later to Camp Mills, L. I. Discharged March 30, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

SMITH, Alfred Edward. (7) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, London, England.

Born at London, Sept. 14, 1891. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 26, 1918, as private in field artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 31, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 12, 1919.

SMITH, Charles E. (8) **Wagoner.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Smith, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Douglas County, Ill., March 31, 1891. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at St. Paul, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Supply Co., 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. A, 120th Inf., 30th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 27, 1918. Accidentally shot, severe, in face Dec. 25, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 24, 1918, discharged April 25, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

SMITH, Clarence A. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at that place July 9, 1891, and resident thereof when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., July 31, 1917, at Mankato, Minn., as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. H, 136th Inf., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery D, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

SMITH, Percy M. (10) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 26, 1891. Employed at Rochester, Minn., when inducted at that place June 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 342nd Inf., 86th Division, at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Medical Detachment 342nd Inf., at Camp Grant. Transferred in France to 311th Sanitary Train, later to Camp Hospital No. 87, Chuerny, France. Embarked from New York, Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, and discharged May 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

SMITH, William H. (11) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., July 29, 1893, and resided there when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery C, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

SNOW, Earl. (12) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Lizzie Snow, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, May 5, 1897, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., 2nd Battalion, Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

SOKOLOSKI, Stanley John. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sokoloski, Guckeen, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1894. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 20, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred in France to Co. F, 110th Inf., 28th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 7, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 13, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Invalided home on account of illness. Returned to U. S. Feb. 28, 1919, discharged from general hospital at Ft. Snelling, Minn., with disability March 28, 1919.

SOLVORN, Albert. (14) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Solvern, Wautoma, Wis.

Born at Mt. Morris, Wis., Jan. 4, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Supply Co., same command, and to Provisional Supply Co. at American Embarkation Center in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 18, 1919

SORENSEN, Alfred. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sorensen, Delevan, Minn.

Born Aug. 7, 1896, at Faribault County, Minn. Married, two children. Resident of Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co.,, 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Broken finger Oct. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 5, 1919.

SORENSEN, Carl M. (16) **Private.** Born in 1895.

Resident of Jackson, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred overseas in June, 1918. Returned safely. No further record.

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SORENSEN, Franklin LeRoy. (1) **Flying Cadet.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sorensen, Madelia, Minn.

Born at Big Lake, Minn., Dec. 27, 1893. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard, July 15, 1917. Transferred to Battery C, 2nd Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard. This unit was not called to federal service. Enlisted at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 29, 1917, as private in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, regular army. Assigned to 820th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas. Trained at Arcadia, California, aviation field. Attending Central Officers Training School at Camp Pike, Arkansas, when war ended. Discharged Nov. 17, 1918.

SPEIER, Kaiser. (2) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Aug. 5, 1887. Employed at Snohomish, Wash., when inducted at Ft. Lawton, Wash., March 21, 1918, as a private in engineers. Sent to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and assigned to Co. C, 31st Engineers (railroad). Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 6, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, June 19, 1918. Admitted to hospital at St. Nazaire, France, Nov. 11, 1918, and remained under treatment until discharged. Had appendicitis and pulmonary tuberculosis. Returned to U. S. April 1, 1919. Discharged at U. S. General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., Feb. 23, 1920. Degree of permanent disability undetermined.

SPEIER, Stanley. (3) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Speier, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Nov. 12, 1898. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 4th Reserve Officers Training School at Camp Cody and commissioned. Assigned to infantry replacement training center, Camp MacArthur, Texas, as instructor in infantry tactics. Discharged at that place Jan. 4, 1919.

SPENCER, Michael J. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Spencer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Jan. 22, 1888, at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Minn., and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 16, 1918, as private in general service, Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Transferred to Casual Co. F, Heavy Tank Corps, for shop work at Camp Colt, Pa. Embarked from New York, Oct. 26, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Nov. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S., July 10, 1919, and discharged July 16, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

SPERRY, Elmo G. (5) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Alice Scott, Truman, Minn.

Born March 7, 1891, at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Minn. Employed at Forsythe, Mont., when inducted at that place Nov. 2, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 161st Inf., 41st Div. Transferred in France to Co. M, 23rd Inf., 2nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 11, 1917, arriving at Brest, France, Dec. 27, 1917. Engaged in attack on Voux, July 1, 1918; attack on Vouxcastille, July 18, 1918. Wounded severely by machine gun fire, right arm above elbow, July 18, 1918. In hospital until May 13, 1919. Returned to U. S. Oct. 2, 1918, and discharged at Ft. DesMoines, Iowa, May 13, 1919. Rated 10 per cent disability. Later awarded compensation for total disability.

SPERRY, Elno B. (6) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Alice Scott, Truman, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Nov. 22, 1893. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. C, 111th Inf., 28th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 20, 1918. Engaged at Thiacourt. Returned to U. S. April 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 12, 1919.

ST. JOHN, Ronald. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. St. John, Jr., Fairmont, Minn.

Born at that place Aug. 24, 1898, and resident thereof when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability at Camp Cody, N. M., Oct, 27. 1917.

STACHOWIAK, Michael L. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stachowiak, Granada, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Sept. 25, 1894, and resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Ill with pleurisy Jan. 22 to April 7, 1919. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged April 17, 1919. Contracted tuberculosis in service and in government hospital until his death, Feb. 22, 1920. Buried at East Chain, Minn.

STALK, William. (9) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stalk, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Belle Plaine, Iowa, March 18, 1895. Resident of Jay Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 3, 1919.

STEFANSKI, John Stanley. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaus Stefanski, Granada, Minn.

Born Aug. 21, 1895, at East Chain Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Camp Cody Development Bn. account of pneumonia and empyema. In hospital five months and ten days. Transferred to Co. A, 388th Inf., 97th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

STEFANSKI, Joseph. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stefanski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lamont, Ill., March 17, 1896. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Battery D, 133rd Heavy Field Artillery, 33rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 13, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

STEFANSKI, Mike. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stefanski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lamont, Ill., June 28, 1888. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill., and trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Transferred in Germany to Co. I, 30th Inf., 3rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 16, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 28, 1919.

STEINER, Frank Joseph. (13) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Steiner, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Jackson, Minn., March 19, 1897. Employed at Blue Earth, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred in France to 144th Inf., 36th Div., and served successively in Cos. A, D and Hq. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving abroad Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 16, 1919.

STELTER, Wilhelm. (14) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary Fenrich, Ceylon, Minn.

Born Oct. 27, 1895, at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry. N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

STENSTRUM, Myron Stanford. (15) **Mechanic.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil V. Stenstrum, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Watertown, S. D., June 10, 1888. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 338th Machine Gun Bn., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Machine Gun Co., 326th Inf., 82nd Div., at Camp Gordon, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 24, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, May 1, 1918. Engaged at Lagny Sector, Marbache Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Gassed in the Argonnes Oct. 11, 1918, in hospital 1 month. Returned to U. S. March 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 10, 1919.

STENSTRUM, Roy W. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil V. Stenstrum, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, May 26, 1893. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in Tank Corps, N. A. Sent to Purdue University, Lafayette, Inf., for training. Served at Camp Colt, Pa., and Camp Dix, N. J. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., Dec. 8, 1918.

STEVENS, George L. (1) **Chauffeur.** Son of Chas. C. Stevens, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Poynette, Wis., May 24, 1899. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8, 1918, as private in the aviation section, signal corps, N. A. Assigned to 287th Aero Squadron, Chanute Field, Ill. Transferred to Kelly Field, Texas. Discharged at Americus, Ga., March 28, 1919.

STEWART, Warren. (2) **Private First Class.** Parents deceased.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, May 5, 1893, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Headquarters Co., 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 15, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919.

STINCHFIELD, Edwin Clair. (3) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stinchfield, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, June 16, 1899, and resident thereof when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., March 8, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps, regular army. Assigned to Battery B, 72nd Regt. C. A. C. at Ft. Williams, Maine. Embarked from Montreal, Canada, Aug. 7, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 17, 1919. Re-enlisted in regular army.

STOCKDILL, Donald S. (4) **Private.** Son of L. A. O. Stockdill, Triumph, Minn.

Married. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when voluntarily inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 8, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 10th Bn., replacement troops, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Transferred to 22nd Co., replacement draft, Co. C, Inf., Candidates School Bn. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 21, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 21, 1919, and discharged May 10, 1919.

STORM, John Charley. (5) **Horseshoer.** Son of Jens Storm, Nakskov, Denmark,

Born at Denmark, Sept. 25, 1891. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 349th Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Camp Travis, Texas, and assigned to Co. D, 349th Machine Gun Battalion, 90th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 22, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 4, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. July 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 3, 1919.

STOWE, Franklin Kieth. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stowe, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 9, 1892. Employed at Rochester, Minn., when inducted at that place March 4, 1918, as private in signal corps, N. A. Assigned to Wilbur Wright Armourers (Aerial Machine Gun Repair) at Dayton, Ohio. Transferred in France to 3rd Aerial Instruction Camp, later to 1108th Replacement Squadron. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 22, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, July 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 10, 1919.

STOWE, Kenneth Frederick. (7) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stowe, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., July 18, 1898. Employed at Rochester, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 18, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps, regular army. Assigned to Co. C, 22nd Inf., and trained at Washington, D. C., and Camp Morgan, N. J. Discharged at Camp Morgan, N. J., Feb. 3, 1919.

STRIEMER, Bruno P. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Striemer, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Elbing, Germany, May 30, 1896. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 364th Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 12, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 24, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 21, 1919.

STROMBERG, Gustaf A. (9) **Mechanic.** Son of Mrs. G. F. Stromberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 7, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. F, 55th Inf., 7th Div. Sent to hospital with spinal meningitis Dec. 23, 1918. Still under treatment at time of discharge with total disability. Returned to U. S. April 14, 1919, discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 6, 1919. Awarded total disability after discharge.

STROMBERG, Ray F. (10) **Mess Sergeant.** Parents deceased.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 29, 1886. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. F, 50th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Nov. 1, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1919.

STRUBLE, Harry James. (11) **Wagoner.** Son of John Struble, Cantril, Iowa, where he was born Dec. 23, 1895.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place March 11, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to 7th Mining Co. and trained at New Orleans and Jefferson Barracks. Transferred in France to Battery C, 54th Heavy Field Artillery (railroad), later to Co. A, 53rd Ammunition Train, C. A. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 22, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 9, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Jan. 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 6, 1919.

STRUCK, Christian Henry. (12) **Sergeant First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Struck, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., May 14, 1893. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Sept. 21, 1917, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 313th Eng., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. E, 312th Engrs., 87th Div., at Camp Pike, Ark. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 14, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 3, 1919.

STRUCK, William C. (13) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. A. B. Young, Eagle Grove, Iowa.

Born at Aberdeen, S. D. Married, one child. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 311th Ammunition Train, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 24, 1918, arriving abroad Oct. 7, 1918. Accidentally lost sight of right eye in line of duty. Returned to U. S. Jan. 28, 1919. Discharged June 14, 1919, with permanent disability.

STUDER, Ralph P. (14) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Anna M. Studer, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Metamora, Ill., Dec. 1, 1893. Resident of Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 388th Inf., 97th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Discharged Dec. 14, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

STUM, James Gordon. (15) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary E. Stum, Loysville, Pa.

Born at Loysville, Pa., Feb. 11, 1892. Resided at Welcome, Minn. Inducted at Bloomfield, Pa., by authority of the Martin County, Minn., draft board on July 24, 1918. Sent to Camp Lee, Va., for training. Embarked from Newport, News, Va., Sept. 15, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Assigned in France to 235th Prisoner of War Escort Co. Returned to U. S. Oct. 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., Oct. 21, 1919.

STUM, William Russell. (16) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Ellen Stum, Loysville, Pa.

Born at Loysville, Pa., June 18, 1888. Employed at Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted April 30, 1918, at Fairmont, Minn. Assigned to Co. G, 145th Inf., 37th Div., at Camp Lee, Va. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 15, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, June 22, 1918. Engaged at Baccarat Sector, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel and Lys-Scheldt. Slightly gassed. Cited by France and Belgium for gallantry in action. Returned to U. S. March 27, 1919, discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., April 13, 1919.

STURGEON, William R. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sturgeon, Eureka, Kansas.

Born April 10, 1887, at Audrian Co., Mo. Married. Resided at Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in regular army. Assigned to University of Minnesota for instruction as auto mechanic. Transferred to Co. A, 326th Machine Gun Battalion, 84th Div., Camp Sherman, Ohio. Embarked from Montreal, Canada, Sept. 1, 1918. Arrived at Cherbourg, France, Oct. 1, 1918. Served with Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. July 5, 1919. Discharged July 15, 1919 at Camp Mitchell, Long Island.

STURM, John William. (2) **Private.** Son of John Sturm, Granada, Minn.

Born Feb. 9, 1896, at Long Grove, Ill. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and transferred to training camp for machine gunners at Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged Feb. 28, 1919.

SUNDBERG, Fred. (3) **Private.** Son of John Sundberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Camp Grant Development Battalion on account of physical unfitness for combat service. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 21, 1919.

SUTTER, Luke Jesse. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sutter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Pipestone, Minn., Dec. 8, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. D, 109th Supply Train, 34th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 17, 1918, arriving at Southampton, England, Oct. 23, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 23, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 1, 1919.

SVOBODA, George Welsey. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Svoboda, Jackson, Minn.

Born at Jackson, Minn., Aug. 18, 1896. Resided at Jackson, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Transferred in France to Co. B, 50th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12, 1918, arriving abroad Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1919.

SWANSON, Claude Nimen. (6) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Swanson, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, May 19, 1895. Employed at St. Paul, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. A, 313th Military Police, 88th Div., and again to Co. F, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge. Transferred in France to Motor Transport School No. 1. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 11, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace sector. Returned to U. S. July 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 11, 1919.

SWANSON, Ernest. (7) **Musician.**

Born in 1897. Resident of Blue Earth, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918. Transferred in France to 39th Inf., 4th Div. Returned to U. S. in August, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, about Aug. 13, 1919.

SWANSON, Grant Oscar. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Swanson, Elmore, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infntry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. A, 344th Inf., 86th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 25, 1918. Transferred Dec. 9, 1918, to Co. M, 310th Inf., 78th Div. Went to hospital Oct. 31, 1918, and remained under hospital care until discharged. Returned to U. S. June 13, 1919. Discharged Jan. 26, 1920, at Whipple barracks, Arizona, with disability undetermined.

SWANSON, Oliver Chester. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Swanson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Aug. 26, 1894. Married, 1 child. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 8, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 13th Replacement Battalion, at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Transferred to Development Battalion, Camp MacArthur, following severe illness with pneumonia. Discharged at Camp MacArthur, Dec. 5, 1918.

SWENBERG, Leonard Earnest. (10) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Swenberg, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1895. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Co. A, 318th Inf., 80th Div. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 27, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 10, 1919.

SWENSON, Carl J. (11) **Sergeant.** Parents deceased.

Born Aug. 30, 1883, at Rockford, Ill. Resided at Alpha, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to the Quartermasters Corps at Large in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 28, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 18, 1919.

SWENSON, Robert Axel. (12) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. John Swenson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1893. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. F, 159th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Transferred in France to Military Police Co., 81st Div., later to 7th Army Corps Military Police. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 25, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 5, 1919.

SWEENEY, James Blaine. (13) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Nov. 5, 1889. Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. B, 321st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Found physically disqualified for overseas service and assigned to Camp Grant Provost Guard Co. in which he served until discharged at that place July 10, 1919.

SWIFT, Charles Henry. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Swift, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Alexandria, S. D., Sept. 7, 1893. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. I, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Headquarters Company, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, June 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 9, 1919.

SWIFT, Robert Dean. (15) **Cook.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Swift, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Alexander, S. D., Aug. 22, 1889. Married. Employed at Zumbrota, Minn., when inducted at Camp Grant, Ill., June 27, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 341st Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 30, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 12, 1919.

SYVERSON, Severin. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Syver Syverson, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Cedar Twp., Martin County, April 18, 1894, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. April 5, 1919, discharged April 21, 1919.

SZUBERSKI, Joseph Mike. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Szuberski, Granada, Minn.

Born Feb. 15, 1894, at Rockford, Ill. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery B, 333rd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 2, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 19, 1919.

TABER, Walter Allen. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Taber, Granada, Minn.

Born at New Hampton, Iowa, Sept. 12, 1893. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Blue Earth, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. C, 100th Machine Gun Battalion, 28th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 4, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 27, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Burned with mustard gas Nov. 2, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1919.

TALLBERG, Earl Alfred. (3) **Sergeant-major.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tallberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1895. Previously served in Co. E, 2nd Inf., Minnesota National Guard. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 13, 1917, as private in aviation section, signal corps, regular army. Assigned to 94th Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Trained also at Mineola, L. I., and Paris, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 27, 1917, arriving at Liverpool, England, Nov. 10, 1917. Engaged from March 5, 1918 to armistice: With French armies at Rheims sector, Toul Sector and Champaigne-Marne defensive; Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. The 94th Squadron was decorated with Croix du Guerre with Palm by French Army. Returned to U. S. May 31, 1919, discharged at Mitchell Field, L. I., June 24, 1919.

TANHOFF, Philip Alkire. (4) **Private.**

Married. Born at Sioux Rapids, Iowa, June 22, 1888. Resident of Fox Lake, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, Provisional Group No. 2, Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1919.

TANNER, Harold H. (5) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Tanner, Fairmont, Minn.,

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 25, 1890. Married. Served in Minnesota National Guard and with Co. E, 2nd Minn., Inf., on Mexican border in 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont when called to federal service from National Guard at that place July 15, 1917, as sergeant in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 4th Reserve Officers Training School at Camp Cody, N. M., and commissioned. Assigned to 4th Co. Recruit Replacements, and the staff of Commanding Officer at Camp Shelby, Miss. Discharged at that place Feb. 19, 1919.

TANNER, Roscoe W. (6) **Captain.** Son of Mrs. Martha Tanner, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 17, 1893. Resident of Minneapolis, Minn., when enlisted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., May 14, 1917, as private in Reserve Officers Training School. Also attended second R. O. T. C. at Ft. Snelling. Commissioned Captain of Artillery Nov. 27, 1917. Assigned to Bty. A, 341st Field Artillery, 89th Div., at Camp Funston, Kansas. Embarked from Boston, Mass., June 21, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, July 6, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919. Discharged in 1919.

TAYLOR, George G. (7) **Private.**

Born in 1897. Resided at Blue Earth, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to 109th Field Signal Battalion, 34th Div. Embarked in Sept., 1918 and served in A. E. F. No further record.

TAYLOR, Harry Stowe. (8) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Taylor, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 27, 1888. Served previously with National Guard of Minn. and with 2nd Minn. Inf. on Mexican border in 1916-17. Employed at Rochester, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Rochester, Minn., July 15, 1917. Assigned to Co. D, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Headquarters Co., same command. Transferred to 93rd Service Company, Army Service Corps, in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 11, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 19, 1919.

TAYLOR, Leonard. (9) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Banchorf, Scotland.

Born at Strachan, Scotland, Aug. 1, 1885. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted Nov. 26, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as private in aviation section, signal corps, regular army. Assigned to 161st Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred to Mineola, L. I. Embarked from New York, Jan. 31, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Feb. 16, 1918. Trained in England until Aug. 31, 1918. Then went to France. Returned to U. S. March 7, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 22, 1919.

TAYLOR, Lowell J. (10) **Private.**

Born in 1892. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred and sent overseas in June, 1918. No further record.

TENHOFF, Charles Jacob. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Tenhoff, Fox Lake, Minn.

Born at Manyaska Twp., Martin County, Jan. 30, 1894. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in medical corps, national army. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to 350th Ambulance Co., 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 17, 1918.

TENHOFF, Marland James. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tenhoff, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., March 25, 1894, and resident thereof when enlisted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Dec. 14, 1917, as a private in the Ordnance Corps, regular army. Assigned to Mobile Ordnance Repair unit of the 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 22, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 30, 1918. Engaged at Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Aug. 4, 1919, discharged Aug. 11, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

TENHOFF, William Walter. (13) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Tenhoff, Fox Lake, Minn.

Born at Plymouth County, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1892. Married. Employed by the C. & N. W. Ry. as conductor when enlisted at Mason City, Iowa, May 1, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 53rd Engineers (railroad) at Camp Dix, N. J. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 9, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, June 19, 1918. Worked on French railroads in transportation corps bringing up supplies to combat troops. Returned to U. S. July 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 18, 1919.

THEOBALD, James Frederick. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Theobald, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., April 14, 1895, and resident thereof when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. M, 30th Inf., 4th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 23, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919, discharged August 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

THIEDE, Martin W. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Thiede, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 27, 1895, and resided there when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. A, 23rd Transportation Co., later to Co. B, 34th Trans. Co. and to 29th Trans. Co. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 8, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 18, 1919.

THIEMANN, Emil G. (16) **First Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Thiemann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at LaSalle, Ill., Oct. 19, 1892. Served in Minnesota National Guard and with Co. E, 2nd Minn., Inf. on Mexican border in 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at that place July 15, 1917, as sergeant in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Trasferred in France to Co. B, 59th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1919.

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THIEMANN, Ginter Eric. (1) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Thiemann, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at LaSalle, Ill., Aug. 27, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. In hospital at Camp Cody, with pneumonia and empyema, Feb. 4 to June 20, 1918. Transferred in France to Co. B, 54th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. With Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1919.

THOMAS, Evan Arthur. (2) **Musician.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., April 14, 1899, and resided when inducted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 2, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Trained at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn. Discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12, 1918.

THOMAS, Glenn William. (3) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thomas, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Osgood, Indiana, Dec. 3, 1893. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. F, 139th Inf., 35th Div., at Camp Mills, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 25, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, May 9, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Returned to U. S. May 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 19, 1919.

THOMPSON, Cecil E. (4) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thompson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Aug. 1, 1895, Whiteside Co., Ill. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Trained at Camp Dodge, and Camp Cody. Transferred to Base Hospital No. 29, A. E. F., London, England. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 4, 1918. Arrived Liverpool, England, July 18, 1918. Served at American hospital in London. Blood poisoning in left arm resulted in 15 per cent disability. Patient in hospital for six months. Returned to U. S. Feb. 26, 1919, and discharged April 20, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

THOMPSON, Glen James. (5) **Cook.** Son of Mrs. Ella R. Thompson, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Oct. 10, 1892, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in the Motor Transport Corps, N. A. Assigned to Unit 306 at Camp Holabird, Maryland. Transferred to Co. A, Unit 329, Motor Transport Corps, at Camp Holabird. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 17, 1919.

THOMPSON Palmer M. (6) **Private.**

Born in 1894. Resident of Windom, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as a private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred and sent overseas in June, 1918. No further record.

THOMSEN, Edward. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Thomsen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Feb., 1896. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., on Mexican border in 1916-17. Resident of Fairmont, when called to federal service from National Guard at that place on July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. On medical examination was found to be suffering from physical disability incurred in border service and discharged therefor at Fairmont, July 27, 1917.

THOMSEN, Leon C. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Thomsen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Gillman, Ill., Dec. 21, 1891. Employed at Lime Springs, Iowa, when inducted at Cresco, Iowa, July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 5th Infantry Replacement Regiment at Camp Gordon, Ga. Transferred in France to Co. C, 302nd Machine Gun Battalion, 76th Div., later to Co. B, 347th Machine Gun Battalion, 91st Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Engaged at Ypres-Lys offensive. Returned to U. S. April 21, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 7, 1919.

THOMSEN, Ralph D. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Thomsen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Buckley, Ill., Jan. 26, 1889. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at New Ulm, Minn., Feb. 23, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery A, 339th Field Artillery, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 23, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 5, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 5, 1919.

THYEN, Peter. (10) **Sergeant First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Thyen, Waverly, S. D.

Born at Waverly, S. D., Dec. 21, 1891. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 26, 1917, in the air service, N. A. Assigned to 93rd Aero Squadron, after training with 15th Training Battalion and 167th Aero Squadron. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 31, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Feb. 16, 1918. Trained in England until Sept. 8, 1918. Thereafter served in France. Returned to U. S. March 13, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April, 1919.

TOBIN, John. (11) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tobin, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Mills County, Iowa, Oct. 7, 1891. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. F, 315th Supply Train, 90th Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 11, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and in Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. June 9, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 17, 1919.

TOLZMAN, Alfred. (12) **Cook.**

Born in 1896. Resident of Minnesota Lake, Minn. Served with Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf., on Mexican border in 1916-17. Called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as cook in infantry. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf. Embarked in Oct., 1918. Transferred to another command in France. Returned about June, 1919. No further record.

TRAETOW, William Christian. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Traetow, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Waverly, Iowa, June 11, 1895. Resident of Tenhassen, Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 5th Co., 161st Depot Brigade. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1919.

TRAVIS, Charley Claud. (14) **Private.** Son of Orville Travis, Spickard, Mo.

Born at Milgrove, Mo., Feb. 22, 1896. Resident of Galena Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 7, 1919.

TRICKER, Arthur. (15) **Sergeant.** Son of William and Elizabeth Tricker, Woodbridge, England.

Born at Buckingham, England, April 22, 1893. Married. Served two years in the English army. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Camp Grant, Ill., July 1, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Camp Exchange Detachment at Camp Grant, and served in that capacity until discharged at that place April 15, 1919.

TRUE, Harry L. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron L. True, Granada, Minn.

Born June 12, 1893, at Center Creek Twp., Martin County. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted Dec. 11, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as private in aviation section, Signal Corps. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill., and Kelly Field, Texas, as a casual of the 1st Brigade of Aviation. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability at Kelly Field, Texas, May 21, 1918.

TRUE, John P. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. True, Fairmont, Mont.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Dec. 7, 1896. Resident of Fairmont when inducted at that place Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1919.

TSANTIOTIES, Athanasois (Tom Chantos) Known in the U. S. by the latter name. **Private** (2) Son of John Tsantioties, Zaverda, Vanistsis, Greece,

Born Zaverda, Vanistsis, Greece, Feb. 27, 1892. Resident of Fox Lake, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 159th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Transferred in France to Co. D, 126th Inf., 32nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 6, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Aug. 20, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Wounded, both legs and right hand with shrapnel, Oct. 19, 1918. In hospital three months. Returned to U. S. Feb. 14, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 1, 1919.

TYLER, James E. (3) Parents deceased.

Born Aug. 13, 1892, at Chicago, Ill. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to 261st Military Police Co. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa. July 30, 1919.

TYLER, Lloyd John. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler, Granada, Minn.

Born at Mason City, Ia., Aug. 29, 1895. Employed at Buffalo Center, Iowa, when enlisted at Mason City, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps, regular army. Sent to Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas, and assigned to 75th Co. C. A. C. Transferred in France to Battery F, 75th Art. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 5, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 19, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 13, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 24, 1919.

UTTER, Bror Adolph. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Utter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born March 13, 1889 at Chicago, Ill. Married July 23, 1918. Resident when called to service, Triumph, Minn. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in Coast Artillery Corps. Assigned to Co. A, 5th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Transferred to Co. D, 3rd Corps Artillery Park. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 28, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, Sept. 18, 1918. Five weeks in hospital with pneumonia. Arrived in U. S. March 26, 1919. Discharged April 15, 1919, at Camp Dodge.

UTTER, Gustaf Walfrid. (6) **Second Lieutenant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Utter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Sept. 17, 1886, at Chicago, Ill. Resident of St. Paul, Minn., when entered service. Had previous National Guard service. Enlisted at Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1917, as 2nd Lt. in Veterinary Corps. Trained at Camp Greene, S. C., and Camp Mills, N. Y. Assigned to 148th Field Artillery, 41st Division. Transferred to 1st Sanitary Train, Chepoix, France. Transferred to 7th F. A., 1st Div. Transferred to 6th F. A. 1st Div. Embarked from Newport News, Va., April 6, 1918. Arrived at Brest, France, April 14, 1918. Engaged against the enemy at Cantigny, Montedidier-Noyon defensive, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. July 17, 1919. Discharged Aug. 5, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.

VOLTMER, William. (7) **Corporal.** Son of Wm. Voltmer, Foley, Minn.

Born at Lowell, Ind., Aug. 28, 1893. Resident of Rutland Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, from there to Camp Cody, N. M., where he was assigned to Co. K, 136th Inf., 34th Div. In hospital 14 weeks. Transferred Dec. 4, 1918, to Ft. Wingate, N. M. and assigned to Ordnance Co. No. 2. Discharged at Ft. Wingate May 7, 1919.

VOOSEN, Carl Lincoln. (8) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman J. Voosen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Peru, Ill., April 14, 1896. Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Sanitary Squad No. 70, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 23, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 4, 1918. On duty at St. Sulpice France, Aug. 10, 1918 to Sept. 16, 1919. Returned to U. S. Sept. 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., Oct. 8, 1919.

VOOSEN, Fred Christ. (9) **Electrician Sergeant First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman J Voosen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Nov. 6, 1891, at Peru, Ill. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1915, as private in coast artillery, regular army. Assigned to 136th Co., Coast Defense, at Sandy Hook, N. J. Transferred to Enlisted Specialists School, at Ft. Monroe, Va. Later to Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 74th Regt., railroad artillery. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 23, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Went into action at Toul Sector, Oct. 20, 1918. Engaged in maintaining telephone lines between Toul and batteries at the front. Returned to U. S. Dec. 22, 1918. Furloughed to reserve, April, 1920.

VOOSEN, Walter Herman. (10) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman J. Voosen, Fairmont, Minn.

Resident of Fraser Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Sioux City, Iowa, June 15, 1918, as private in motor transport corps, N. A. Assigned to Motor Supply Train No. 429 at Ames, Iowa, for training. Transferred to Motor Supply Train at Detroit, Mich., later to Co. 555, Motor Transport Corps, New York City. Re-enlisted in the regular army and still in the service, June, 1920.

WALLERSTEDT, Carl Herman. (11) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gust E. Wallerstedt, Des Moines, Iowa.

Born at Des Moines Iowa, Nov. 21, 1895. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 350th Ambulance Co., 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 31, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace sector. Returned to U. S. June 4, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 15, 1919.

WALKER, William Christopher. (12) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Walker, Mt. Olive, Ill.

Born at Mt. Olive, Ill., Aug. 24, 1893. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 311th Ammunition Train, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to 269th Prisoner of War Escort Co. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S. Oct. 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1919.

WATSON, Noble D. (13) **First Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Belle Watson, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, Nov. 11, 1882. Employed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, when enlisted at Chicago, Dec. 14, 1917, as sergeant (train dispatcher) in signal corps, regular army. Assigned to Co. E, 416th Railway Telegraph Battalion at Chicago. Attached to 2nd Army in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., March 4, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, March 21, 1918. With troops at Chateau Thierry and slightly gassed. Also served as military train dispatcher. Returned to U. S. March 24, 1919, discharged at Newport News, Va., March 28, 1919.

WEERTS, Arnold. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Weerts, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Butler County, Iowa, Nov. 8, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place, Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 136th Inf., 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Camp Cody Development Battalion on account of physical disability due to pneumonia and empyema. Discharged at Camp Cody on surgeon's certificate of disability Sept. 23, 1918.

WELLCOME, Carl. (15) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wellcome, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Jan. 5, 1891. Resided at Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. K, 167th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 14, 1918, arriving at Southampton, England, Sept. 21, 1918. In hospital at Paignton, England, with influenza. Returned to U. S. April 25, 1919, discharged May 9, 1919.

WENBERG, Clarence. (16) **Cook.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Wenberg, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, Dec. 9, 1893. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. K, 342nd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Development Battalion No. 9 at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged Dec. 31, 1918, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

WENDT, Emil A. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wendt, Truman, Minn.

Born in Waverly Twp., Martin County, in 1897, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and discharged for physical disqualifications on Sept. 8, 1918.

WERNSMAN, Joseph Fredrick. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wernsman, Weston, Ill.

Born at Fairbury, Ill., Feb. 16, 1890. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 131st Inf., 33rd Div., at Camp Logan, Texas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 22, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 30, 1918. Engaged at Somme, Bois-de-Forges, Chamme, Vaden Line, Albert and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded in Argonnes Oct. 10, 1918. In hospital until Dec. 27, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919. discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 1, 1919.

WEST, Arthur Harold. (3) **Private.** Son of J. E. West, Truman, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, July 5, 1897. Employed at Watertown, S. D. when enlisted at that place Sept. 18, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Trained at University at Vermillion, S. D. and discharged at that place Dec. 14, 1918.

WHITE, Frank Forrest. (4) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Mary M. White, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Jan. 9, 1895, and resided there when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. A, Replacement and Training Center, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 4, 1919.

WHITED, Fred. (5) **Private.** Son of John E. Whited, Geneva, Neb.

Born in 1888. Was employed at Ceylon, Minn. Married just prior to departure for army. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was assigned to the 86th Div. Went overseas in Sept., 1918. Returned in 1919. No further record.

WIEBE, Arthur G. (6) **Ordnance Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Emily Wiebe, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Arlington Heights, Ill., Nov. 25, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place April 6, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Trained at University of Cincinnati, Ohio. Transferred to Ordnance Detachment at Camp Jackson, S. C. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1919.

WIERSCHKE, Herman A. (7) **Private.** Son of Ernest Wierschke, Napoleon, N. D.

Born at Brown County, Wis., May 10, 1880. Resident of Lakefield, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Supply Company, same command. Transferred in France to Co. D, 18th Inf., 1st Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Shrapnel wound left hand Oct. 10, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 21, 1919.

WILKINSON, Earl B. (8) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Stella Wilkinson, Truman, Minn.

Born at Westford Twp., Martin County, Oct. 22, 1898. Resident thereof when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., June 5, 1918, as private in Quartermaster Corps, regular army. Sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for assignment. Assigned to Reclamation Depot at Camp Meade, Maryland. Transferred to 6th Co., Q. M. C. at Camp Meigs, Wash., later to 335th Mobile Laundry Unit, Camp Meigs, and Camp Stewart. Discharged at National Soldiers Home, Hampton, Va., April 8, 1919.

WILLETTE, Claude O. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Willette, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, Nov. 24, 1894. Married. Resided at Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted Sept. 18, 1918. Sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, for training, but discharged on account of physical disqualification.

WILLETTE, David Orville. (10) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Willette, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, May 2, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, when enlisted at Camp Grant, Ill., Oct. 1, 1917, as private in the quartermaster corps, N. A., for truck driver. Assigned to Motor Truck Co. 345, at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Motor Transport Co. 743 at same station. In service for entire enlistment at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at that place May 3, 1919.

WILLETTE, John Vincent. (11) **Master Electrician.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Willette, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., and resident thereof when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., Aug. 27, 1917, as private in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, regular army. Assigned to 126th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred to Balloon Division, Air Service, at Ft. Omaha, Neb. Assigned later to 18th Balloon Co. at same place. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Oct. 20, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Nov. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, discharged May 20, 1919.

WILLMERT, Orthwin Rudolph. (12) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Willmert, Blue Earth, Minn.

Born at Faribault County, Minn., Nov. 14, 1895. Resident of Blue Earth, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. I, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., in Oct., 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Oct. 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1919.

WINKLEMAN, Herman John. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winkleman, Ormsby, Minn.

Born Oct. 13, 1893, at Hanover, Germany. Resident of Ormsby, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. H, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Supply Co., 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 10, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

WINN, Lon Harrison. (14) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Amanda Winn, Kansas City, Kansas.

Born July 21, 1893, at Linwood, Kansas. Resident of Granada, Minn., when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Battery E, 123rd Field Artillery, 33rd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 8, 1919.

WINZENBURG, Charles Peabody. (15) **Sergeant.** Son of Mrs. Maude H. Winzenburg, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Jan. 22, 1894. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 12, 1917, as private in medical corps, regular army. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Assigned to Camp Hospital No. 33 at Brest, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 3, 1917, arriving at Brest, Dec. 19, 1917. Engaged at Verdun sector March 15, 1918. Was first man drawn in Martin County selective draft but had already enlisted. Returned to U. S. Feb. 12, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 13, 1919.

WITT, William Christ. (16) **Saddler.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Witt, Truman, Minn.

Born at Galena Twp., Martin County, July 17, 1893. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 5, 1917, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 338th Field Artillery, 88th Div., at Camp Dodge. Transferred to Co. M, 326th Inf., 82nd Div., at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 28, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, May 2, 1918. Engaged at Soissons, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Severely wounded left leg and permanently disabled by machine gun fire. Returned to U. S. March 13, 1919, discharged at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 2, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

WOHLHUETER, Earl M. (1) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wohlhueter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 3, 1896, at Oldham, S. D. Resident of that place when inducted at DeSmet, S. D., May 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. L, 361st Inf., 91st Div., at Camp Lewis, Wash. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 19, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Arognne and Lys-Scheldt. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 3, 1919.

WOHLHUETER, Merle H. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Wohlhueter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 3, 1896, at Oldham, S. D. Resident of Oldham, S. D., when inducted at De Smet, S. D., Oct. 4, 1917, as private in Field Artillery. Assigned to Hq. Co., 341st Field Artillery, 89th Div., at Camp Funston, Kansas. Transferred to Hq. Co., 18th Field Artillery, 3rd Div., at Polch, Germany. Embarked from Boston, Mass., June 21, 1918. Arrived at LeHavre, France, July 8, 1918. With American Expeditionary Forces and Army of Occupation. Returned to U. S. Aug. 20, 1919. Discharged Aug. 26, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

WOHLHUTER, Arthur Herman. (3) **Wagoner,** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wohlhuter, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, Nov. 1, 1891, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 339th Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to 334th Machine Gun Co., 87th Div., at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Later to 335th Co. and Headquarters Machine Gun Co., 87th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 5, 1918. Returned to U. S. March 7, 1919, discharged March 22, 1919.

WOHLHUTER, Frederic August. (4) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wohlhuter, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, May 23, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A., and sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred to Machine Gun Training Center at Camp Hancock, Ga. Discharged Jan. 9, 1919.

WOHLRABE, George William. (5) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Wohlrabe, Fairmont, Minn.

Born May 28, 1894, at Watonwan County, Minn. Employed in Pleasant Mounds Twp., Blue Earth County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 344th Inf., 86th Div., Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 6, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 16, 1919.

WOLFORD, Sidney Alonzo. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wolford, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Pelican Rapids, Minn., Nov. 23, 1893. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when entered service. Served previous to World War in Co. D, 1st Minn. Inf., National Guard. Entered service in July, 1917, as member of Co. D, 1st Minn. Inf., N. G. Transferred to Co. A, 37th Inf., 12th Div. at San Antonio, Texas. Transferred to Headquarters Co., 28th Inf., 1st Div., at McAllen, Texas. Was in first convoy of American troops overseas, leaving Hoboken, N. J., June 12, 1917 and arriving at St. Nazaire, France, June 26, 1917. Engaged at Cantigney (first place captured by Americans alone) Soissons, and Meuse-Argonne. Evacuated on account of illness Sept. 30, 1918. In hospital two months. Returned to U. S. Dec. 19, 1918, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 5, 1919.

WOLFORD, William Godfrey. (7) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolford, Mabel, Minn.

Born at Fillmore County, Minn., May 8, 1885. Married. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted Aug. 17, 1914, in coast artillery corps, regular army. Assigned to 146th C. A. C. Served at Ft. Adams, R. I., Ft. H. G. Wright, and on Mexican border. Command acted as infantry on Mexican border 1916-17. Later became Battery A, 7th Heavy Artillery and was changed in France to Battery A, 52nd Artillery. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18, 1917, arriving abroad Sept. 2, 1917. Engaged at Toul sector. Gassed June 23, 1918, in hospital as a result until March 26, 1919. Invalided to the U. S. Jan. 5, 1919, and discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 26, 1919.

WOLTER, Harry. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wolter, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Rutland Twp., Martin County, March 4, 1895, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 56th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 4, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 13, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 8, 1919.

WOODKE, Arthur William. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Woodke, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Oct. 7, 1890, at Sac County, Iowa. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. 5, 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 22, 1919.

WOOLEY, Wayne W. (10) **Captain.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett F. Wooley, Buffalo, Minn.

Married, one child. Born at Edgeley, N. D., June 13, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted as 1st Lieutenant in the Dental Corps, Officers Reserve Corps, Aug. 18, 1917. Assigned to 34th Div., Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Medical Officers Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; to Base Hospital No. 111, 6th Div., Recy sur Ource, France; to Evacuation Hospital No. 19, Trier, Germany; and to 8th Infantry, with American forces at Coblenz, Germany. Embarked from New York, Nov. 11, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Nov. 22, 1918. Still in service Oct. 1, 1920.

WRIGHT, Daniel. (11) **Private.** Son of Daniel Wright, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Hornsby, Ill., July 13, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Mankato, Minn., May 25, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to Co. F, 34th Engineers at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918, arriving abroad about Sept. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. Sept. 22, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1919.

YATES, Ed. (12) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Yates, Farmer City, Ill.

Born at Farmer City, Ill., Jan. 26, 1893. Married, one child. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 311th Ammunition Train, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 26, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 9, 1919.

YSTENES, Nicholai Julius. (13) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Ystenes, Blair, Wis.,

Born at Blair, Wis., April 2, 1891. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. B, 119th Inf., 30th Div., at Camp Sevier, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, May 27, 1918. Engaged at Ypres, Voormezeele, Bellicourt Premont and Busigny, Eseaufourt-St. Benin-St. Souplet, Ribeauvill-Mazinghien. Slightly wounded in head by machine gun bullet Oct. 17, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged April 12, 1919.

YSTENES, Selmer. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Ystenes, Blair, Wis.

Born at Blair, Wis., Jan. 7, 1889. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 17, 1918, as private in aviation, N. A. Trained at Camp Sevier, S. C., and Garden City, L. I. Assigned to 16th Aero Construction Co. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 8, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 20, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 14, 1919, discharged May 2, 1919.

ZACHARIASON, Andrew Emil. (15) **Private.** Also known as Andrew E. Rierson. Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Zachariason, Elmore, Minn.

Born at Hamilton County, Iowa, June 26, 1891. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. G, 343rd Inf., 86th Div. Transferred overseas to Co. M, 109th Inf., 28th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 21, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 12, 1919, discharged May 22, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ZABOROSKI, Frank. (16) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zaboroski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lemont, Ill., Jan. 11, 1889. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Transferred in France to Co. F, 109th Inf., 28th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 19, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 19, 1919.

ZABOROSKI, Michael. (1) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zaboroski, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lemont, Ill., Sept. 11, 1890. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place July 24, 1918, as private in the medical corps, N. A. Assigned to Base Hospital No. 56, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Transferred in France successively to Evacuation Hospital No. 19, Base Hospitals Nos. 119 and 88. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 3, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 17, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. April 29, 1919, discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., May 5, 1919.

ZEASKE, Karl George. (2) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Stella Zeaske, LaSalle, Ill.

Born at LaSalle, Ill., July 25, 1886. Worked several years in Martin County, and registered here but inducted at LaSalle, Ill., April 18, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. M, 139th Inf., 35th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 1, 1918, arriving abroad May 15. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. April 23, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 2, 1919.

ZEHM, Roy D. (3) **Corporal.** Son of Mrs. Emelie Zehm, Granada, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, June 12, 1896. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., Dec. 12, 1917, as private in aviation section of the signal corps, regular army. Assigned to 830th Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred to Aero Squadron D, as chauffeur. On duty at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Discharged Dec. 20, 1918. Accidentally killed at Mason City, Iowa, April 16, 1919.

ZELKER, George. (4) **Wagoner.** Parents deceased.

Born at Starfeldt, Germany, Oct. 17, 1893. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 4, 1917, as private in infantry, 1st Minn. Inf., which was called to federal service July 15, 1917, as 135th Inf., 34th Div. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Assigned to Supply Co. of 135th Inf. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, Eng., Oct. 25, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 12, 1919.

ZIESKE, Victor William. (5) **Sergeant First Class, Medical.** Son of Fred Zieske, Sleepy Eye, Minn.

Married. Born at Nicollet County, Minn., Sept. 26, 1890. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in medical corps, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Field Hospital No. 352, 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 17, 1918, arriving abroad Aug. 31, 1918. Engaged at Haute-Alsace. Returned to U. S. July 2, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 11, 1919.

ZOELLER, Charley Fred. (6) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zoeller, Granada, Minn.

Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Battery E, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Returned to Camp Grant, Oct. 15, 1918, as physically disqualified for overseas service. Assigned to Camp Grant Development Battalion and discharged at that place Jan. 2, 1919.

ZOELLER, John Henry. (7) **Private First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zoeller, Granada, Minn.

Born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 16, 1893. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. E, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div., Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Medical Detachment at Base Hospital No. 26, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, and served there until discharged, Oct. 21, 1919.

ZOELLER, William Albert. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zoeller, Granada, Minn.

Born Jan. 26, 1897, at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County. Resident of Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in Engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1919.

Practically complete data has been compiled on the service of the following 59 soldiers from Martin county but photographs were not received in time for publication.

ADAMS, Lee. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Adams, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, in 1897. Resident of that place when enlisted in S. A. T. C. at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 14, 1918. Assigned to School of Agriculture at Minneapolis, Minn. for training. Discharged Dec., 1918.

ALBERT Ernest L. Private. Parents deceased.

Born at Mankato, Minn., Nov. 7, 1888. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Feb. 25, 1918, as private in Medical Corps, N. A. Assigned to Base Hospital at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Red Cross Base Hospital No. 8 in France and later to Military Base Hospitals Nos. 8 and 288. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 4, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 23, 1919, and discharged July 30, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ANDERSON, Eskil Andrew. Private. Parents reside at Tiden, Sweden, where he was born June 12, 1893.

Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Battery A, 331st Field Artillery, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 4, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1919.

ANDERSON, Eskil Eric. Private. Son of Andrew Anderson, Skefda, Sweden, where he was born June 12, 1893.

Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery E, 331st Field Artillery at Camp Grant, Ill., trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 15, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 5, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 20, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1919.

ANDERSON, Jens C. C. Private First Class. Son of Mrs. Marinana Anderson, Gistrup, Denmark, where he was born April 26, 1888.

Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis., and embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 16, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919.

BAGLEY, Carl Erwin. Aviation Mechanic. Son of Mrs. C. E. Bagley, Welcome, Minn.

Born July 28, 1886, at Waukon, Wis. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when enlisted at Fairmont, Minn., March 14, 1918, as mechanic in aviation, regular army. Assigned to 243rd Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, Texas. Transferred to Detachment 106, Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La. Promoted sergeant, sergeant 1st class and aviation mechanic. Discharged Jan. 27, 1919.

BASSETT, Jay P. Battalion Sergeant Major. Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bassett, Danbury, Wis.

Born Feb. 8, 1896, at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 8, 1917, as private in infantry, regular army. Assigned to Co. E, 7th Inf., 3rd Div., at Ft. Bliss, Texas. Transferred to Co. E, 60th Inf., 5th Div., at Gettysburg, Pa. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, March 20, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Cited for gallantry in action at St. Mihiel, Sept. 16-17, 1918, G. O. No. 11, Hq. 9th Inf. Brig., for leading a company relief under fire. Discharged at Esch, Luxemberg, June 26, 1919, and returned to U. S. July 20, 1919. Re-enlisted and assigned to Hq. Co., 60th Inf.

BENWAY, Frank Anton. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Benway, Strawn, Ill.

Born at Sibley, Ill., Oct. 9, 1899. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Urbana, Ill., Oct. 10, 1918, as private in 7th Co., S. A. T. C. at Urbana, Ill. Discharged Dec. 21, 1918.

CAREY, Herbert Leonard. Son of John Carey, Bryant, S. D.

Born in 1897. Home was at Bryant, S. D. Employed at Fairmont and inducted at that place Aug. 15, 1918, as private, general service. Sent to the University of Minnesota for training. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1919.

COMSTOCK, Vernon L. Private. Son of D. G. Comstock, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, May 24, 1896. Inducted at Clarion, Iowa, Aug. 30, 1918. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and discharged on account of defective vision Sept. 2, 1918.

CORBIN, Murray. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Corbin, Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was born Aug. 19, 1891.

Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in medical corps, N. A. Assigned to duty at Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred at that place to Medical Replacement Unit No. 1. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 5, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 20, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 31, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 7, 1919.

COTTON, Harold Franklin. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Cotton, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Nicollet, Minn., Aug. 14, 1894. Resident of Mankato, Minn., when inducted at that place Aug. 30, 1918, as private in infantry. Assigned to Medical Detachment, 88th Inf., 10th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and served at that place until discharged Jan. 27, 1919.

DIEKMAN, Henry. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Diekman, Welcome, Minn.

21 years of age when inducted. Born at Lake Belt Twp., Martin County, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Dodge, where he was discharged for physical disqualifications on June 8, 1918.

DRAGER, Roy William. Wagoner. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Drager, Alpha, Minn.

Born Oct. 31, 1895, at Chicago, Ill. Resident of Alpha, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. I, 341st Inf., 86th Div. Transferred to Supply Co., 312th Inf., 78th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 22, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 2, 1919.

DOWNEY, John Cornelius. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Con Downey, Austin, Minn.

Born at LaCrosse, Wis., Feb. 8, 1886. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., July 22, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery A, 5th French Artillery, at Ft. Hancock, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 11, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1919.

DOWNEY, Samuel Vance. Sergeant Q. M. C. Son of Capt. A. Downey, 8th Cav., U. S. A., who was killed by Indians in Arizona, 1883.

Born Oct. 23, 1878, at Washington Co., Indiana. Mother also deceased. Served in Spanish-American war in Cuba with Co. F, 49th Iowa. Enlisted in 4th U. S. Field Artillery in 1901, and served 4 years. In Mexican border service 1916-17 with Co. F, 1st Iowa Inf. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when enlisted at Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1917, as private in Quartermaster Corps, regular army. Assigned to Q. M. depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and served at that place until discharged at that place Oct. 21, 1919.

ELLWORTH, Leo John. Corporal. Son of Mrs. Aug. Buckholz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Kaukauna, Wis., June 6, 1891. Served one enlistment in 29th U. S. Inf. Employed at Anaconda, Mont., when inducted at that place April 26, 1918. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and assigned to Co. D, 348th Machine Gun Battalion. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, July 17, 1918. In various hospitals for several months. Returned to U. S. May 26, 1919, discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 10, 1919. Disabled as a result of service.

EWEN, Elmer Jansen. Private. Son of Mrs. Wm. Manninger, El Paso, Ill.

Born at Benson, Ill., Feb. 7, 1896. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918 as private in engineers, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. C, 311th Engineers. Transferred to 12th Co., Development Battalion No. 3, at Camp Logan, Texas. Discharged Dec., 1918.

FABER, Pier Charles. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Faber, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Feb. 9, 1895. Employed at Jackson, Minn., when inducted at that place June 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Chest badly crushed in an accident during training. Discharged at Camp Grant, Dec. 3, 1918.

FALLERT, Robert P. Private. Parents deceased.

Born at Peoria, Ill., Oct. 15, 1897. Employed by H. D. Smith, Cedar Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, April 11, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 23rd Co. of Engineers at Ft. Meyers, Va., transferred to Co. L, Replacement Engineers, at Washington Barracks, D. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25, 1918, arriving abroad Oct. 7, 1918. Returned to U. S. May 27, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 5, 1919.

FENTON, Charley. Private. Son of Mrs. E. J. Fenton, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Story County, Iowa, Aug. 22, 1897. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Reeruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 4, 1919.

GILMAN, Lawrence Blaine. Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gilman, Excelsior, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., March, 1892. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Dec. 5, 1917, as private in artillery, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge and assigned to Hq. Co., 338th Field Artillery, 88th Div. Transferred to Co. C, 307th Eng., 82nd Div., at Camp Gordon, Ga. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., in April, 1918. Engaged at Cambria front with British Army, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Wounded by hand grenade in Sept., 1918. Discharged at Camp Dodge about Feb., 1919.

GRAHAM, Wesley H. Private. Son of John H. Graham, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Park County, Colorado, June 16, 1882. Widower, 2 children. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., Feb. 8, 1918, as a private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to 15th Training Co., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Ill during much of his period of service at Jefferson Barracks hospital. Discharged with permanent disability at that place about Jan. 1, 1919.

HALL, Robert C. Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Truman Hall, Granada, Minn.

Born at Fairmont Twp., Martin County, Aug. 16, 1893. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Dec. 13, 1917, as private in medical corps, regular army. Assigned to the aviation section of the Signal Corps at Camp Sevier, S. C. On detached service at Camp Merritt, Pensacola, Little Rock, Ft. Bayard and Lanoke, Ark. Discharged at Lanoke, Ark., Feb. 10, 1919.

HANNEMANN, Paul Gehart. Private. Son of Mrs. Dora Hannemann, Milltown, S. D.

Born at Pukwana, S. D., Sept. 24, 1889. Resident of Galena Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 2, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 16th Machine Gun Battalion, 6th Div., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 6, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 17, 1918. Engaged at Vosges and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 19, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 28, 1919.

HOKANSON, Wilhelm. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hokanson, Sweden.

Born in Sweden, Dec. 8, 1890. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A., at Fairmont, Minn. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Battery D 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 29, 1918, reaching France, Oct. 2, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919.

HOWARD, Marshall I. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Howard, Sherburn, Minn.

Born 1899. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted Oct. 11, 1918, in S. A. T. C. Sent to University of Minnesota for training. Discharged Dec., 1918.

HUDSON, Albert Herbert. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hudson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Grant Park, Ill., Dec. 8, 1893. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Infantry, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

HUDSON, Clarence. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hudson, Triumph, Minn.

Born June 21, 1897, at Kankakee County, Ill. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers. Assigned to 13th Provisional Reeruit Co., at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

HUEMOLLER, Carl August. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Huemoller, Fairmont, Minn.,

Born at Fairmont, Minn., May 17, 1894, where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to duty with the medical detachment, Development Battalion. Was attending Officers Training Camp at Camp Grant when armistice was signed. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 4, 1918.

HULBERT, Loman Theodore. Private. Parents deceased.

Married. Born at Winterset, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1894. Resident of Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. D, 343rd Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1918.

JOHNSON, John. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Gustafson, Malilla, Sweden, where he was born Jan. 12, 1894.

Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Cody, N. M., and assigned to Co. M. 388th Inf., 97th Div. Discharged at Camp Cody, N. M., Dec. 14, 1918.

KAHLER, Harry Herman. Cook. Parents deceased.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Jan. 20, 1889, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 160th Inf., 40th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 2, 1918, arriving at Southampton, England, Sept. 9, 1918. Returned to U. S. Oct. 28, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1919.

LADE, Louis C. Private. Parents deceased.

Born at Martinton, Ill., Oct. 14, 1894. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 23, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and found physically disqualified for service. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1918.

LARSEN, George Adolph. Private First Class. Son of John A. Larsen, Sherburn, Minn.

Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1917, as private in Signal Corps, regular army. Assigned to 34th Service Co., Signal Corps, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 15, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 1, 1918. Returned to U. S. Sept. 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 16, 1919.

LARSEN, Nels Elmer. Private. Son of Lars Anderson, Klargtrup, Sweden.

Resident of Vilberg, N. D., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

LARSON, Hjalmar. Private. Son of Alfred Larson, Lomma, Sweden, where he was born Aug. 23, 1890.

Employed at Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was assigned to Co. B, 7th Battalion, 163rd Depot Brigade. Found unfit for military service and discharged Oct. 9, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

LUNDBERG, Carl Anton. Cook. Son of Mrs. Maria Lundberg, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Lund, Sweden, March 25, 1887. Employed at Rock County, Minn., when inducted at Worthington, Minn., June 24, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 344th Inf., 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 9, 1918, arriving at Cherbourg, France, Sept. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 5, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 15, 1919.

MARLEY, Ernest L. Private. Son of I. H. Marley, Estherville, Iowa.

Born at Britt, Iowa, April 7, 1893. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery B, 332nd Field Artillery, 86th Div., at Camp Grant, Ill., and trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 23, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 28, 1919.

McCARRON, Basil Whitney. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McCarron, Sherburn, Minn.,

Born at Sherburn, Minn., where he resided when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 11, 1918, as private in S. A. T. C. Sent to University of Minnesota for training. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec., 1918.

McCORMICK, Ralph. Cook. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McCormick, Omaha, Neb.

Married. Born at Cass County, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1890. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 5, 1918, as private in O. M. C. Sent to Norfolk, Va., and assigned to Co. 313, Fire Guards. Served at Norfolk, Va., until discharged at that place Nov. 28, 1918.

MEDDY, Arthur. Private. Foster son of A. F. Wegener, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31, 1893. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in artillery, N. A. Assigned to Battery D, 332nd Field Artillery, at Camp Grant, Ill., and trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1919.

MEYER, William H. Private. Parents deceased.

Born at New Liberty, Iowa, June 5, 1897. Resident of Ormsby, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in Co. E, 2nd Minn. Inf. Trained at Camp Wm. Bird, Fairmont. Discharged at Fairmont, July, 1917, on account of physical disability.

MOLESKY, John. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Molesky, Blue Earth, Minn.

Born at Lemont, Ill., Nov. 10, 1896. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Blue Earth, Minn., Oct. 23, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Casual Co., at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 9, 1919.

MOODY, Truman Martin. Private. Son of Rev. and Mrs. I. E. Moody, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Ostemo, Minn., May 21, 1900. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted in S. A. T. C. at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12, 1918. Assigned to Macalester College, St. Paul, for training. Discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12, 1918.

NORDHAUSEN, Ernest A. Private First Class. Son of August Nordhausen, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., April 15, 1893. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. M, 351st Inf., 88th Div., at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Co. G, 39th Engineers, at Camp Upton, N. Y. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 24, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 4, 1918. Engaged at Lorraine front, Vesle and Meuse-Argonne. In military hospitals from Jan. 5, 1919, to discharge. Returned to U. S. May 24, 1919, discharged at Ft. Snelling, Minn., June 19, 1919.

NUGENT, Edward Aloysius. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nugent, Truman, Minn.

Born at Riceville, Iowa, May 1, 1895. Resident of Westford Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 135th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred in France to Co. G, 166th Inf., 42nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 10, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 25, 1919.

OLSON, Erwin V. Private. Son of Mrs. Christina Olson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born in 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place Sept. 21, 1917, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to 88th Div. Served as a clerk until Feb. 5, 1918, when he was discharged on account of physical disqualifications.

OLSON, Richard August. Private.

Born in Sweden, where his parents reside. Aged about 27 when inducted. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to an infantry regiment of the 86th Div. Reached France in Sept., 1918. Was transferred to a division then engaged and rushed to the front where he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Discharged at Camp Dodge, in June, 1919.

PALMER, Clyde Wellington. Private First Class. Son of Mrs. Hattie Murtaugh, Ceylon, Minn.

Born April 25, 1895, at Columbia, Wis. Employed at Minneapolis, Minn., when inducted at that place July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. L, 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. In hospital Sept. 29 to Nov. 10, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 8, 1919.

PAYNE, Aubrey Chester. Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Payne, Truman, Minn.

Born at Stratford, Iowa, June 27, 1889. Resident of Westford Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1917, as private in infantry, regular army. Assigned to Co. F, 31st Inf. Embarked from San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 15, 1917, arriving at Manila, P. I., where he was stationed until Aug. 13, 1918, when he left with his command for Siberia, arriving at Vladivostok, Siberia, Aug. 21, 1918. Engaged in several skirmishes with Russian revolutionists. Left Siberia, Sept. 11, 1919, arriving at San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1919.

PEDERSON, Chris. Sergeant. Son of Mrs. Marie Larson, Jister, Denmark.

Born at Jister, Denmark, Nov. 3, 1893. Resident of Granada, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., March 23, 1918, as private in the ambulance corps, N. A. Assigned to 18th Ambulance Co. at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Transferred to Ambulance Co. No. 263, 16th Div., at Camp Kearney, Calif. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 17, 1919.

PEDERSON, Jens S. Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Pedersen, Grungfur, Denmark.

Born at Hernig, Denmark, Nov. 7, 1889. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Hq. Co., 54th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 21, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 26, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

PETERSEN, Fred N. Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Petersen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 2, 1895, where he resided when enlisted at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 20, 1918, as private in Tank Corps, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, 303rd Battalion, Tank Corps, at Camp Colt, Pa. Transferred in England to Headquarters Co., 301st Center, Tank Corps. Embarked from Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1918, arriving at Manchester, England, Aug. 28, 1918, with cargo of high explosive. Received further training at Camp Worgret, Wareham, England, reaching the St. Quentin-Cambria front in France just as hostilities ceased. Returned to U. S. March 16, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 11, 1919.

PETERSON, Andrew. Wagoner. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peterson, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Parkersburg, Iowa, July 20, 1893. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 19, 1917, as private in engineers, regular army. Assigned to 7th Engineer Trains, 5th Div., at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., March 30, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, April 13, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. July 28, 1919, discharged Aug. 4, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

PETERSEN, Andrew. Private First Class. Parents deceased.

Born at Aarhus, Denmark, Feb. 28, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when called from National Guard to federal service at that place July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Co. D, 1st Engineers, 1st Div., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 14, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Participated in Victory Parades in New York and Washington. Returned to U. S. Sept. 4, 1919, and discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 25, 1919.

PETERSON, Carl Oscar. Private. Son of Mrs. Augusta Peterson, Tiden, Sweden.

Born at Ekly, Sweden, Aug. 20, 1894. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918, at Fairmont, Minn., as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to Depot Brigade. Transferred to Development Battalion (Co. D) at Camp Fremont, Calif. Discharged at that place Dec. 6, 1918.

PETERSON, Elmer Clarence. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Peterson, formerly of Martin County, now of Rockford, Ill.

Born in 1892. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to the Field Artillery of the 86th Div. Trained at Camp Robinson, Wis. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 17, 1918, arriving in France Sept. 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb. 15, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 28, 1919.

PETERSON, Leslie Arnold. Cock Air Service. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Peterson, Slayton, Minn.

Born at Murray County, Minn., April 4, 1898. Employed at Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8, 1918, as private in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, regular army. Served at Kelly Field and Waco, Texas, Camp Greene, S. C., and Middletown, Pa. Member of 619th Aero Squadron. Discharged at Middletown, Pa., March 31, 1919. Remained in government service as a chauffeur.

PETERSON, Peter. Private. Son of Mrs. Augusta Peterson, Tiden, Sweden.

Born at Maustad, Sweden, Aug. 1, 1892. Resident of Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to 161st Depot Brigade. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Dec. 20, 1918.

PUFAHL, Herman H. Private. Son of Aug. Pufahl, Fairmont, Minn.

Born in 1893. Resided at Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was rejected on physical examination and discharged June 28, 1918.

RINGGENBERG, Lloyd Meyrle. Private.

Born at Polk County, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1896. Married. Resided at Cedar Twp., Martin County, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 13, 1917, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. G, 351st Inf., 88th Div. Discharged because of physical disability at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 13, 1918.

RIPPEL, Arthur. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rippel, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, June 29, 1894. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Ft. Snelling, Minn., Dec. 14, 1917, as private in ordnance corps, N. A. Assigned to Co. B, 3rd Ordnance Battalion, Camp Jackson, S. C. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 25, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, June 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 9, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 24, 1919.

ROENFELDT, Louis Otto. Private. Son of Claus Roenfeldt, Otis, Kansas.

Born April 22, 1890, at Grant Park, Ill. Registered in Martin County but moved to Kansas before called for induction June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, but discharged a few days later on account of physical disqualification.

SACKETT, Clarence L. Private. Son of Mrs. Nellie Smith, Gettysburg, S. D.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, June 16, 1896, and resident of that place when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers, N. A. Assigned to 13th Provisional Recruit Co., Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1919.

SCHOW, Carter. Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Schow, Palos Park, Ill.

Born at Cook County, Ill., July 12, 1895. Resident of Center Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., March 15, 1918, as private in aviation section, Signal Corps, N. A. Sent to Camp John Wise, Texas, and assigned to 43rd Balloon Co. Trained also at Camp Morrison, Va. Embarked from Newport News, Va., June 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 12, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. May 3, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., May 9, 1919.

SCHULTZ, Harry Ardell. Private.

Widowed. Born in 1893. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and assigned to Hq. Co. 54th Pioneer Inf. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Aug. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Sept. 12, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 3, 1919.

SCHULTZ, Henry William. Private. Son of Aig. F. Schultz, Blue Island, Ill., where he was born March 16, 1897.

Resident of Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 22, 1918, as private in engineers. Assigned to 26th Engineers Training Co., at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1919. Deceased, date unknown.

SEIFERT, Leo Jerome. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Seifert, New Ulm, Minn.

Born at Brown County, Minn., Feb. 28, 1891. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 15, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. C, Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, for training. Transferred to Perdue University, LaFayette, Ind. Discharged at that place Dec. 18, 1918.

SHARP, Roy William. Private First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sharp, Laclede, Mo.,

Born at Laclede, Mo., May 28, 1896. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 15, 1917, as private in artillery, regular army. Assigned to Battery F, 60th Coast Artillery at Ft. Monroe, Va. Embarked from Newport News, Va., April 23, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 5, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Feb. 4, 1919, discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 26, 1919.

SWANSON, Elof Carl. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Swanson, Truman, Minn.

Born Apr. 22, 1897, at Westford Twp., Martin County. Employed at Stanton, Neb., when inducted at that place Oct. 21, 1918, as private in infantry. Never assigned. Discharged Nov. 12, 1918.

SWEENEY, Carol William. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sweeney, Winnebago, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Aug. 24, 1896, and resident thereof when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 19, 1918, as private in the S. A. T. C. Sent to Dunwoody Institute for training. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 11, 1918, and re-enlisted in the regular army.

SWEESY, Leo Matthias. Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sweesy, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Rossville, Ill., April 7, 1899. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Albert Lea, Minn., April 26, 1917, as private in artillery, regular army. Assigned to 6th Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Monroe, Va. Transferred to Battery E 60th Coast Artillery Corps. Embarked from Newport News, Va., April 22, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 6, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Feb. 4, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1919.

THEOBALD, Ralph Vernon. Sergeant First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Theobald, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., and resident of that place when enlisted Jan. 26, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as private in aviation. Assigned to 7th Detachment Aviation, Signal Corps, at Gerstner Field, La. Transferred to 270th Aero Squadron at same place. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 14, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 26, 1918. In action at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. July 10, 1919, discharged July 21, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

THIEDE, Herman J. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Thiede, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 16, 1897. Resident of Rock Rapids, Iowa, when called to federal service from National Guard at Luverne, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. A, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred to Headquarters Company, same command. Transferred in France to Co. G, 9th Inf., 2nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 17, 1918. Engaged at St. Mihiel. Wounded, right leg, shrapnel, Sept. 12, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 16, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 29, 1919.

WALLACE, Glen Leslie. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wallace, Kesley, Iowa.

Born at Wright County, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14, 1918, as private in infantry, S. A. T. C. Assigned to Hamline University for training. Discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17, 1918.

WERNER, Edward Herman. Private. Son of John Werner, Welcome, Minn.

Born in 1892. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to Co. E, 311th Ammunition Train, 86th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 26, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 6, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 9, 1919.

WEHRENBERG, Henry Christ. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Wehrenberg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 1, 1888, and resident therof when inducted at Fairmont, July 14, 1918, as private, general service, N. A. Sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., for training. Discharged at Minneapolis, Dec. 13, 1918.

WHITE, Fred H. First Sergeant. Son of Mrs. Mary M. White, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13, 1887. Previously served 4 years in U. S. Navy. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Seattle, Wash., March 14, 1918, as private in engineers. Assigned to Co. E, 31st Engineers, stationed at Ft. Lawton, Wash., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Camp Mills and Camp Upton, N. Y. In hospital June 1 to Sept. 1, 1918. Discharged at Camp Upton, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1919.

WOODLING, Harold Ernest. Wagoner. Son of James T. Woodling, Wallingford, Iowa.

Born at Sac County Iowa, Jan 1, 1896. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Assigned to Co. A, 5th Pioneer Inf., at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Transferred to Co. D, 3rd Corps Artillery Park, at the same place. Embarked from Newport News, Va., Sept. 3, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Sept. 16, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. June 29, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 8, 1919.

Fragmentary records only are available on the following 50 men who, by Red Cross, Draft Board and newspapor records are shown to have entered the service from Martin county. Many of them were non-residents and diligent research has failed to disclose the complete history of their services in most cases.

ANDERSON, Andrew. Private.

Born in Denmark in 1888. Son of Mrs. Christian Anderson, living in Denmark. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, April 29, 1918, and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa.

ANDERSON, Thomas J.

Supposed to have been a transient. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. No further record.

BASSETT, Leroy. Private.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bassett of Ceylon. Married. Was inducted late in 1918. Served in United States.

BROWN, Arvid.

Born in Sweden in 1892. Brittena Brown, mother, Landa, Sweden. Transient. Enlisted March 11, 1918, in coast artillery corps, regular army, and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

CASSIDY, John Michael.

Private. Non-resident. Inducted by the Martin County draft board and sent to Ft. Logan, Oct. 12, 1918.

CHANTLAND, H. D. Private.

Born in 1892. Resident of Badger, Iowa, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred and no further record.

CLARK, Harry. Private.

Born in 1894. Son of J. A. Clark, St. Francisville, Mo. Transient, employed at Granada, Minn., when inducted for a Missouri board on July 2, 1918. Sent to Camp Funston, Kansas.

FINDLEY, Gain R. Private.

Native of Missouri. Employed in Center Creek Twp., when inducted in Dec., 1917. Returned about January, 1919.

FITZ, O. E. First Lieutenant.

Was a practicing physician of Truman, Minn., formerly of Fairmont. Offered his services early in the war and was called to service in 1918. No further record of service. After discharge located in the East.

FOLEY, William Timothy.

Born in 1889. Son of Mrs. Anna Foley, Appleton, Wis. Resided at Sherburn, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 23, 1918. Sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, transferred later to Camp Colt, Pa. Assigned to 303rd Bn., Tank Corps. Embarked Aug. 13, 1918. Discharged March 16, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill. After discharge located in Minneapolis.

GORDON, Harry.

This man is supposed to have been in Fairmont as a transient and enlisted in the regular army with a recruiting party at that place about March 2, 1918.

GRAGENSKY, Nathan.

Born in Russia in 1892. Resided at Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Did not return to this county after discharge.

GRAY, Herbert Edwin. Private.

Born in 1895. T. C. Gray, father, Jacksonville, Texas. Home is at Casper, Wyoming. Was inducted by the Martin County draft board as a non-resident, July 27, 1918, and sent to Camp Lewis, Washington.

GUNDERSLEV, Chris.

Son of Bartel Gundersley, Winderup, Denmark, where he was born. Was employed in Lake Fremont Twp., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

HELGILUND, John. Private.

Born in Norway in 1893. Non-resident. Was employed at Truman, Minn., when specially inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 20, 1918. Sent to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

HELGILUND, Nels. Private.

Born in Norway in 1893. Non-resident. Was employed at Truman when specially inducted in the infantry, May 20, 1918. Sent to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

HOFFMAN, Albert Frank. Private.

Son of Emil Hoffman, Naperville, Ill. Born in 1896. Non-resident. Employed in Martin County when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

HOLMSTROM, Edward. Private.

Born in 1896. Non-resident, home is in Chicago. Employed at Monterey, Minn., when specially inducted June 2, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

IRELAND, J. M. Non-resident.

Was employed at Fairmont, Minn., when called to Camp Gordon, Ga., for military service on May 25, 1918.

JENSEN, Nels Walter. Non-resident.

Born in 1889. Was employed at Fairmont, Minn., when inducted at that place May 26, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.

JOHNSON, Arvid Gunnar.

Born in Sweden 1891. Employed at Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Served overseas. Returned to U. S. about May, 1919.

JOHNSON, John William. Private.

Born in 1896. Non-resident, home supposed to be in Chicago. Was employed in Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, when specially inducted on Feb. 1, 1918, and taken to Camp Grant, Ill.

JOHNSON, Oscar Levin. Private.

Born in Sweden in 1887. Was resident of Ceylon, Minn., when called to federal service at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917, and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Camp Cody, N. M., serving in the infantry. Went overseas in June, 1918. Returned in spring of 1919.

KIMBALL, Earl.

Resident of Center Creek Twp. Entered service in 1918. Sent to Camp Custer, Michigan. Returned to Martin County after discharge.

KRUEGER, Charles L. Private.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Krueger, Ceylon, Minn. Born in Illinois in 1890. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Returned safely.

LADD, Edgar James. Sergeant.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ladd, Fairmont, Minn. Born at Minneapolis, Minn., June 10, 1891. Enlisted in regular army at Ft. Snelling, Minn., before the war. Served overseas with Supply Co., 122nd Field Artillery, 31st Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., May 18, 1918.

LADD, Sherman Allen. Private.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ladd, Fairmont, Minn. Born at Osseo, Minn., Sept. 24, 1896. Resident of Rockford, Minn., when inducted at Buffalo, Minn.

LEWIS, Ralph William. Private.

Born in 1893. Non-resident, home is at Ottumwa, Iowa. Was employed at Triumph, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 26, 1918. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash.

LARSON, Olof Anton. Private.
Non-resident, home is at Rockford, Ill. Son of Lars Olson, Kaagtvit, Sweden. Born in 1896. Employed in Martin County when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

MAILLARD, Julius Marlin. Private.
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Maillard, Corvallis, Oregon. Born at Rockford, Ill., May 2, 1892. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, as private in infantry, N. A. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to Co. D, 313th Supply Train, 88th Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 23, 1918, arriving abroad Sept. 7, 1918. Injured by having foot crushed Sept. 28, 1918, two months in hospital. Returned to U. S. Jan. 25, 1919, discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 20, 1919.

MALMEN, John. Private.
Born in Sweden in 1889. Son of Nels Malmen, Wexia, Sweden. Employed at Monterey, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

MANGUN, Gordon J. Son of Mrs. Ella Mangun, Sherburn, Minn.
Born at Sherburn, Minn., April 22, 1897, and resident thereof when enlisted in S. A. T. C. in Oct., 1908. Trained at University of Minnesota. Discharged Dec., 1918.

MATTHIAS, August E. Private.
Born in Ill. in 1892. Home is at Union, Ill. Employed for several years as a farm hand in Martin County. Resided in Rutland Twp., when inducted at Fairmont,, April 29, 1918. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Did not return to Martin County.

MITCHELL, James C. Private.
Born in 1896. Non-resident. Home is in Oklahoma. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., March 7, 1918, for local board of Oklahoma City, Okla. Sent to Camp Travis, Texas.

MORROW, James G.
Born in 1889. Non-resident, home is in Chicago. Employed at Monterey, Minn. when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., July 26, 1918. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

NIELSEN, William. Private.
Born in 1892. Non-resident. Home is at Minneapolis, Minn. Son of H. P. Nielsen, Rodby, Denmark. Employed in Martin County when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

PAYNE, Cady L.
Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Payne, Truman, Minn. Resident of Westford Twp., Martin County, when called to service in 1918. Served in the A. E. F. Returned to U. S. and discharged late in 1919.

PAYNE, Floyd. Private.
Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Payne, Truman, Minn. Enlisted in regular army in 1917. Did not serve abroad. Still in service April 1, 1920.

PERSSON, Einar. Private.
Residence unknown. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., May 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and discharged for physical disqualifications May 27, 1918.

PETERSON, Peter Bork. Private.
Born in Denmark in 1887. Son of Mrs. Rosmine Peterson, Ekart, Jutland, Denmark. Non-resident, home is at Hutchinson, Minn. Employed in Martin County when inducted at Fairmont, June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

POPE, Buel. Master Signal Electrician. Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Pope, Monterey.
Born at Martin County, Minn. Served in 191st Aero Squadron. Had arms broken in accident at Wilbur Wright Flying Field, Dayton, Ohio.

POPE, Percy.
Born in Martin County. Son of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Pope, Monterey. Served in the army. Did not return to Martin County upon discharge.

PORTER, George W. Private.
Non-resident. Home probably at Moline, Ill. Was called for service on Oct. 25, 1918, but was in Wyoming and did not reach Fairmont until Nov. 11, 1918. Was inducted and discharged on that date at Camp Dodge. Last man inducted by Martin County draft board.

PRICE, William Edward.
Served in army. Born in 1889. Son of Isaac Price, Poseyville, Ind. Non-resident, home is at Poseyville, Ind. Inducted by the Martin County board on July 25, 1918, for the board of Poseyville, Ind., and sent to Camp Taylor, Ky.

PRUISNER, Anton. Private.
Son of J. I. Pruisner, Bemis, S. D. Born in 1897. Non-resident, home is at Bemis, S. D. Was employed in Martin County when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 5, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged in Dec., 1919.

PRUISNER, Henry. Private.
Son of J. I. Pruisner, Bemis, S. D. Born in 1890. Non-resident, home is at Bemis, S. D. Employed in Martin County when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to 86th Div. at Camp Grant, Ill.

REICKLEY, Joseph Johnson. Private. Son of Conrad H. Reickley, South Bloomingville, Ohio.
Born in 1892. Non-resident, home is in Ohio. Employed in Center Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted in June, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

SCHLICHTING, Edward Carl. Private.
Born in 1888. Non-resident, claimed Fall River, Wis., as his home. Employed at various times in Nashville Twp., Martin County. Address was Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to the 86th Div. at Camp Grant, Ill. Returned safely.

SMITH, H. N. Private.
Born in 1895. Resident of Plainfield, Iowa, when called to federal service from National Guard at Fairmont, Minn., July 15, 1917, as private in infantry. Assigned to Co. E, 136th Inf., 34th Div., at Camp Cody, N. M. Transferred overseas in June, 1918. Was in active service. Returned safely.

STEINER, Albert.
Non-resident, home is at Milwaukee, Wis. Registered in Fairmont and specially inducted, March 18, 1918. Taken to Ft. Snelling, Minn. Tried as a draft evader and convicted. Sentenced to fifteen years in Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks.

STENZEL, Albert William. Private.
Born in 1893. Married. Non-resident, home is at Ellsworth, Minn. Employed in Martin County when inducted at Fairmont, Sept. 5, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged about Dec., 1918.

THOMPSON, C. Harry. Private.
Non-resident, home is at Omaha, Neb. Inducted at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918, and sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

TYLER, Glen.
Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler, of Granada, Minn. Was in service at Camp Dodge, Iowa, from Sept., 1917, to Feb., 1918. Resides at Mason City, Iowa.

WARD, Otto.

Army. Non-resident. Registered at Fairmont, Minn. Enlisted in the army and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 3, 1917.

WARNER, John Alfred. Private.

Son of C. A. Warner, Sherburn, Minn. Born at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1895. Resident of Elm Creek Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Fairment, Minn., June 25, 1918, as private in infantry. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., where he was discharged on physical re-examination for hernia, June 28, 1918.

WERICK, Charlie. Private.

Russian nativity. Was employed at Truman, Minn., previous to induction at Fairmont, Minn., June 25, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant, Ill., later overseas. Reported to have been killed in action.

WHITSELL, Arthur W. Corporal.

Age and place of birth unknown. Resided at Truman, Minn., when inducted at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 21, 1917. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to the 88th Div. Was transferred to another camp and sent overseas and assigned to the 9th Inf., 2nd Div. Saw extensive combat service. Returned to U. S. and discharged about July 31, 1919. Did not return to Martin County.

ZACHARIASON, Willie Howard. Private.

Son of S. O. Zachariason, Elmore, Minn. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when inducted at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 29, 1918. Assigned to 352nd Ambulance Co., 313th Sanitary Train, 88th Div. Returned safely.

ZIERKE, Roland H. First Lieutenant.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn. Commissioned in Dental Reserve Corps, Nov. 15, 1917, but never called for service.

Supplementary

The following names have been reported as those of men who entered the military or naval service from Martin County at some time during the war. No definite records of their service exist and diligent inquiry has failed to locate them. Some names may be included in error but it is believed that they are entitled to be of record as serving from this county.

GROOM, Abe.

HANSEN, Niels.

HEASLEY, John O.

KNOCKENUS, Fred.

LaDUE, Jay B.

MITTELSTED, Walter M.

PARISCH, Arthur.

SUNDERSON, Ben.

WARE, Harry.

WEDEN, Walter.

WHELAN, Harry.

WHITSELL, William R.

This group of pictures of the late troops of the former Kaiser were procured by Lt. William A. Ellis while with the Army of Occupation. They were taken shortly before Uncle Sam and his Allies made the world unsafe for autocracy. Upper left: The Kaiser reviewing troops on the western front. The aide accompanying him is General Hutier. Upper right: The three central figures, left to right: are Von Hindenburg, Von Ludendorf and Von Stoltz. Lower left: The one-time Kaiser and his first adjutant distributing iron crosses. Lower right: Another close up of Mr. Hohenzollern reviewing some of his troops.

APPELQUIST, Carl Walter. (1) **Seaman Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Appelquist, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Minneapolis, Minn., July 3, 1896. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 20, 1917, as apprentice seaman, U. S. Navy. Assigned to 3rd Bn., 7th Co., at Newport, R. I., for training. Transferred to Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., where he was discharged Jan. 17, 1918.

ARP, Leonard Dewey. (2) **Pharmacist's Mate Third Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Arp, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., March 25, 1898, where he resided when enlisted in the U. S. Navy at Minneapolis, Minn., May 28, 1918, as hospital apprentice, 2nd class. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned to receiving ship Bay Ridge, and later to U. S. S. Kentuckian. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 14, 1919, making two trips across Atlantic. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept 12, 1919.

AUKOFER, Joseph Melchoir. (3) **Seaman.** Son of Mrs. Mary Aukofer, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Hopkins, Minn., Oct. 15, 1896. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 24, 1918, as apprentice seaman. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Philadelphia Navy Yard. Transferred to Naval Base No. 9 at Gibraltar, Spain. Assigned to U. S. S. Yamacraw and cruised to Northern Africa, thence to Hoboken, N. J., via Azores. Transferred to U. S. S. Martha Washington. Was with crew that returned 2000 interned German prisoners to Holland in June, 1919; returned with convoy of troops to U. S. and then accompanied U. S. Armenian commission to Constantinople, and Batun, Russia. Released to reserve at New York Nov. 17, 1919.

AUSTIN, John. (4) **Gunner's Mate.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Austin, Dunnell, Minn.

Born in Martin County, Oct. 14, 1896. Enlisted at Detroit, Mich., in May, 1918, as apprentice for gunner's mate, U. S. N. Released to inactive duty in 1919. No further record.

AUSTIN, William Winslow. (5) **Seaman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Austin, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at that place June 8, 1900. Married. Employed at St. Peter, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., March 5, 1917, as seaman in U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned to U. S. S. Wyoming, at Norfolk, Va. Embarked from Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 25, 1917, arriving at Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands, Dec. 8, 1917. With British Grand Fleet in North Sea and other hostile waters for 13 months. While on Wyoming that ship sunk one submarine and fired on others. Present at surrender of German Fleet Nov. 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 25, 1918, and discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., July 21, 1919.

BAUM, John Christopher. (6) **Gunner's Mate First Class.** Parents deceased.

Born at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 24, 1900. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5, 1917, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and at Navy Yards, Charleston, S. C. Transferred to naval aviation. Engaged in hostile waters in pursuit of submarines. Discharged at Great Lakes, Ill., March 17, 1919.

BENSON, N. Martin. (7) **Quartermaster Third Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Benson, Winterset, Iowa.

Born at Wahoo, Neb., Oct. 18, 1899. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 14, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va. Assigned to U. S. S. Alabama. Made one trans-Atlantic trip with freight cargo. Returned to U. S. May 18, 1919, discharged at Great Lakes, Ill., July 2, 1919.

BLANCK, Walter Henry. (8) **Pharmacist's Mate First Class.** Son of Mrs. Theresa Blanck, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., April 30, 1900. Resident of Fairmont, when enlisted at Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 17, 1917, as hospital apprentice, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned Aug. 2, 1917, to U. S. S. Culgoa. In Carribean Sea at time of German raiders. No engagement. During remainder of war Culgoa was tender to destroyer flotilla in English Channel, Bay of Biscay, Irish Sea and Atlantic ocean. Returned to U. S. Aug. 20, 1919. Discharged at San Francisco, Calif., June 15, 1920.

BRANDT, Clifford Alexander. (9) **Chief Mechanic Third Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brandt, Madelia, Minn.

Born at St. James, Minn., April 19, 1896. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 17, 1918, as Chief Mechanic, 3rd class, U. S. Naval Reserves. Assigned to Co. 32, 8th Bn., 12th Regt., at Great Lakes, Ill. Discharged Feb. 13, 1919.

BURNS, Gustave Albert. (10) **Ensign.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Jan. 18, 1895, at Elmore, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1918, as Landsman for Machinist's Mate, U. S. N., naval aviation. Assigned to naval air station at Pensacola, Fla. Still in service having re-enlisted and been commissioned 1920.

BURNS, George Murray. (11) **Second Class Q. M. (a).** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at East Chain Twp., Martin County, Minn., Jan. 15, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 3, 1918, as Landsman for Q. M. (a), U. S. N. Assigned to 181st Co., 4th Regt., receiving ship at St. Helena, Va., training at Naval Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Transferred to Co. 1101 and Co. 900 at Hampton Roads and to Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. Released to inactive duty Dec. 6, 1918.

CARLSON, Rufus Gerhart. (12) **Fireman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Carlson, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Ogema, Wis., April 1, 1898. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 13, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia. Assigned to U. S. S. Yale, and assigned to convoy duty in English Channel. Made 85 round trips across channel. Returned to U. S. May 22, 1919, discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 5, 1919.

CHAMBERLAIN, Ray C. (13) **Fireman First Class.** Son of C. C. Chamberlain, Granada, Minn.

Born at Albert Lea, Minn., Jan. 1, 1897. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 15, 1918, as fireman 3rd class, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. First assigned to U. S. S. Kentucky at Hampton Roads, Va. Transferred to U. S. S. Chester at Harwick, England. Embarked for foreign waters from Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 29, 1918, in convoy service. Plied between Harwick, England and Hamburg, Russian ports, Gibraltar, Brest and New York. Returned to U. S. May 17, 1919, released at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12, 1919.

CHRISTIANSON, Clarence O. (14) **Musician.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Christianson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 24, 1894, and resided there when enlisted Jan. 8, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., as musician in the U. S. N. Assigned to 4th Regiment Band at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to Receiving Ship at Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred to ship's band, U. S. S. Buffalo. Embarked from New York Oct. 6, 1918, arriving at Plymouth, England, Nov. 6, 1918. Arrived back in U. S. Dec. 31, 1918, and released to inactive duty at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1919.

CHUTE, Fred Burton. (15) **Boatswain Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Chute, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., April 1, 1894, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 14, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Assigned to Camp Paul Jones, Great Lakes, Ill., for training. Transferred to U. S. S. New Hampshire at Brooklyn Navy Yard and to sea duty with U. S. coast patrol. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., July 4, 1919.

COLVIN, Oscar David. (16) **Seaman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Colvin, Sherburn, Minn.

Born Aug. 3, 1898 at State Center, Iowa. Resided at Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 9, 1917, as apprentice seaman in U. S. N. Assigned to Co. 36, 12th Regt., at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to U. S. receiving ship at Philadelphia, to receiving barracks at Queenstown, Ireland, and to U. S. S. Ammen. Embarked from New York, March 6, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, March 16, 1918. Was a big gun pointer and saw many submarine attacks. Returned to U. S. Jan. 2, 1919, and discharged May 19, 1919.

MARTIN COUNTY

COULT, Benjamin Willard. (1) **Ensign.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coult, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 7, 1895. Resided at Fairmont when enlisted at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 12, 1917, as seaman 2nd class, U. S. Naval Reserve Force. Assigned to U. S. S. Scranton at New York, training at Pelham Bay, New York. Promoted Ensign Aug. 10, 1918. Embarked from New York, Sept. 30, 1918, arriving abroad Oct. 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. Feb., 1919, and released to inactive duty at New York, March 13, 1919.

ENGELDORF, Lars John. (2) **Chief Mechanic First Class.**

Born in Sweden, April 23, 1893. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 13, 1917, as a apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Norfolk, Va. Assigned to U. S. S. Cayama, later to U. S. S. Melville. Served for sixteen months in the U. S. naval forces in Europe. Then returned to U. S. and cruised to Cuba and Porto Rico. Member of crew in convoy to trans-Atlantic Aerial flight in June, 1919. Last duty at Panama Canal Zone. Discharged at San Diego, Calif., Nov. 3, 1919.

FOLLETT, Fred John. (3) **Electrician Third Class Radio.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Follett, Fairmont,

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Feb. 7, 1898, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 15, 1918, as radio operator, U. S. N. Assigned to naval radio school, Great Lakes, Ill., and Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where he was released to inactive duty Feb. 16, 1919.

FORSTROM, William Arthur. (4) **Seaman.** Son of Mrs. Mathilda Forstrom, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, April 24, 1896, and resident of that place when enlisted May 7, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn., as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to receiving ship at Philadelphia and later to City Park Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y. Assigned to U. S. S. Tidewater. Embarked from New York, July 7, 1918, making various foreign ports. Returned to U. S. Dec. 13, 1918. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., July 18, 1919.

GEMMEL, Lloyd. (5) **Seaman.** Son of Duncan Gemmill, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Grand Junction, Iowa, July, 1899. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., about Aug. 11, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Sent to Norfolk, Va., and assigned to U. S. S. destroyer "Champlin." Still in service June 1, 1920.

GRADBERG, Enoch Walford. (6) **Ship's Cook Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Gradberg, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Oct. 12, 1898. Resident of Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 7, 1917, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned to U. S. S. Henderson. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20, 1918 on first voyage. Served overseas. Returned to U. S. after service abroad, July 20, 1919, discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 11, 1919.

GRADBERG, Eskil Nicholaus. (7) **Chief Carpenter's Mate (Chief Petty Officer).** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Gradberg, Dunnell, Minn.

Resident of Dunnell when enlisted at Des Moines, Iowa, May 25, 1916, as shipwright in U. S. N. Trained 6 months at U. S. Naval Artificers School, Portsmouth, Va. Assigned to U. S. S. Richmond at Norfolk, Va. Transferred to U. S. S. Delaware and permanently assigned thereto. Left Lynnhaven Roads, Va., Nov. 25, 1917, with first U. S. fleet to participate in war. Joined British Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands, Dec. 7, 1917, operating with British fleet during war. In attacks by submarines off Norwegian coast, Feb. 8, 1918 and off Heligoland, June 30, 1918. In convoy of U. S. minelayers operating at entrance to North Sea and Kiel Canal. Returned to U. S. Aug. 12, 1918. Enlistment expired May 24, 1920.

GRAHAM, Robert Lewis. (8) **Naval Musician.** Son of John Graham, Sherburn, Minn.

Married, one child. Born at Albert Lea, Minn., Jan. 5, 1890. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Assigned to 67th Co. at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to 8th Regt. band, later to Bn. Band, Great Lakes, Ill. Discharged Dec. 17, 1918, at Great Lakes, Ill.

GROTH, Chester E. (9) **Musician Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Groth, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Alpha, Minn., Jan. 27, 1900. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Feb. 8, 1918, as apprentice seaman in U. S. N. Assigned to 47th Co., 8th Regt. at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to 2nd Regt. Band. Discharged March 24, 1919, at Great Lakes, Ill.

HANSEN, Lucian J. (10) **Electrician Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hansen, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, March 15, 1900. Resident of Welcome, Minn., when enlisted Aug. 1, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Served on U. S. S. Minnesota and Indianapolis, also on receiving ship at Norfolk, Va. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1918, making two trans-Atlantic trips to French and English ports. Returned to U. S. July 3, 1919, discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., July 22, 1919.

HELGESON, Gail Phelps. (11) **Ensign.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Helgeson, Litchfield, Minn.

Born at Milnor, N. D., June 16, 1889. Served 2 years in Minnesota National Guard. Superintendent of schools at Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 6, 1918, as seaman 2nd class, U. S. naval reserve force. Trained at Camp Farragut, Great Lakes, Ill., University of Chicago, New York City and Pelham Bay. Assigned to duty at Philadelphia Navy Yard. Promoted to Ensign April 26, 1919. Still in service at Philadelphia Navy Yard, June 1, 1919.

HORNE, Alfred Dewey. (12) **Apprentice Seaman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Horne, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Chatfield, Minn., June 7, 1898. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Madison, Wis., Oct. 1, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Released to inactive duty April 23, 1919.

HOWELL, Robert J. (13) **Carpenter Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Howell, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, June 12, 1897. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 10, 1917, in U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., transferred to Naval Air Base at Camp Glenn, N. C., and placed in charge of concrete construction work. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., July 3, 1919.

JENSEN, Fred. (14) **Engineer Second Class.** Son of Peter Jensen, Guckeen, Minn.

Born at Hampton, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1891. Employed at Omaha, Neb., when enlisted at that place July 2, 1917, as fireman 2nd class, U. S. N. Assigned to receiving ship at Bremerton, Wash. Transferred to Norfolk, Va. Assigned to sea duty on the mine layer "Lickens" Jan. 26, 1918, leaving port Jan. 28, 1918. Two days out the ship was damaged and abandoned in a storm. Was in the water 27 hours before picked up by the crew of a destroyer. Returned to naval hospital at Brooklyn and in bed as result of exposure until May 10, 1918. Discharged at Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 9, 1919.

JONES, John. (15) **Fireman First Class.** Parents deceased. Foster son of Dan Harris, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Liberty, Mo., August 8, 1896. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., when enlisted at Omaha, Neb., April 16, 1917 as fireman 3rd class, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned to U. S. S. Culgoa at New York. Embarked from New York. Aug. 5, 1918, making six trans-Atlantic trips, twice with convoys, four times bringing back troops. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 21, 1919.

JESSEN, Carl Richard. (16) **Seaman First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jessen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Northville, S. D., Feb. 11, 1899. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 23, 1917, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. and Boston Navy Yard. Assigned to U. S. S. Melville. Embarked from Boston, May 11, 1917, arriving at Queenstown, Ireland, May 22, 1917. Served continuously in foreign and hostile waters until armistice. Transferred to U. S. S. Shaw. Cited for bravery by his commanding officer for rescue of a child. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., July 29, 1919.

KAUDER, Wesley Albright. (1) **Seaman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kauder, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 15, 1897, at Delevan, Minn. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted April 23, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn., as apprentice seaman in the U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned to U. S. S. Melville, at Boston, Mass. Embarked from Boston, Mass., May 11, 1917, arriving at Queenstown, Ireland, May 22, 1917. Served on the Melville in hostile foreign waters until Nov. 11, 1918. Made cruise to Azores islands with convoy of Seaplanes NC-3 and NC-4 on their transcontinental flight May-June, 1919. Arrived in U. S. Jan. 26, 1919, and discharged Aug. 19, 1919.

KENDALL, Earl Glen. (2) **Seaman Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kendall, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, Minn., April 2, 1900. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 6, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, and at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Embarked on U. S. S. Polar Bear from Baltimore, Md., Dec. 19, 1918, arriving at Bordeaux, France, Dec. 24, 1918. Also made four trips on U. S. S. Santa Rosa. Returned to U. S. Sept. 18, 1919, released to inactive duty at New York Oct. 2, 1919.

KEYES, Raymond E. (3) **Musician First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Keyes, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., March 7, 1895, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 20, 1917, as musician in U. S. N. Trained at Norfolk, Va., and Pelham Bay, N. Y. Assigned to U. S. S. Frederick, later to U. S. S. New Mexico. Served in Brazilian waters and later made eight trans-Atlantic trips in transport and convoy service. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 30, 1919.

KRAMER, William R. (4) **Water Tender.** Son of Mrs. Dora Kramer, Welcome, Minn.

Born March 27, 1889, at Cook county, Ill. Employed at Sioux City, Iowa, when enlisted at that place May 15, 1918, as 3rd Cl. Fireman, U. S. N. Assigned to U. S. S. Kentucky after training at Great Lakes, Ill. Later assigned to U. S. S. Jean. Made two trans-Atlantic trips with cargo, and one to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Released to inactive duty June 9, 1919.

KRUMHOLZ, Joseph August. (5) **Yeoman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Krumholz, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, March 2, 1886. Employed by the government at Burns, Oregon, when enlisted April 18, 1917, at Portland, Oregon, as landsman for Yeoman, U. S. N. Was on recruiting service and duty at Naval Training Base, San Diego, Calif., until discharged at that place in May, 1919.

LANGMAN, Harley Richard. (6) **Chief Mechanic's Mate.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Langman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Nashville Twp., Martin County, Feb. 12, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1918, as machinist's mate 2nd class, aviation section, U. S. naval reserve. Trained at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Served at naval aviation camps in Pauillac, France, and Eastleigh, England. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 10, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 21, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 16, 1918, discharged Feb. 1, 1919.

LARSEN, Charles W. (7) **Landsman Electrician.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Larsen, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., May 26, 1892, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 26, 1918, as landsman electrician, radio, U. S. N. Trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, and U. S. naval radio school at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., serving at the latter place until discharged Feb. 15, 1919.

LEWIS, Will. (8) **Fireman First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lewis, Truman, Minn.

Born at Searenville, Ill., March 9, 1897. Resident of Winnebago, Minn., when enlisted at Portland, Oregon, June 3, 1918, as fireman 3rd class, U. S. N. Assigned to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash. Also trained at U. S. Training Station, Bremerton, Wash., and U. S. S. West Elcajon. Transferred to New York and assigned to U. S. S. Prinz Friedrick Wilhelm. Made three trips with troops between Brest and Hoboken. Discharged at Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 25, 1919.

LUNDE, Oscar Henry. (9) **Petty Officer Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Lunde, Granada, Minn.

Born May 21, 1896, at East Chain Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1918, as carpenter in aviation section of U. S. N. Assigned to 36th Co., 7th Regt., at Pensacola, Fla. Transferred successively during training period to League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and Buffalo Curtis Air Craft Factory. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., June 7, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, June 19, 1918. Returned to U. S. Jan. 24, 1919, and released to inactive duty Feb. 17, 1919.

MADSEN, Eddie Peter. (10) **Boatswain's Mate Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Madsen, Sherburn, Minn.

Born July 10, 1898, at Sherburn, Minn., and resident of that place when enlisted July 30, 1915, as apprentice seaman in U. S. N. Served on U. S. S. Nevada, and Utah. Made six trans-Atlantic trips to France, one to Italy. In two successful encounters with hostile submarines. Discharged July 9, 1919.

MARVIN, Vincent V. (11) **Boatswain's Mate First Class.** Son of Mrs. C. E. Coleman, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Lawler, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1893. Was in service when war was declared, April 6, 1917, having served continuously in U. S. Navy since Jan. 23, 1910, enlisting at St. Paul, Minn. During entire war he was on the U. S. S. Anniston as convoy to submarine chasers to the Bermudas and Azores. In two encounters with submarines. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 9, 1919. Re-enlisted 1920.

MOELLER, Harry. (12) **Apprentice Seaman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Moeller, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., April 7, 1889, and resident thereof when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 6, 1918, as apprentice seaman in U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Washington, D. C. Discharged Jan. 16, 1919.

MOORE, Clarence Raymond. (13) **Seaman Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Winnebago, Minn.

Born Jan. 28, 1903, at Murray, Iowa. Resided in Nashville Twp., Martin County, when enlisted May 21, 1918, at Mason City, Iowa, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., assigned to U. S. S. Ludonia. Embarked from New York, June 29, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, July 16, 1918. Stationed on destroyer in Mediterranean sea, operating out of Gibraltar. Returned to U. S. Nov. 11, 1918. Discharged at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1919.

NEEDHAM, Melvin Austin. (14) **Fireman Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Needham, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Ogden, Iowa, June 24, 1890. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 8, 1918, as apprentice for fireman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., assigned to U. S. S. Virginia at Hampton Roads, Va. Embarked from Base 2, Yorktown, Va., Oct. 9, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 21, 1918. Made seven trans-Atlantic trips. Returned to U. S. July 4, 1919, released to inactive duty at Minneapolis, Minn., July 18, 1919.

NELSEN, Fred J. (15) **First Class Baker.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Nelsen, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Cook County, Ill., May 7, 1889. Employed at Highlight, Wyoming, when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 16, 1918, as baker in U. S. N. Trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, also at Receiving Ship, Norfolk, Va. Assigned to sea duty on U. S. S. "Elsol" in November, 1918, making six trips in the transport service. Released to inactive duty at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2, 1919.

NELSON, George Edward. (16) **Machinist's Mate First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Nelson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Moline, Ill., Nov. 24, 1895. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1918, as landsman for machinist's mate, U. S. Navy, naval aeronautics. Trained at U. S. Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida. Discharged Feb. 27, 1919.

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NICHOLSON, William H. (1) **Machinist's Mate Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Nicholson, Chicago, Ill.

Born at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1896. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 19, 1918, as landsman for machinist's mate, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Released to inactive duty at Great Lakes, Ill., April 12, 1919.

NONNEMAN, Frank C. (2) **Machinist's Mate First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nonneman, Fraser Township, Martin County, Minn.

Born March 26, 1896, at Iroquois County, Ill. Resident of Fraser Twp. when enlisted a Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27, 1918, as landsman for machinist mate, naval air service. Assigned to 1st Squadron Aerial Training Gunners, Pensocola, Florida. Discharged March 29, 1919.

NORDSTROM, Carl August. (3) **Seaman Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Nordstrom, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Triumph, Minn., Sept. 4, 1899, and resident thereof when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 8, 1919.

OLSON, Knute Oscar. (4) **Electrician Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Olson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when enlisted at Chicago, Ill., March 8, 1918, as landsman for electrician, U. S. N. Trained at Newport, Rhode Island, and at Electrical School, Hampton Roads, Va. Discharged Feb. 28, 1919.

PACKARD, Dale Henry. (5) **Fireman Third Class.** Son of Mrs. Mary Packard, Ceylon, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Aug. 4, 1896. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 30, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Discharged at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1919.

PETERSON, Wallace E. (6) **Musician First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Peterson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born Oct. 22, 1889, at Boone county, Iowa. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 7, 1917, for service in the navy as a musician. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Served at U. S. Submarine Base and Aero Station, Cocosolo, Canal Zone, April 17, 1918 to August 1, 1919. Discharged Aug. 1, 1919, at Cocosolo, Canal Zone. Returned to U. S. Sept. 6, 1919.

SALZMAN, Walter Henry. (7) **Seaman Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Salzman, Triumph, Minn.

Resident of Fox Lake Twp., Martin County, when enlisted June 5, 1918, at Peoria, Ill. as seaman 2nd class, U. S. naval reserve. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to Naval Training Station at Detroit, Mich. Discharged at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26, 1919.

SPIEGLER, Harry Marten. (8) **Seaman First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spiegler, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Martin County, Minn., Jan. 27, 1897. Resident of Galena Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 1, 1918, as apprentice seaman in U. S. N. Sent to Bremerton, Wash., for training. Assigned to U. S. S. Gotomeka at Seattle. Embarked from Seattle Aug., 1918. Took cargo to South America (Quillata, Chili), cargo of saltpeter to New Orleans, then to France with cargo, arriving St. Nazaire, Nov. 10, 1918—three trips in all. Returned to U. S. June, 1919. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., June 13, 1919.

SWANSON, John Edwin. (9) **Machinist's Mate First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Swanson, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, May 23, 1890, and resident thereof when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 2, 1918, as landsman quartermaster in naval aviation. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Pensacola, Fla., where he served as a machinist on naval aeroplanes in an expert capacity. Released to inactive duty at Pensacola, Fla., March 25, 1919.

SWEARINGEN, John Arthur. (10) **First Class Electrician, Radio.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Swearingen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 3, 1895, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 1, 1917, as landsman for electrician, radio, U. S. naval reserve force. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and at U. S. Naval Wireless Telephone School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Served as instructor in wireless telephony in school at New London, Conn. Released to inactive duty at New London, Conn., Jan. 9, 1919.

TANNER, Chester O. (11) **Captain.** Son of Mrs. Martha Tanner, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Jan. 27, 1802, at Fairmont, Minn. Married, 1 child. Resident of Minneapolis, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, April 12, 1917, as Lt. Jr. Grade, Medical Corps, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1917, remaining on duty in foreign waters or abroad until May 24, 1919. Served with destroyer patrol in English channel, with navy Base Hospital at Brest and as member of navy operation team at Chateau Thierry, June to Sept., 1919. Still in service Sept. 1, 1920.

THOMAS, James Russell. (12) **First Lieutenant, U. S. Navy Medical Corps.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Sherburn, Minn., Jan. 22, 1890. Resident of Chicago, Ill., when enlisted at Great Lakes, Ill., in April, 1917, as medical officer in Navy Medical Corps. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and at Base 17, Alness, Scotland. Assigned to duty on board "Nucleus" at Liverpool, England. Embarked from New York, May 7, 1918, and remained in service in foreign waters until the cessation of hostilities. Returned to U. S. on leave in Sept. 1919, then assigned to station in island of Guam, South Seas. Still in service Sept. 1, 1920.

TRUE, Howard Victor. (13) **Seaman Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. True, Granada, Minn.

Born Sept. 23, 1895, at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Served at Great Lakes, Ill., and on training ship "Connecticut" at Norfolk, Va. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16, 1919.

WADE, Harold Eugene. (14) **Quartermaster Aviation Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wade, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Sheldon, Iowa, Oct. 4, 1888. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 28, 1918, as landsman for quartermaster, aviation, U. S. naval reserve. Trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis. Transferred to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa. Embarked from Philadelphia, via Quebec, U. S. S. "Beltana" Sept. 10, 1918, arriving at Plymouth, England, Oct. 11, 1918. Served at Naval Air Stations at Killingholme, England, and Brest, France. Returned to U. S. Nov. 24, 1918, released to inactive duty at Pelham Bay Naval Station, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1918.

WALKER, Clarence Alfred. (15) **Seaman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Walker, Yorkville, Ill.

Born at Kane County, Ill., Jan. 26, 1897. Resident of Fairmont Twp., Martin County, when enrolled June 29, 1918, as apprentice seaman in the naval reserve, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Performed duty at Naval Rifle Range, Va., Caldwell, N. J., and receiving ship, New York. Released to inactive duty at Great Lakes, Ill., Aug. 30, 1919.

WILLIAMS, Charles Oliver. (16) **Carpenter's Mate Second Class.** Son of John T. Williams, Whiting, Kansas.

Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1917, as fireman in U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and battle ship "Maine." Assigned to U. S. S. Agamemnon at New York, March 21, 1918. Made thirteen trips between Hoboken and Brest. Was in one submarine attack. Transferred to U. S. S. Charleston (protected cruiser) and made voyage from New York to Bremerton, Wash., via Virgin Islands and Panama Canal. Discharged at Denver, Colo., July 6, 1919.

WILLIAMS, Chester Abbie. (1) **Seaman Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Williams, Mason City, Iowa.

Born at Madelia, Minn., July 8, 1893. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 11, 1917, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Transferred to Naval Air Station at Long Island, N. Y. Discharged at Great Lakes, Ill., June 28, 1919.

WENBERG, Walter E. (2) **Chief Yeoman.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. August Wenberg, Dunnell, Minn.

Born at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, June 26, 1890. Married. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1917, as landsman for Yeoman, U. S. N. Trained at Newport, R. I. and U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Made three trans-Atlantic trips with troops and supplies. On "Scranton" when disabled by storm and compelled to return to port. Discharged at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 24, 1919.

WINZENBERG, William Henry. (3) **Chief Machinist's Mate.** Son of Mrs. Maud Winzenberg, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Minn., Oct. 21, 1891. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted Feb. 24, 1913. Continuously in service and re-enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 12, 1917. Served on U. S. S. Princess Irene, Comfort and Druid. Served in Mediterranean waters Oct., 1917 to Dec., 1918. Released to inactive duty Jan. 20, 1919, at New London, Conn.

WOOD, Rollo George. (4) **Pharmacist's Mate First Class.** Son of W. G. Wood, Granada, Minn.

Born at Center Creek Twp., Martin County, Sept. 16, 1898. Resident of Granada when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15, 1916, as apprentice in hospital corps, U. S. N. Trained at naval hospital corps school at Newport, R. I. Transferred to Naval Hospital at Port Royal, S. C., when war began. Transferred to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia Navy Yard, for overseas duty with 6th Marines at Naval Base Hospital No. 1. Arrived at Brest, France, Nov. 2, 1917, remaining on duty abroad until troops were returned to U. S. Discharged August, 1920.

WOLLIN, Richard Henry. (5) **Quartermaster, Aviation, Second Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wollin, Utica, Minn., where he was born Feb. 7, 1890.

Married. Principal of schools at Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 10, 1918, as landsman for aviation, U. S. N. Sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, for training. Transferred to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa. Assigned later to active duty at U. S. Naval Air Station at Chatham, Mass., remaining there until released to inactive duty at Boston, Mass., Jan. 14, 1919.

YOUNGDALE, C. J. (6) **Machinist's Mate First Class.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Youngdale, Fairmont, Minn.

Born in Sweden, Feb. 21, 1898. Resident of East Chain Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., July 5, 1918, as apprentice for machinist's mate, U. S. N. Trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Transferred to New York and assigned to U. S. S. Orizaba. Embarked from New York Feb. 23, 1919. Made seven trips with transports to St. Nazaire, Brest, Bordeaux and Cherbourg. Returned to U. S. Aug. 29, 1919, discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 8, 1919.

No photographs were obtainable of the following Martin County men who served in the navy, though their service records are complete.

HART, Carroll Henry. Seaman Second Class.
Parents deceased. Born at West Union, Ill., June 1, 1897. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., April 8, 1918, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned to U. S. S. Minnesota. Discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 16, 1919.

KROST, Walter George. Seaman. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Krost, Mankato, Minn.
Born at Mankato, Minn., March 11, 1889. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 17, 1918, as apprentice seaman in U. S. N. Assigned to Great Lakes, Ill., for training and duty. Discharged at that place June 7, 1919.

LARSEN, Daniel Einer. Seaman Second Class. Son of John Larsen, Sherburn, Minn.
Born at Sherburn, Minn., Sept. 15, 1899, and resident thereof when enlisted May 1, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn., as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Assigned to U. S. S. Minnesota, serving thereon from Nov., 1917, to March, 1918. Later on U. S. S. DeKalb until discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 26, 1919.

MARLEY, Isa H. Seaman. Son of I. H. Marley, Estherville, Iowa.
Born at Britt, Iowa, Aug. 12, 1895. Resident of Dunnell, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 6, 1917, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. After training period assigned to U. S. S. Mississippi. Served at sea until discharge at Minneapolis, Minn., July 21, 1919.

ORBELL, Harry Gordon. Apprentice Seaman. Son of W. W. Orbell, Winnebago, Minn.
Born at Winnebago, Minn., April 26, 1897. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted June 1, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Rock Way, N. Y. Released at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18, 1919.

SWEARINGEN, Fred Harold. Radio Electrician. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Swearingen, Fairmont, Minn.
Born at Fairmont, Minn., Aug. 26, 1892, and resided when enrolled at Minneapolis, Minn., May 20, 1918, in U. S. naval reserve as a radio electrician. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and transferred to Naval Operating Base at Hampton Roads, Va., later to U. S. Naval Radio School at Cambridge, Mass. Released at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16, 1919.

SWANSON, George Richard Alexander. Seaman. Son of Andy Swanson, Milaca, Minn.
Born at Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 22, 1894. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1917, as apprentice seaman, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and receiving ship "Philadelphia." Assigned to U. S. S. "Arizona." Embarked from Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 3, 1919, arriving abroad Nov. 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Dec. 26, 1918. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 8, 1919.

WHITE, Robert Edward. Pharmacist's Mate Second Class. Son of Mrs. Mary M. White, Sherburn, Minn.
Born at Sherburn, Minn., Dec. 25, 1896, where he resided when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., April 26, 1918, as hospital apprentice 2nd class, U. S. N. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis. Assigned to U. S. S. Freedom. Discharged at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 26, 1918.

Data on the following men of the navy is incomplete and pictures could not be obtained.

BROOM, William Stanford. Sailor.
Born in 1895. Non-resident, home is at Mason, Ill. Was employed at Lake Fremont Twp., Martin County, when enlisted in U. S. N. at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 6, 1917. Was in service until after armistice. Did not return to Martin County.

ERICKSON, Edward Walter. Sailor. Son of Mrs. C. E. Erickson, who formerly resided at Welcome, Minn.
Enlisted in U. S. Navy July 1, 1918. Sent to Great Lakes, Ill., for training.

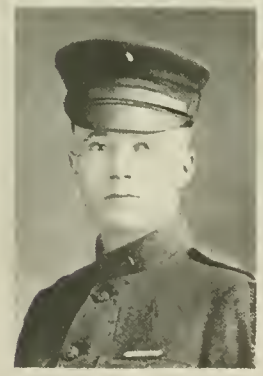
FOX, Edward C. Sailor.
Born in 1894. Home is at LaCrosse, Wis. Employed in Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted June 6, 1918 in U. S. Navy, at Milwaukee, Wis. No further record. Was discharged in 1919 but did not return to this county.

OLSON, Wilford E. Sailor. Son of Christian E. Olson, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Born in 1890. Non-resident, home is at Tacoma, Wash. Employed here when enlisted May 21, 1918, at Minneapolis in U. S. N.

ROBERTS, Charles. Sailor. Raised by his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. McLary of Fairmont, Minn.
Was under age but enlisted and served in the navy. Did not return to Fairmont.

SARTORIUS, Charles. Son of H. H. Sartorius, Welcome, Minn.
Was employed at Monita, Iowa, and served in the navy.

VAN BUSKIRK, Ira Alvin. Sailor.
Was employed at Ceylon, Minn. Reported to have joined the navy at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2, 1918. Non-resident.



ALLEN, Clair Hall. (1) **Private.** Son of Rev. Alice Allen, Truman, Minn.

Born July 26, 1897, at Niobe, New York. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted. Enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 27, 1918, as private in marine corps. Assigned to 99th Co., U. S. M. C. Trained at Paris Island, S. C. Embarked from Charleston, S. C., Apr. 5, 1918, landing at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, May 3, 1918. Served in West Indies during war. Returned to U. S. March 17, 1919. Released to reserve May 27, 1919, at Norfolk, Va.

ALLEN, Thaddeus Stephenson. (2) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Allen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born Dec. 21, 1898, at Clear Lake, S. D. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Mare Island, Calif., May 2, 1917, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 78th Co., 6th Regt., 2nd Div., at Quantico, Va. Trained at Quantico, Va. and Mare Island, Calif. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20, 1918, arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Feb. 5, 1918. Was engaged at Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, Mont Blanc, Champaigne and Meuse-Argonne. Gassed in action at Belleau Wood June 14, 1918. Returned to U. S. April 26, 1919. Discharged at Philadelphia Navy Yard, Pa., Aug. 22, 1919.

BIETH, Frank J. (3) **Private.** Son of Mrs. Joseph Bieth, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn., Dec. 26, 1898. Resident of Rolling Green Twp., Martin County, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 15, 1918, as private in U. S. Marines. Assigned to 437th Co., Battalion A, at Paris Island, S. C. Discharged March 24, 1919, at Paris Island, S. C.

CAREY, Earl Vernon. (4) **Sergeant.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Carey, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Milford, Mo. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2, 1917, as a private in the U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 41st Co., 5th Regiment, 2nd Div. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va. Embarked from New York City on Sept. 15, 1918. Arrived at Bordeaux, France, Sept. 28, 1918. Engaged against the enemy at Soissons, and on Verdun sector, Meuse-Argonne offensive. On provost duty at Cardiff, Wales, following armistice. Returned to U. S. July 3, 1919. Discharged at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1919.

CAREY, Franklin Pierce. (5) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Carey, Sherburn, Minn.

Born May 18, 1899, at Marcus, Iowa. Married. 1 child. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., July 29, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 344th Co. 15th Regt. Marines at Paris Island, S. C., later Quantico, Va. Transferred to 9th Co., 10th Regt., Heavy Artillery (Marines) at Indian Head, Maryland. Discharged at Quantico, Va. Feb. 7, 1919.

CAREY, Walter Hill. (6) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Carey, Sherburn, Minn.

Born July 22, 1895, at Marshall, Iowa. Resided at Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted. Enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 4, 1917, as private in Marines. Assigned to 136th Co., 11th Regt., U. S. M. C. at Quantico, Va. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., and Norfolk, Va. Embarked from Norfolk, Va., June 4, 1918. Arrived at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, June 29, 1918. Returned to U. S. Aug. 13, 1919. Discharged Aug. 23, 1919, at Charleston, S. C.

CARLSON, Albert Harold. (7) **Corporal.** Son of J. B. Carlson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Cedar Twp., Martin County, April 1, 1898. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted at Duluth, Minn., June 18, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Sent to Paris Island, S. C., and assigned to 174th Co., 9th Regt. Transferred to 10th Co., 4th Regt. at Republic of San Domingo. Embarked from Charleston, S. C., July 11, 1918, arriving at San Domingo, July 24, 1918. Returned to U. S. Sept. 18, 1919, discharged at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 25, 1919.

COURTRIGHT, Vernon Claude. (8) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Courtright, Fairmont, Minn.

Born April 19, 1892, at Lincoln, Neb. Married, one child. Resident of Granada, Minn., when accepted for enlistment at Minneapolis, Minn., April 15, 1918. Sworn in at Paris Island, S. C. May 7, 1918, and assigned to 73rd Co. Transferred to 12th Co. and Brooklyn Navy Yards, N. Y. Discharged Feb. 22, 1919, at Marine Barracks Navy Yard, N. Y.

DAY, Stanley George. (9) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Day, Fairmont.

Born July 4, 1891, at Bristol, England. Married. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted June 7, 1918, at St. Paul, Minn., as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 181st Co. at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred to Co. D, 6th Bn., at Quantico, Va., later to Co. D, 2nd Bn., 1st Trng. Regt., in France. Thereafter to Machine Gun Co., 5th Regt., in France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., in Aug., 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 22, 1918. In Meuse-Argonne offensive. Returned to U. S. May 8, 1919, and discharged May 23, 1919, at Quantico, Va.

FUNK, Albert Dean. (10) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Funk, Keosauqua, Iowa, where he was born, March 5, 1891.

Married, one child. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted May 17, 1918, at Paris Island, S. C., as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 93rd Co. at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred to Barracks Detachment at Norfolk, Va., and discharged at that place Aug. 26, 1918, on account of physical disability.

HAYWORTH, Purl G. (11) **Private First Class.** Son of Mrs. Emsley Hayworth, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Fraser Twp., Martin County, Sept. 21, 1898. Resident of Welcome, Minn. when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 13, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to Co. C, 6th Training Bn., Quantico, Va. Trained at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred in France to 8th Machine Gun Co., 5th Regt., 2nd Div., later to Hq. Co., same regiment. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 18, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Aug. 27, 1918. Engaged at Meuse-Argonne. Returned to U. S. Aug. 3, 1919, discharged at Quantico, Va., Aug. 13, 1919.

HERVEY, Walter. (12) **Private.** Parents deceased.

Born Aug. 29, 1893, at Winnebago, Minn. Resident of Nashville Twp., Martin County, Minn., when enlisted March 7, 1917, at St. Paul, Minn., as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 129th Co. at Mare Island, Calif. Transferred to Puget Sound, Wash., where he was discharged Aug. 5, 1919.

HIATT, Clyde Henry. (13) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hiatt, Miller, S. D.

Born March 20, 1890, at Dallas County, Iowa. Married, two children. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Paris Island, S. C., May 7, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 73rd Co., Bn. C, at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred to Naval Headquarters Detachment and sent to Paris, France. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., July 9, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, July 19, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 21, 1919, discharged at Norfolk, Va., June 23, 1919.

HOLTON, Arthur Ralph. (14) **Private.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Holton, Paynsford, Montana.

Resident of Welcome, Minn., when enlisted at Paris Island, S. C., June 13, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 54th company, 2nd Regt., 1st Provisional Brigade at Faris Island. Embarked from Charleston, S. C., July 8, 1918, arriving at Cape Haitien, Republic of Hiati, July 25, 1918. Stationed at that place until Oct. 3, 1919, engaged in many skirmishes with and expeditions against native bandits. Returned to U. S. Oct. 15, 1919, discharged at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 20, 1919.

LEVIN, David John. (15) **Private.** Son of Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Levin, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Neenah, Wis., Sept. 23, 1898. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., April 9, 1917, as private in Marine Corps. Assigned to Co. C, 2nd Section, at Mare Island, Calif., for training. Transferred to post band at Mare Island. Sent to Cavite, Philippine Islands, in October, 1917. Assigned to the post band, American legation, Pekin, China, the following month Embarked from San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 5, 1917. Returned to U. S. Oct. 9, 1919, discharged at Mare Island, Calif., Oct. 31, 1919.

OLSON, Oscar Leonard. (16) **Corporal.** Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Olson, Odin, Minn.

Born Sept. 28, 1893, at Cedar Twp., Martin County, and resident thereof when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., May 10, 1917, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Trained at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va. Assigned to 135th Co., Anti-Air Craft Bn., at Quantico, Va. Embarked from Norfolk, Va., Aug., 1918, Served in Haiti and the West Indies until May 1, 1920, when he was returned to the U. S. for discharge. Operated on for appendicitis and died at Charleston, S. C., May 17, 1920. Buried in Swedish Lutheran cemetery, Cedar Twp.

PERSONIUS, Glen C. (1) Sergeant. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Personius, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Jan. 18, 1890. Served in regular army in Canal Zone as private in 10th Inf., 1913-15. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 11, 1915, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Trained at Mare Island, Calif., leaving for Peking, China, March 6, 1916, as member of U. S. legation guard. Served at Peking until expiration of enlistment, Nov. 11, 1919, when he was assigned to duty in reserve as radio operator in American Radio Station in Peking. Still in service, Oct. 1, 1920.

PERSSON, Erick. (2) Private. Son of Nils Persson, Monterey, Minn.

Born at that place Feb. 22, 1899, and resident thereof when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., June 11, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 179th Co. at Paris Island, S. C. Embarked from Charleston, S. C., July 11, 1918, arriving at Peurta Plata, Dominican Republic, July 24, 1918. Remained there seventeen months guarding country against bandits and revolutionists. Returned to U. S., Dec. 16, 1919. Discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1919.

RIDGWAY, Jobe Mortimer. (3) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ridgway, Sherburn, Minn.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, Feb. 6, 1898. Resident of Sherburn, Minn., when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., April 22, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 65th Co. at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred to duty with permanent rifle range detachment at Quantico, Va. Discharged Feb. 24, 1919.

SMITH, Hanson Ambrose. (4) Private. Son of Henry D. Smith, Monterey, Minn.

Born at Harp Station, Ill., Feb. 24, 1884. Resident of Cedar Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., May 7, 1917, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to Hq. Co. 6th Marines, 2nd Div. Trained at Port Royal, S. C., and Quantico, Va., until Oct., 1917, when he embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., arriving at St. Nazaire, France, Nov. 1, 1917. Trained in France until March 15, 1918, when he went into action near Verdun. Engaged at Belleau Woods June 1 to July 4, 1918, and near Vierzy until wounded July 19, 1918. Was reported killed in action but recovered from his severe wounds. Received several citations from French and American headquarters for gallantry in action. Under hospital treatment July to Dec., 1918. Returned to U. S. March 2, 1919, discharged at Quantico, Va., June 19, 1919.

STEWART, Elmer. (5) Private. Parents deceased.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, July 9, 1888, and resident thereof when enlisted Oct. 23, 1918, at St. Paul, Minn., as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Sent to Paris Island, S. C., and assigned to 447th Co., Bn. C. Discharged at that place March 28, 1919.

STEWART, Russell A. (6) Private. Parents deceased.

Born at Jay Twp., Martin County, July 21, 1910, and resident thereof when enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 404th Co. at Paris Island, S. C. Discharged at that place March 7, 1919.

THOMSEN, Floyd Arthur. (7) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Thomsen, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Pleasant Prairie Twp., Martin County, July 3, 1897. Resident of Silver Lake Twp., Martin County, when enlisted at Paris Island, S. C., June 13, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 62nd Co., 2nd Regt., 1st Prov. M. C. Brigade, at Cape Haitien, Haiti. Embarked from Charleston, S. C., July 8, 1918, arriving at Cape Haitien, July 25, 1918. Served in that country until Dec. 2, 1919. Participated in clearing the Republic of Haiti of bandits, March 10 to May 6, 1919. Returned to U. S. Dec. 15, 1919, discharged at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 20, 1919.

TYLER, William Pedelty. (8) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tyler, Granada, Minn.

Born Sept. 11, 1899, at Buffalo Center, Iowa. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted at Paris Island, S. C., Oct. 26, 1918, as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 395th Co., at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred to 61st Co., later to 60th Co. at Navy Yard, New York. Discharged at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1919.

No photographs were available of the following men who served in the marines.

ANDERSON, Axel. Private First Class. Son of Mrs. Johanna Johanson, Jonkoping, Sweden.

Born at Jonkoping, Sweden, March 26, 1892. Resident of Triumph, Minn., when enlisted May 24, 1917, at St. Paul, Minn., as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to 74th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C., 2nd Div. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., April 28, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, May 8, 1918. In all activities and battles of the Marine Corps brigade, 2nd Div., from June 22, 1918, until its return to the U. S. Engaged at Chateau-Thierry and Aisne-Marne. Serious shrapnel wound in head, July 22, 1918, but recovered and rejoined his command for the engagements of St. Mihiel, Champaigne and Meuse-Argonne. Awarded good conduct medal. Returned to U. S. Aug. 8, 1919, discharged at Quantico, Va., Aug. 13, 1919.

GILBERT, Walter Roscoe. Private. Son of Mrs. Helen Gilbert, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., March 18, 1897. Married, 2 children. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted in U. S. Marine Corps at St. Paul, Minn., July 14, 1918. Sent to Paris Island, S. C., and assigned to 243rd Co. Transferred to Quantico, Va. Discharged at Quantico, Va., Dec. 14, 1918, on medical survey.

HARTUNG, Walter H. Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hartung, Welcome, Minn.

Born at Welcome, Minn., Jan. 4, 1895. Resident of Welcome when enlisted June 29, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., as private in U. S. Marine Corps. Assigned to training group at Paris Island, S. C. Transferred to Co. A, 11th Regt. U. S. M. C., at Quantico, Va. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 13, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 23, 1919, and discharged at Quantico, Va., Aug. 13, 1919.

NUGENT, Roy. Cook First Class. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nugent, Truman, Minn.

Born at Howard County, Iowa, Oct. 11, 1896. Resident of Westford Twp., Martin County, Minn., when enrolled in the U. S. Marine Corps at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1918. Assigned to general duty at Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C. Later to Marine Det. at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Released to inactive duty at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 18, 1918.

With Our Canadian Allies

In the glorious record of our Canadian allies during four long years of splendid battle field achievement Martin county has a modest share.

Nine men from this county, impatient at our country's delay in entering a struggle which they recognized as their own, or for other reasons, served under the Canadian colors. One gave his life as a soldier of the Dominion. Five others suffered wounds or injury from the hellish gas fumes of the Hun.

At Ypres, at Messines Ridge, at the Somme, at Vimy Ridge, at Paschendale, at Amiens, Arras and Cambria, Martin county men fought side be side with their Canadian brothers in the common cause, and Martin county blood was spilled upon the fields of conflict.

Martin county is proud to honor the following adventurous, brave, and patriotic men who served under an allied flag, equally at least with those who went forth under the Stars and Stripes.

NICKERSON, Arthur William George. (1) Private. Son of Rev. E. J. Nickerson, Cleghorn, Iowa.

Born at Montgomery Falls, Quebec, Canada, Dec. 18, 1897. Resident of Truman, Minn., when enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., May 27, 1918, as private in Canadian Engineers. Trained for a short period in Canada. Embarked from Halifax, N. S., Aug. 4, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, Aug. 15, 1918. Trained as machine gunner at Seaford, Sussex, England. Returned to U. S. June 20, 1919, discharged at Vancouver, B. C., June 26, 1919.

NIELSON, Emanuel Carl. (2) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nils C. Nielson, Hobro, Denmark.

Born at Aarhus, Denmark, June 23, 1891. Married, 2 children. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted at Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 1, 1915, as private in infantry of the Canadian army. Assigned to 47th Battalion Infantry, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Trained at Vernon, B. C. Transferred in England to 1st Bn., Inf., C. E. F. Embarked from Montreal, Canada, Nov. 30, 1915, arriving at Liverpool, England, Dec. 14, 1915. Engaged at Messines Ridge, Ypres, first Battle of the Somme and Vimy Ridge. Gassed slightly at Ypres. Permanently disabled through wounds at Vimy Ridge. Struck by high explosive in back. In hospital 13 months then invalided home for disability discharge. Arrived at Quebec, April 1, 1918, discharged at Winnipeg, April 6, 1918.

PETERSON, Edward Neidorf. (3) Corporal. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Godske Peterson, Triumph, Minn.

Born at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1894. Employed at Neuchatel, Alberta, Canada, when enlisted at Edmonton, Alberta, March 8, 1916, as private in Canadian volunteer infantry. Assigned to Co. C, 194th Regt. at Edmonton, Alberta. Also trained at several camps in England. Transferred to 19th Reserves, later to 49th Battalion at Bramshott, England; to 7th C. R. T. at Puifleet, England. Embarked from Canada about Nov. 1, 1916, arriving at English port Nov. 7th and at French port, Feb. 8, 1917. Shortly afterward was returned to England for hospital treatment for blood poisoning. Left for France again June 2, 1917, in draft for 7th C. R. T. Wounded Dec. 1, 1917. Released from hospital and returned to front Feb. 27, 1918. Evacuated as a gas casulty from Pieppe Forest in April, 1918. Rejoined his command on the Somme, Aug. 17, 1918. Engaged in 1917 in following battles: Ypres campaign, Menin Road, Whyteschaefe, Pilken Ridge, Pocapelle and Paschendaele; in 1918, Somme retreat, Somme advance, Arras, Cambria Campaign and the retaking of Mons, Nov. 11, 1918. With Army of Occupation in Germany. Returned to Canada, June 13, 1919, discharged in Toronto, Canada, June 15, 1919, reaching his home at Triumph, Minn., June 22, 1919.

PRICE, Merlin Glendower. (4) Private. Son of Mrs. Catherine Price, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., April 18, 1890. Employed at Calgary, Alberta, when enlisted March 27, 1918, as gunner in heavy artillery, Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Trained in Canada and at Witley Camp, England. Embarked from Halifax, May 3, 1918, returning to Canada July 24, 1919. Discharged July 29, 1919.

SHERMAN, Fernon S. (5) Private. Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Sherman, Ceylon, Minn.

Born Jan. 6, 1889, at Sherburn, Minn. Resident of Ceylon, Minn., when enlisted at Winnipeg, Canada, Aug. 20, 1918, after unsuccessful attempts to join the U. S. forces. Assigned to 1st Depot Bn., Manitoba Regiment, Canadian army. Trained 2nd Eng. Military Dist. No. 10, St. John's Quebec. Transferred to 2nd Depot Bn., Quebec, at Montreal, Canada. Discharged Dec. 13, 1918, at Winnipeg, Canada.

SMITH, Leo E. (6) Gunner. Son of Mrs. Stella Teeter, Mankato, Minn.

Born in Blue Earth County, Minn., in 1893. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enlisted in the South Saskatchewan Bn. of Infantry at Camp Sewell, Manitoba, March 2, 1915. Left for overesas Aug. 10, 1915. Instructor in machine gun school at Shorncliffe, England, until Feb. 3, 1916. Went to the front April 10, 1915, with Canadian Machine Gun Corps. In action at Ypres and the Somme. Wounded slightly at the Somme. Buried in mine explosion at Vimy Ridge Oct. 25, 1916. Gassed at Vimy Ridge April 10, 1917, and evacuated to hospitals in France, England, Scotland and Canada. Returned to Canada, Dec. 5, 1918, nd discharged as no longer fit for duty, with pension. Was last assigned to 10th Canadian Machine Gun Corps. Married.

WALKER, George Robert. (7) Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Walker, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Tenhassen Twp., Martin County, Minn., Feb. 25, 1890. Married, four children. Resident of Erskine, Alberta, Canada, when enlisted March 1, 1918, as private in infantry of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Assigned to Co. B, 1st Depot Bn., Alberta. Embarked from Halifax, March 23, 1918. Arrived at Glasgow, April 2, 1918. Transferred at Bramshott, England, to 21st Reserves. Later transferred to 10th Canadian Bn., 2nd Brigade, 1st Div. Engaged at Amiens, Arras, Villers Le Cagnecourt, Cambria and other minor engagements. Gassed at Cambria Sept. 27, 1918. Arrived back in Canada, July 25, 1919. Discharged Aug. 1, 1919.

GRIFFITHS, Dan William.

Was employed at Sherburn, Minn., before enlisting in the early part of the war with a Canadian Field Artillery at Winnipeg. Was gassed and wounded. Returned to Minnesota after discharge but no longer resident of Martin County. No further record.

Martin County's Service Women

While in the main it was the part of the patriotic women of Martin county to keep the home fires burning in service behind the lines and far removed from the theater of operations a small number of young women were accepted for active service. Many others stood ready and willing but no department of the service was open to them.

Seven names comprise the list of the county's service women. Three of them served in the hospitals and camps of France, the others at posts within the United States. Women's work with the armies is no less important than that of the fighting men. In this war, more than in any other, the women were permitted to play an important part. Those who served with the colors will be held in life-long affection by their masculine comrades, especially those whom the fortunes of war sent to beds of pain and suffering. There are many among the returned service men of Martin county whose lives had gone out but for the gentle and skilled ministrations of the army nurses.

All honor to the brave women who wore the uniform.

BETZ, Neven Ottillia. (1) Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Betz, Fairmont, Minn.

Hospital and Canteen Worker, American Red Cross. Born at Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 3, 1892. Employed at Great Falls, Mont., when enlisted at that place June 18, 1918, as hospital hut and canteen worker in the Red Cross. Embarked from Quebec, Canada, Sept. 25, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Oct. 9, 1918. Worked 6 months at Is-sur-Tille, France, 3 months in Trier, Germany, and one month with the French at Chantilly, French Headquarters. Served in immediate rear of fighting area. Returned to U. S. Aug. 1, 1919, and discharged Aug. 2, 1919, at New York City.

CORY, Helen (Mrs. U. V. Millican). (2) **Nurse.** Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cory, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 7, 1897. Resident of Fairmont, when enlisted in July, 1918, as student nurse in U. S. Army. Assigned to Army Training School for Nurses at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Served at Camp Dodge. Discharged at Camp Dodge, April 18, 1919. During her period of service was married to Lt. U. V. Millican.

CONKLIN, Francis (Mrs. O. D. Richardson). (3) **Nurse.** Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Conklin, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., July 29, 1898, where she resided when enlisted as a student nurse, Camp Jackson, S. C., Sept. 12, 1918, and was passed into immediate service on account of an influenza epidemic. Assigned to laboratory duty and scheduled for transfer to this work at Paris, France, when the war ended. Discharged Dec. 23, 1918.

DEAN, Marjorie Lewis. (4) **Psycho Therapist.** Daughter of Judge and Mrs. E. C. Dean, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Pipestone, Minn., July 26, 1894. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when entering service. After extensive training period was regularly enrolled, April 19, 1919, as Psyco Therapist in the reconstruction department of Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. Served until July, 1920.

EDWARDS, Mava Mazelle. (5) **Nurse.** Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Edwards, Fairmont, Minn.,

Born at Fairmont, Minn., March 25, 1894, where she resided when enlisted at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 15, 1918, as a nurse in the Army School of Nursing, Army Nurse Corps. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill., transferring to Base Hospital No. 32 at Chicago, and later to U. S. General Hospital No. 28 at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Remained in the service at conclusion of the war and still in service Oct. 1, 1920.

SIEBURG, Dorothy Caroline. (6) **Army Nurse.** Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sieburg, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Oct. 25, 1892, where she resided when enlisted, Feb. 15, 1918, in the Army Nurse Corps, American Red Cross. Assigned to Cantonment Base Hospital, Camp Custer, Mich., for training. Transferred in France to Base Hospital No. 68, Mars Center, later to Base Hospital No. 93 at Cannes. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 16, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, Sept. 3, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 28, 1919, discharged July 28, 1919.

EGLIN, Elizabeth Gertrude. Nurse. Mrs. Mary E. Eglin, mother, Granada, Minn.

Born at Anderson, Indiana, Dec. 11, 1868. Resident of Granada, Minn., when enlisted Aug. 5, 1918, in army nurse corps. Assigned to Unit 64, American Red Cross, New York City. Transferred to Camp Custer, Michigan. Embarked from Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25, 1918, arriving at Brest, France, Oct. 4, 1918. Served at Brest, Rimaucourt and Recy-sur-Ource. Returned to U. S. Feb. 3, 1918, discharged at New York, Feb. 27, 1918.

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries

RICHARDSON, Ralph Joseph. (1) Ralph Joseph. Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Son of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Richardson, Fairmont, Minn.

Born at Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 14, 1886. Married. Resident of Hanover, New Hampshire, when entered Y. M. C. A. work on Oct. 1, 1918. Assigned at Y. M. C. A. Secretary to S. A. T. C. unit at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Released June 30, 1919.

TIMMS, Clarence J. (2) Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Born at Church, Michigan, Dec. 20, 1881. Married, 2 children. County superintendent of Martin County when enlisted for Y. M. C. A. work June 9, 1918. Trained at Columbia University, New York, and at Paris, France. Embarked from New York, June 26, 1918, arriving at Liverpool, England, about July 6, 1918. Spent 14 months with American Expeditionary Forces in France and with Army of Occupation in Germany. Discharged upon reaching New York City on Aug. 4, 1919.

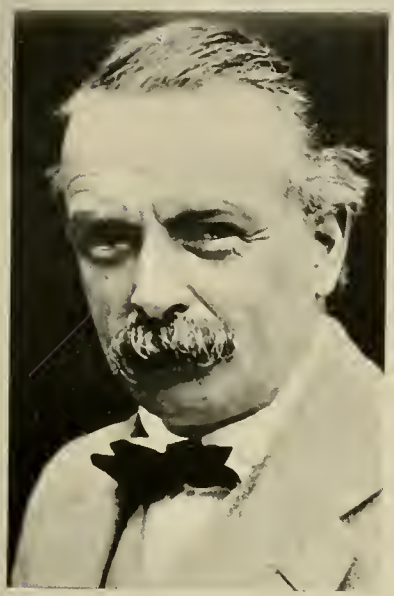
WOLFE, Horace Elmore. (3) Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Wolfe, Kellog, Minn.

Born at Kellog, Minn., Feb. 19, 1879. Married, 5 children. Resident of Fairmont, Minn., when enrolled as Y. M. C. A. secretary, June 12, 1918. Embarked from Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1918, arriving at LeHavre, France, July 15, 1918. Stationed at Chatillion-sur-Seine with 2nd Army Corps School. Also as hut director and educational director near Bordeaux and later at LaRochelle. Returned to U. S. Jan. 7, 1919.

POTTER, George Henry. (4) Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Son of Mrs. Julia Potter, Triumph, Minn.

Resident of Galena Twp., Martin County, where he was born Feb. 11, 1884, when entered service in June, 1918. Trained at New York City. On duty as Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Hancock, Ga., and Paris Island, S. C. Discharged in February, 1919.

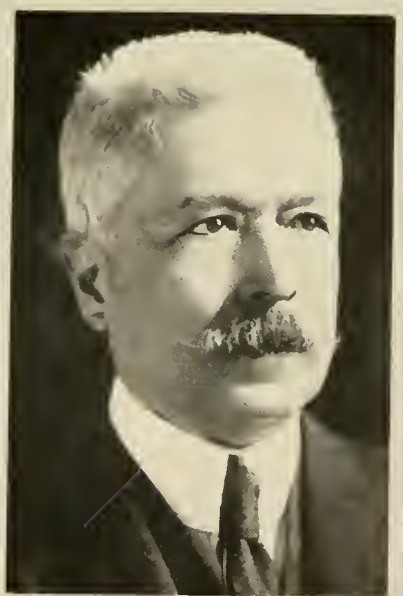
ALLIED LEADERS



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

KING ALBERT



PREMIER ORLANDO

CHAPTER XIII.

Narrative of the World War

1914

June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the Austrian Emperor, and heir to the throne, was assassinated together with his wife at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Gavrio Prinzip, a Serbian student. The assassination was due to bitter enmity between the Serbian and Austrian governments and was committed by a youthful fanatic. It has never been shown that the Serbian government was in any way a party to the plot which culminated in the death of the Austrian archduke and furnished the immediate excuse for the greatest war of history.

Few in America at least foresaw in any degree the tremendous effect that this murder was to have upon all the nations of the world. It was but casually noted in the news dispatches of the American press and impressed the public mind only as a rather unusual deed of violence done in a remote part of the world and of no great concern to America. It was little realized at that time to what an extent the world has become a mere neighborhood, the occurrences in one national household being of powerful effect upon all others.

While this assassination is popularly given as the direct cause of the war the basic and indirect causes are much more far reaching and have not, as yet, been fully and cogently set forth by any generally accepted historian or statesman. An attempt has been made to epitomize them as follows: commercial and industrial rivalry, especially between Germany and Great Britain; international jealousy as to power; excessive armaments; growth of military castes; revenge resulting from prior conflicts; conflict of national ideals or "culture;" conflict of democracy as opposed to autocracy; personal ambitions of men high in power; secret treaties; international intrigues and alliances and various other contributing factors which needed but an excuse, such as the royal assassination afforded, to precipitate nations into the horrors of war. For a generation Europe had slumbered on a volcano, its nations, great and small, suspicious and distrustful of each other, its armies and navies ever in readiness for the struggle which had long been regarded as inevitable.

Ultimatum to Serbia.

Austria-Hungary took radical measures against Serbia, delivering an ultimatum to that country on July 23, 1914, which allowed but 48 hours to comply with impossible conditions. This demand was construed by Serbia and her protector, Russia, as an interference with Serbia's sovereignty. July 25th a reply was returned to Austria-Hungary which was unsatisfactory. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were terminated and on July 27, 1914, war was formally declared by Austria-Hungary. Fighting commenced immediately. Belgrade, the Serbian capital, was bombarded from the Austrian side of the river Danube. Russia, ally of Serbia, considered an attack on Serbia an affront against herself and commenced mobilizing armies. July 31st, Germany, as Austria's ally, issued a 12-hour ultimatum to Russia demanding that mobilization be stopped. Denied certain assurances from Austria, Russia continued mobilization. This caused Germany to declare war on August 1st. France at once began the mobilization of her armies and on Aug. 3 Germany declared war on France.

Germany, armed and ready, with supreme confidence in the ability of her forces to crush all opposition on land quickly and completely, at once moved upon France, invading Luxemburg and demanding of Belgium the right to pass through that country and attack France at the most vulnerable point along the Franco-Belgian frontier. King Albert of Belgium withheld his consent on the ground that the neutrality of his country had been guaranteed by the powers of Europe, including Germany, and appealed to England for diplomatic aid. On Aug. 4th Great Britain sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be respected. This was denied and Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany immediately followed. Italy, although a party to the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria, took the stand that in a war of aggression it was her duty to remain neutral.

By Aug. 15 Russia, England, France, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro were at war with the Central Powers. Japan entered the struggle on Aug. 23 and immediately lay siege to Germany's colonies in the far East. Turkey aligned herself with Germany on Oct. 29th and was herself attacked by both Great Britain and France a little later. By November ten nations were engaged in a war to the death with the remainder of Europe under arms and ready for eventualities. The sudden advent of the war found many Americans traveling in Europe or engaged there in business. These suffered much discomfiture and hardship and Congress came to their relief with money appropriations while their return was the subject of delicate diplomatic exchanges.

The first real fighting of the war took place at Liege, a strongly fortified Belgian city. The Germans moved against this place on August 4th. So heroically did the Belgian army defend the city that it fell only after a siege of two weeks. There were fourteen days of fierce fighting during which the attacking forces of Germany suffered very heavy losses. The magnificent work of the Belgians was of the utmost importance as it delayed the German hordes and enabled France to prepare for defense and England to land troops on the Continent. Liege fell on Aug. 17. Three days later the Germans entered Brussels, the Belgian capital, which was not defended. The Belgian army retreated to Antwerp, accompanied by the Belgian government. Germany's armies swept on through Belgium, crossing into France at the end of August. In their march they took and partially destroyed Louvain, Charleroi and numerous other Belgian cities and villages.

A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH

An elaborately constructed steel abode of the Germans, found in their trench system at one part of the Hindenburg line. The Germans had evidently expected to stay a long time as dugouts like these were supplied with electric lights and all modern conveniences. The German officers could be depended on to get a monopoly on all the luxuries wherever they happened to be, at the expense of both the civilians and the troops under them.

SUIPPES-SOMME-PY ROAD THROUGH HINDENBURG LINE

Pressing into France Germany was opposed by the French and British armies. England had been able to rush only a meagre 100,000 troops under Sir John French to the assistance of her ally. Town after town fell before the invaders, whose objective was Paris and a speedy end to the war. German Zeppelins dropped bombs upon the city and destroyed property, killing women and children. So grave was the danger that on Sept. 2, the French government was moved to Bordeaux and martial law proclaimed at the French capital. Amiens fell on Sept. 1st. Having crossed the Marne and on Sept. 8th advanced within 22 miles of Paris the German forces were virtually at the gates of that city. Its fall seemed inevitable. However the splendid stand of the French at the Marne stopped the invaders with their goal in sight. High tide for the German arms was reached on Sept. 8, 1914. They were never again to so closely approach the French capital. The resistance they met was so strong that they fell back to the river Aisne and, for the time being, stayed their ruthless advance, worn down and exhausted by the unexpectedly vigorous and continued resistance of their opponents.

In the meantime huge armies were also fighting on the Eastern front in East Prussia, Russian Poland, Galicia and Serbia. On a smaller scale war was being waged in all the colonies controlled by Germany. The Belgian army stoutly defended Antwerp but the city fell on Oct. 9th. The Belgian government was again moved, first to Ostend, then to Le Havre, France. The Belgian army successfully defended the west part of Flanders, bordering on the North sea, and saved a small part of their territory from the ravishing invader. As early as Aug. 7th French forces entered Alsace-Lorraine, retaining their grip in that section throughout the war. The French government returned to Paris Dec. 9.

The War in the East.

A large Russian force entered East Prussia on Aug. 17 and were at first successful in driving back the German forces when strong reinforcements turned the tide and the Russians were driven back into their own country. Other Russian armies attacked in Galicia. Lemberg was captured on Sept. 2 and the strong fortress of Przemysl besieged. A German army, advancing on Warsaw, was badly defeated Nov. 15 to 23, when within a few miles of their objective. Later, under Gen. Von Hindenburg, the Germans reconquered all territory lost at this time. Serbia, though exhausted by two previous wars, fought gallantly against the Austrians and by Dec. 14 had recaptured Belgrade, their capital, lost to the enemy at the beginning of the war. In the far East Japan laid siege to the German colony of Tsing-tao and with some assistance from the British captured it Nov. 7. Turkey, incited by German agents, attacked Russian ports on the Black Sea Oct. 29. A holy war was proclaimed against Russia, France and England in the hope of causing uprisings among the Mohammedan inhabitants of their colonies. The Turks threatened the Suez canal, and large forces were diverted to defend that waterway.

MACHINE GUN NEST

This picture shows a German machine gun nest after it had been captured by the Americans. Partly hidden by the woods and built at a point of vantage on a small crest, this nest holding two machine guns was capable of doing immense damage to troops advancing up the valleys in front of it. The nest was well camouflaged and also had a deep dugout underneath where the gunners took refuge during heavy bombardments. The American artillery located this one and a heavy shelling took place as can be seen from the trees in the background which were cut down.

Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece remained neutral though strong efforts were made to induce them to enter the war. Roumania and Greece, pro-ally in sentiment, were kept from entering the conflict in its early stages by the complicated Balkan situation. The Scandinavian countries maintained their neutrality and were united in an agreement to act in concert should their neutrality be violated.

Warfare at Sea.

The war at sea was wide in extent but furnished no battles between large or evenly matched fleets. Germany's navy remained sheltered in the Kiel canal and the location of the British fleet was unknown to the public. It became evident that Germany's naval strategy was to wear down the strength of the British navy gradually by employing floating mines and submarines. This policy was to a certain degree successful. The first naval battle of consequence took place off the coast of Peru Nov. 1 when four German cruisers met and sank two large British cruisers, the "Monmouth" and "Goodhope," with a loss of 1,500 men. On Dec. 8th a German fleet approached the Falkland Islands. British ships had arrived the day before to take on coal. In the resulting battle five German cruisers were sunk with a loss of 2,500 men.

German ships were especially successful in commerce raiding, destroying scores of British merchantmen in all parts of the high seas. The most successful of the German raiders were the "Emden," the "Dresden," the "Prinz Eitel Friederich," the "Karlsruhe," the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" and the "Koeningsburg." The "Emden" destroyed British merchant shipping to the value of ten million dollars, sunk a Russian and a French ship and was finally destroyed at Cocos Island, Nov. 10, by the Australian cruiser "Sidney." One of the boldest attempts of the German cruisers was the bombardment on Dec. 16 of the English towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartelpool. One hundred and ten persons, mostly women and children, were killed and many wounded. Indiscriminate planting of mines in the North Sea resulted in the sinking of many neutral ships of Norway and other nations, with much loss of life.

Financial disaster throughout the world was averted by the establishing of moratoriums, closing of the stock markets and other drastic measures, affecting non-combatant as well as warring nations. The United States took early and vigorous steps along these lines which served well to preserve the integrity of business. On Aug. 4 President Wilson issued a proclamation of the neutrality of the United States. The following day he sent messages to the heads of all the warring nations offering his services as mediator at any time they might deem suitable. This was the war's first offer of peace mediation.

1915.

Russian armies made a successful advance into East Prussia early in 1915 until Gen. Hindenburg's forces were encountered. The German arms won a decisive victory in the Mazurian Lake region, inflicting terrible losses upon the Russians. A pro-

LOOKING FROM GRANDPRE ACROSS VALLEY WHERE INTENSE FIGHTING OCCURRED

longed German advance then began, which met but feeble resistance. The Russians also suffered severely from Austrian offensives, being finally driven from the stronghold of Lemberg in August. In a brilliant exploit the Russians had captured Przemysl on March 22 after a siege of seven months. It was recaptured by Austria on June 3. General disaster overwhelmed the Russians in May and June, due chiefly to a shortage of artillery and a falling morale. The Germans under Hindenburg advanced to the north of Warsaw while the Austrians under Archduke Frederick and Von Mackensen swept through the Carpathian mountains in western Galicia. On Aug. 5 the Germans and Austrians entered Warsaw and captured Ivangorod. Thereafter it was a continual retreat for the Russians until they made a stand far to the north of Riga and Dvinsk on the Baltic. Against Turkey the Russian arms were more successful, inflicting severe defeats upon the Sultan's forces at Sari Kamysh and Jenikici.

The Dardenelles Campaign.

The Dardenelles struggle began with an allied offensive on Feb. 19 when British and French warships began a bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the straits of the Dardenelles. A bombardment of one week reduced the fortifications and troops were landed. A combined land and sea attack was necessary to effect the destruction of the inner forts on the Gallipoli peninsula, which were the key to the operation. In conjunction with the fleet British, French and Australian armies attacked valiantly against the most powerful defensive positions. Deeds, as heroic as history records, were accomplished, the attackers holding grimly to the most impossible positions. The fleet, also, suffered heavily from mines and bombardments from shore batteries. After a terrible four-months' campaign the operation was abandoned, the attack having cost the allied force over 100,000 men.

Italy Enters the Conflict.

On the Western front the opposing forces remained deadlocked. When the German rush in 1914 was stopped at the Marne both armies proceeded to "dig in" and the long period of position warfare began. Nevertheless a number of bloody battles were fought in 1915. The fiercest conflicts were at Soissons Jan. 8 to 13; Neuve Chapelle March 10 to 12; Ypres, where gas was used for the first time by Germany, April 23 to 28; and at Champagne in September.

After ten months of neutrality Italy entered the war on May 24, 1915, on the side of the Allies, though formerly a member of the Triple Alliance composed of Italy, Germany and Austria. Italy justified this breach with her former allies with the contention that Austria had broken the alliance by an unjust war upon Serbia. Italy's army consisted of more than a million men, fully trained, armed, equipped and ready for immediate action. The first aggressive step was to throw a strong force across the Austrian frontier and occupy a position along the river Isonzo. The Italians fought well and accomplished remarkable feats in securing difficult positions, but up to the close of 1915 no decisive victory had been achieved.

Numerous encounters between the British and Turks took place in Mesopotamia and the Sinai peninsula near the Suez canal. The British were generally successful but in their advance on Bagdad were driven back as far as Kut-el-Amara. Many horrible massacres were perpetrated by bands of Kurds and Turks on the Christian population. It is estimated that in the Urumiah district upwards of 10,000 met their death.

Uprisings in South Africa were frequent, due to the pernicious influence of German agents. Gen. Botha finally quelled all of the insurrections and secured for the Allies practically all of the German colonies in South Africa.

Bulgaria Crushes Serbia.

After making a bargain with Turkey for certain territorial and railway concessions Bulgaria cast her lot with Germany and Austria and in October declared war on Serbia and after a campaign of six weeks had overrun the entire country. The Serbian army was scattered, the king and government officials in flight. With a view of helping the stricken Serbs, British and French troops landed at Salonika but were not strong enough to accomplish any important result.

War on the Sea, 1915.

On January 24 a naval battle took place in the North Sea between British and German cruiser squadrons in which the German cruiser "Bluecher" was sunk with a heavy loss of life. Germany's pirate ships, "Dresden" and "Karlsruhe," were destroyed, and the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and "Kronprinz Wilhelm" took refuge at Newport News, Va., and were interned, later to be seized and used by the United States against Germany.

Submarines played the most conspicuous part in the war at sea and also in diplomatic controversies arising from the manner in which they violated international law. Both the British and French battle fleets suffered considerably from their activities, but it was in the destruction of merchant shipping that they excelled. German submarine attacks were not confined to the ships of the countries with which that nation was at war, but included those of any neutral nation wherever such ships entered what Germany chose to declare a war zone. Scores of ships belonging to Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and the United States were sent to the bottom in the North Sea, in most cases without any warning being given or a chance even for the crews to escape. Germany justified her inhuman policy on the ground that Great Britain had blockaded the German coast and was attempting to starve the German people into submission. On Feb. 4, 1915, the Germans issued their famous War Zone proclamation,

A CAMOUFLAGED DUGOUT

Here is shown one of the general dugouts used by the infantry and located from fifty to a hundred meters back of the trenches. Notice how the roof of the dugout is concealed from aerial observers by ropes strung across on which rafia, painted to resemble the surrounding country, is strewn. Entrances to these dugouts were always to the rear of the lines and usually at least two exits were provided in case some big shell caved in one of them. The interior was almost as large as an ordinary room and an arrangement of cots in tiers made it possible to shelter from 40 to 100 men in a single dugout. In position warfare where these dugouts were used for months at a time elaborate improvements were made, and in many instances both light and heat were available. Note the rocket in the right hand corner. These were set off to inform the artillery that a barrage was needed or for other purposes of signalling.

VIEW OF GRANDPRE FROM FORT ABOVE CITY

declaring the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, to be part of the war zone and threatened to destroy every enemy merchant ship entering the zone. They gave no assurance that even neutral ships would be spared. In the three months following over 330 ships were sunk by Germany, varying from small fishing schooners to the 32,000-ton "Lusitania." The United States informed Germany at this time that any overt act against a ship bearing the United States flag would not be tolerated, and that they would be held strictly accountable for any violation of the neutrality of the United States.

Sinking of the Lusitania.

Sentiment in America against Germany's ruthless manner of conducting war was crystallized when the great ocean liner "Lusitania" was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a submarine off the coast of Ireland on May 7. More than a thousand persons, mostly women and children, were killed, 102 of these being Americans, several of whom were prominent persons. Germany contended that she had a right to sink the ship, claiming that a powder cargo was stored in her hold and that she was armed with concealed cannon. This was found to be untrue and a series of notes between the two countries followed in which relations were strained almost to the breaking point. That Germany gave full sanction to the lawless act was later revealed when the commander of the submarine effecting the sinking was accorded special honor by the German government for his "heroic" deed.

Diplomatic correspondence was also carried on concerning the aerial attack on the American steamer "Cushing;" the torpedoing of the "Nebraskan" and the destruction of the "William P. Frye," which Germany admitted was contrary to one of her own pledged treaties. Germany's main protest was against the exportation of munitions from the United States to the Allies. America's answer was that were not Germany blockaded by England she would have the same privilege of coming after munitions with her own ships and that the United States couldn't be held responsible for Germany's inability to obtain supplies.

Events in the United States.

On June 8 William J. Bryan resigned as secretary of state, owing to a difference of opinion as to the proper manner of conducting diplomatic correspondence with Germany. He was succeeded by Robert Lansing. At this time several delicate controversies arose between Great Britain and the United States due to the detention of a number of cargo ships in the British prize courts thought to be contraband. The matter was settled amicably.

Plots and propaganda in the United States were frequent. Many Germans in this country thought they were doing their Fatherland a great service by blowing up munition plants, bridges, etc. A strict watch was necessary. Capt. Von Papen, German naval attache at Washington, and Capt. Boy-ed, the military attache, were concerned in conspicuous cases, declared no longer acceptable and were recalled by Germany. Previous to this the recall of Ambassador Dumba of Austria was asked for and Austria complied.

Raids by huge Zeppelin air ships on London were common during 1915, though no military value could be attached to their work. In all but 177 persons were killed and 384 wounded, practically all being civilians, including many women and children. Such acts only served to intensify the feeling against Germany not only in England but throughout the civilized world.

One of the outstanding cases of martyrdom of the war was that of Miss Edith Cavell, an English nurse. She was arrested by the Germans at Brussels Aug. 5, and executed Aug. 12, charged with assisting fugitives to escape from Belgium. Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, tried hard to save her life but his appeals were ignored.

In December, 1915, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig was given command of all British forces fighting Germany. Gen. Joffre also made important changes among the French division generals in the field.

HUGE FRENCH RAILROAD GUN

This picture gives a slight idea of the size of the guns employed against the Germans by the French railroad artillery. The most famous of these guns were the 420 mm. and the 500 mm. guns. This corresponds to calibers of 17 and 20 inches. The guns were mounted on immense cars and could be moved from one front to another by means of a track which was laid as the gun proceeded. These guns fired mainly upon ammunition depots, railheads and especially important positions of great strength. Balloons and aeroplanes were used to observe the effect of the fire and make corrections in the range and direction as needed.

1916.

The year 1916 brought forth some of the bloodiest battles of the war, the most important of which was the struggle for the possession of Verdun, the battle of the Somme, the naval battle on the North Sea off Jutland, the great Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukowina, and the conquest by the Germans of Roumania. Other features of the year was the restoration of the Polish Kingdom and the drowning of Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's great military organizer.

Struggle for Verdun.

Probably no other area of similar size on any battle front has been more thoroughly drenched in blood than that of Verdun. Lying just to the west of a range of high hills forming a barrier between the two great armies, Verdun was a strategic point of immense value. Beginning Feb. 22, 1916, the Germans determined to take the stronghold, and with temporary intermissions the struggle continued until the end of the year. In September the Germans were within three miles of the city, which was bombarded until there was not a single room in the entire city untouched by artillery shells. Then the French by rapid advances recaptured considerable of the lost territory but the lines remained intact in this vicinity until the end of the war. No reliable figures have been compiled as to the loss of life but it is conceded that over 500,000 gave their lives in the struggle for the possession of Verdun.

Battle of the Somme.

Partly to relieve the pressure on Verdun, partly to obtain the advantage of offensive warfare, the British and French began a vigorous attack north and south of the river Somme on July 1. It was preceded by the usual heavy artillery bombardment which caused great havoc in the German trenches,

VAUX—SOUTH OF CHATEAU THIERRY. AIRPLANE VIEW

and when the infantry advanced the resistance met with was very weak, the Allies advancing over a front of thirty miles to a depth of over a mile. German defensive works that had taken over a year to construct, and which were held to be impregnable, crumbled under the heavy fire of the big Allied guns and had to be abandoned. Tanks were first used by the Allies in this offensive.

Battle of Jutland.

What is recognized as one of the greatest naval battles in history was fought between the main British and German fleets west of Jutland on May 31, 1916. The losses were heavier on the British side so far as tonnage is concerned but relatively the Germans suffered most. The tonnage of British ships lost amount to 114,000 with about 6,000 men lost. Germany lost in tonnage 60,000 and in men 3,000. Since the signing of the armistice the Germans have settled the dispute as to who was the victor in this naval battle by admitting that the German fleet was so badly crippled that the naval commanders dared not venture another general engagement with the British.

Lord Kitchener Drowned at Sea.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, long regarded as Great Britain's foremost militarist, met an untimely death when he and his staff were en route to Russia. The cruiser "Hampshire" upon which they were passengers, was either torpedoed or struck a mine while passing the Orkney Islands. This disaster occurred on June 5th. The loss of Kitchener had important effects on Britain's war policy and methods.

Russians Resume Offensive.

Re-equipped and armed and under the able leadership of General Brussilof the Russian armies made a bold advance, winning considerable territory in the Southwest and took large numbers of prisoners. The whole of Bukowina was taken and in Galicia they advanced as far as Lemberg before halted.

The British suffered a reverse in the East when Major General Charles Townshend with a force of about 12,000 men were forced to surrender to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia on April 29. They were also forced to abandon the Gallipoli campaign in the Dardenelles.

On the Austrian-Italian front there were two movements of importance. Beginning May 15 the Austrians, in a big drive, pushed the Italians back across the frontier. Then, rallying under the command of Gen. Cadorna the Italians nullified the early Austrian success. Later they also took the Austrian positions along the Isonzo river and finally, on Aug. 9, stormed Goritz, occupied the strong positions on Carso plateau and threatened Trieste with capture.

Roumania Overrun.

Roumania entered the war Aug. 27, 1916. Immediately her armies were sent across the Carpathian mountains into Transylvania, where temporary successes were won. Then the Germans under Gen. Von Mackensen invaded the country from the north, east and south, and advanced with such rapidity that by December 9 they took possession of the capital, Bucharest, and all but annihilated the Roumanian army. Jassy was made the capital of Roumania.

Greece became a divided country. The Royalists led by King Constantine, favored the Central Powers while a large proportion of the people under the statesman, Venizelos, declared war on Germany and took an active part in the fighting in Macedonia.

Trouble for Britain in the form of a revolt in Ireland, fostered mainly by the Sinn Fein Society, commenced April 24. The revolt was crushed in one week, though many lives were lost. The most prominent man connected with the uprising was Sir Roger Casement, who induced Germany to send in a shipload of arms. He was apprehended trying to land the munitions, tried for treason and executed August 3.

Atrocious Deportations.

In April and May approximately 25,000 French women and girls were forcibly taken by the Germans from their homes in Lille, Turcoing and Roubaix and sent to work in the harvest fields and factories of Germany. A systematic deportation was also carried on throughout the whole of Belgium. These inhuman deportations raised a cry of protest throughout the entire civilized world, to which the Germans paid no heed.

Another revolting deed of the Germans was the execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt on July 27. He had been captured with his ship and though a noncombatant was tried on the charge of attempting to ram the submarine which captured him. He was found guilty and shot.

Germany continued her submarine warfare against the merchant shipping of the entente powers and all neutrals as well. Their operations extended to all waters and no ship was safe from the underseas raiders. The break between the United States and Germany could be seen approaching, due to the submarine policy of Germany, as ship after ship, either American or carrying American passengers, was sunk. The sentiment in Congress was against discouraging Americans from taking passage on ships which might be endangered, but for protecting their rights as citizens of a neutral country.

Germany's first peace offer came as a surprise. On Dec. 12, 1916, she presented a formal note expressing a desire to enter into negotiations but specified no terms. The offer was considered insincere and was rejected.

The possibilities of the submarine were demonstrated when in July the monster U-boat, "Deutschland," evaded the blockade and landed in the United States with a valuable cargo on board which she exchanged for other products.

It was during the year 1916 that the question of national defense or "preparedness" began to agitate the public mind in the United States. The controversies with the powers already at war and the Mexican question showed up some of the weaknesses of the American military system, and made it appar-

PARTLY DESTROYED VILLAGE

Typical of many French villages near the front which were all but ruined. While the stone walls of the houses still remain in many instances the roofs are all caved in and hardly a room is untouched. The farmers of France do not live alone on their land as they do in the United States but the peasants for two or three miles around group together, going out to their land each morning. Thus it is seldom one ever travels over two miles without coming to some village of two or three hundred inhabitants. This accounts for the large number of villages destroyed in the German advances.

GERMAN MACHINE GUN NESTS—ALSO USED AS OBSERVATION POSTS

ent that the United States should be prepared to resist aggression from any source. Preparedness parades were held throughout the country and the President made a tour speaking in behalf of a reserve army of half a million men. Appropriations for both a larger army and navy were made by Congress and the country was awakened to the issue, though there was considerable opposition from many quarters where the public could not see how close the country actually was to war.

1917.

The outstanding feature of events during 1917 was the entry of the United States into the war, for it proved to be the decisive factor in bringing the conflict to a termination just 19 months later. Second in importance was the Russian revolution which was as unexpected as it was sensational. That the United States would become involved in the war had been foreseen, but that Czar Nicholas II would lose his crown had not even been dreamt of. Other events of 1917 were the dethroning of the Greek king, Constantine; the capture of Jerusalem by the British; and the attempts of Germany to secure a peace to which she was not entitled.

On January 22 President Wilson made his last plea to all the warring nations to reach some basis upon which peace might be declared. Within a week after this appeal the German government announced that after Feb. 1 it would carry on an unrestricted submarine warfare in all the waters surrounding Great Britain, France and Italy. It would, however, permit the United States to use one narrow lane to Falmouth, England, with one sailing a week, provided the ships were painted a certain color and carried certain distinguishing markings. This program was of course in direct violation of all promises made by Germany to the United States, and President Wilson acted promptly. On Feb. 3, 1917, he announced to the Senate and the House in joint session that Ambassador Bernstorff had been given his passports and that diplomatic relations with Germany had been severed. The Senate approved the action of the President in breaking with Germany by a vote of 78 to 5. Formal notice was given March 12 that American merchant ships traversing the barred areas would be armed to protect themselves against any attacks by submarines. In the meantime the Germans, risking their all in the ruthless submarine campaign, sank ship after ship with loss of American lives. It was felt that action could be no longer delayed and a special session of Congress was called for April 2 and the President asked that war be declared against Germany.

ENTRANCE TO DUGOUT

Where the ground was more or less level, the entrances to the dugouts looked like holes in the ground. A staircase leads down at an angle of 45 degrees into the underground chamber which was usually 6 feet high, from one to two yards wide and as long as necessary. In building these dugouts the excavated dirt had to be carried away at night, as there must be no sign of activity in the vicinity. Sometimes the work was done during the day under a large camouflaged screen.

Congress formally declared the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany on April 6, 1917. After taking this momentous step Congress, urged by the President, passed measures for the immediate creation of a national army, the expansion of the national guard, the marine corps and the navy. It passed laws against espionage, trading with the enemy and the unlawful manufacture and use of explosives during the war. It provided for the insurance of soldiers and sailors, the priority of shipments, for the seizure of enemy ships in our harbors, the conserving of the food and fuel supply in our country, for stimulating agriculture, for increasing the air forces, for extending additional credit to our Allies, for issuing bonds and providing additional revenues for the carrying on of the war. Between the declaration of war and Oct. 6, when the special session adjourned, it had appropriated and expended the huge sum of nearly twenty billion dollars.

At the regular session of Congress beginning Dec. 3, 1917, the President asked that war be declared against Austria-Hungary, and this was done at once.

Having once taken a course of action the United States bent every possible energy toward bringing the war to a quick close. Volunteers were called to serve in the regular army, the national guard, the marine corps and the navy. But the creation of the new National Army through the selective draft system was the trump card in securing an army with the greatest possible speed. To provide officers for the contemplated large army, officers' training camps were established in all parts of the country, these camps or schools providing for a three months' course.

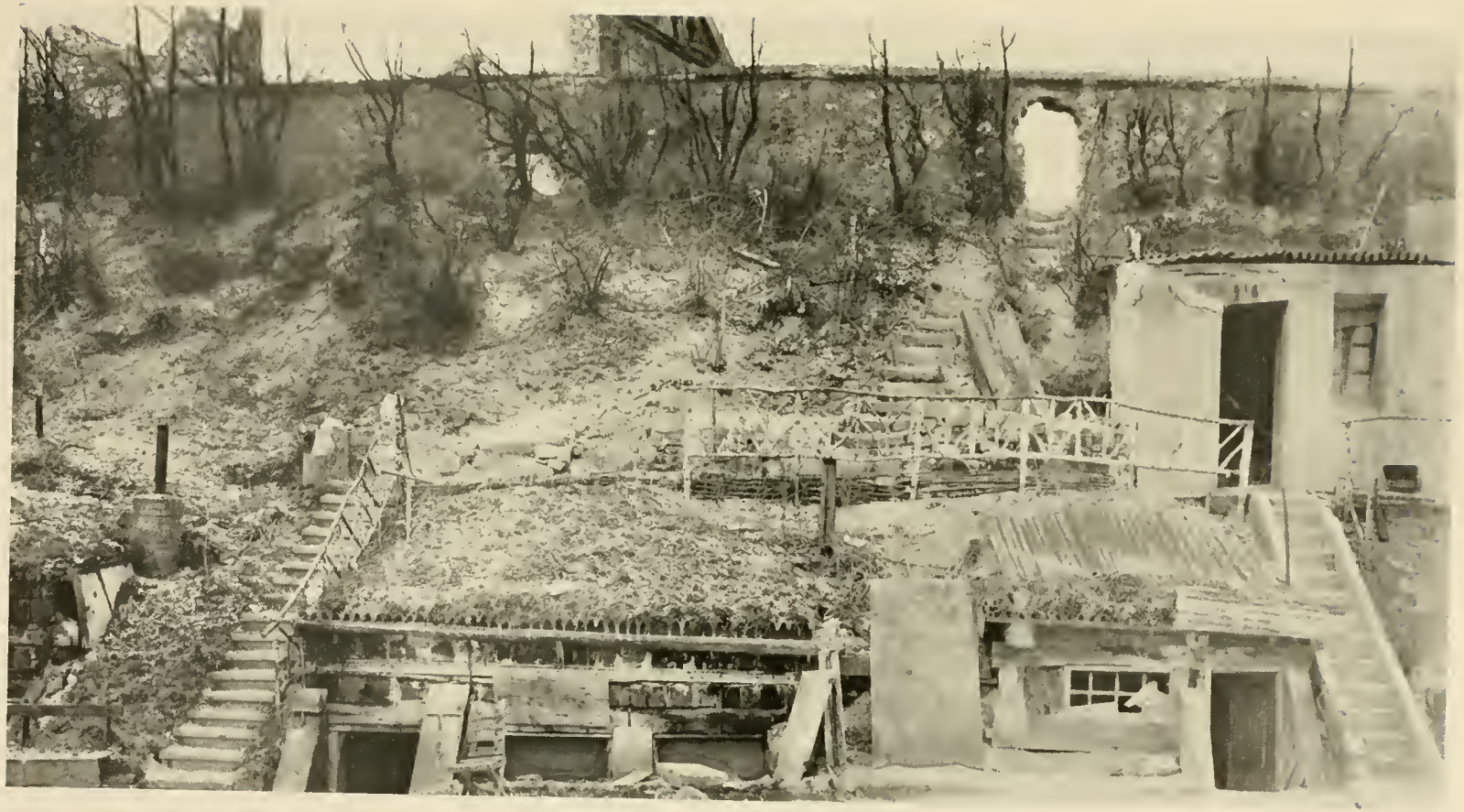
Men between the ages of 21 and 30, numbering 9,683,445, registered on June 5, under the act of May 18, which provided for the temporary increase of the military forces of the nation, the number needed being apportioned among the several states. The total number to be called under the first draft was 687,000. In the meantime 16 great training cantonments had been constructed and on Sept. 5 the first of the selected men began arriving for training. Mobilization camps for the national guard were created in the south and here those troops underwent intensive training. Naval training stations and regular army mobilization camps were also scenes of great activity. Strenuous efforts were made toward building up the aviation forces of the country, and in this connection the invention of the Liberty motor was hailed as a great triumph.

The conservation of the country's food and fuel resources was another important step. Herbert C. Hoover was appointed Food Administrator and did particularly effective work throughout the war. The Council of National Defense and its advisory committees did a great work in classifying and making available for war the vast resources of the United States.

To counteract the ravages of the submarine the United States undertook to build enough ships both for her Allies and herself that the available tonnage would increase instead of diminish under losses the enemy were able to inflict.

Financing the War.

To meet in part the tremendous expense involved in creating an adequate army and navy, in carrying on the war and making loans to our Allies, the Secretary of the Treasury issued bonds, the first series bearing 3½ per cent interest and the second series 4 per cent. The loans were known as "liberty loans" and the bonds as "liberty bonds." The first bonds were offered May 2 and the second series Oct. 1. The amounts were two billion and three billion respectively. The subscriptions for the first loan amounted to over three billions and the second to



GERMAN STAFF HEADQUARTER DUGOUTS ON THE SOMME FRONT

over four billion six hundred thousand. Only one half of the over-subscription to the second loan was accepted.

Besides being called upon to purchase bonds the people of the country were asked to contribute vast sums to army and navy welfare work carried on through the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and various other agencies doing relief and welfare work in Europe and America, providing comforts for the men in training or in the field. To the Red Cross alone more than $100,000,000 was given in May and June, and additional millions in December. In November $35,000,000 was raised in a week for the Y. M. C. A. fund.

The U. S. Navy.

The United States navy lost no time in getting into action. Its operations were secret for a time but it was known that our ships were relieving the other Allies of part of the work of patrolling the high seas outside the submarine area. Within that area a large fleet of torpedo boat destroyers were at work under the command of Vice Admiral William S. Sims. They did effective work both in sinking submarines and acting as convoys for transports going through the war zone. Only a few ships of the United States were lost from mines or submarines.

U. S. Forces in France.

It was particularly desired that some United States forces should be sent to France at once, more for the moral effect this would have on the Allies than for what a comparatively small number of troops could accomplish in actual fighting. It was announced May 14 that an expeditionary force of about one division of regulars under command of Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing would be sent to France. Gen. Pershing had become well known in connection with the expedition to Mexico in 1916 and the choice of a commander was popular. He arrived in England June 8 and in France June 13. The first contingent of troops reached France June 27 and the second a few days later. By a special Act of Congress Gen. Pershing was given command of the expeditionary forces and raised to the rank of a full general.

To give the troops actual experience in trench fighting a number of them, including artillery and infantry, were sent into a part of the line held by the French. Here the first United States casualties occurred. On Nov. 3 a German raiding party attacked a trench occupied by the Americans, killing three, wounding five and taking eleven prisoners. A number of other men were killed or wounded by shell fire. What casualties the Germans suffered was not learned as they were able to carry off their dead and wounded.

Plots at Home.

While the American soldiers and sailors were facing the enemy on the front the government at home was menaced by German plotters and sympathizers. Acts of violence, the destruction of shipyards and munition plants and bridges were among the works of the agents of Germany, who had as their allies the I. W. W. The most sensational disclosure of the activities of German plotters was made by the State department when it gave the information that Germany's foreign minister, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, had formulated plans for an attack on the United States by Japan and Mexico. Another revelation which aroused world-wide interest was the publication of the famous Luxburg cables from Buenos Aires to Berlin advising that all Argentine ships be "spurlos versenkt" (sunk without a trace). This was part of the inside information possessed by the President before the declaration of war. Because of plottings and the inhuman methods practiced by the Germans, the following nations cast their lot with the United States as against Germany in 1917: Cuba, Panama, Greece, Brazil, Siam, Liberia and China. In addition the following severed diplomatic relations with the Central Powers: Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Costa Rica, Peru and Urnguay. Thus nineteen countries, with population of 1,300,000,000 were arrayed against the Central Empires.

Revolution in Russia.

The facts with reference to the upheaval in Russia are briefly as follows: The Duma was dissolved by the Czar March 11 but on the following day it declared that the government had been overthrown and that a new democratic government was in process of formation. In the town of Pskoff on March 15 Czar Nicholas was forced to abdicate and was imprisoned in his palace. Later he was sent to Tobolsk. The new government at first was in the hands of such capable men as Michael V. Rodzainko, Prince George E. Lyoff and Prof. Paul N. Milyoukov. It soon developed, however, that the more radical elements of the revolutionists were in control of the army and the working classes in the cities, and these were determined to quit the war and make peace according to their formula of "no annexations and no indemnities."

Because the new government did not stick close enough to this formula but preferred to keep faith with the Allies by refusing to make a separate peace it was compelled in May to give way to a new ministry, in which Alexander Kerensky, a socialist, was the ruling spirit. Recognizing the difficulties the Russian democracy had to deal with the United States sent several important missions to Petrograd to give such assistance as might be deemed possible. One such mission of a political character was headed by former Senator Elihu Root.

On July 20 Kerensky became premier and in spite of increasing insubordination in the army continued in the saddle for some weeks. One of the incidents of his career as the head of the state was the proclamation on Sept. 14 of Russia as a republic. Kerensky, however, was not radical enough for the extremists and on Nov. 7 he was deposed by a counter-revolution led by Leon Trotzky and Nikolai Lenine. Later Lenine was made premier and Trotzky foreign minister and they promptly made overtures to Germany for an armistice. This was grant-

BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS

A good view of the barbed wire defenses which both sides used in war. Posts were set deep and firm in the ground and the wire wound tightly from one to the other, forming an intricate mass. The depth of the zone covered varied from five to ten yards. Instead of taking a straight course the entanglements usually zigzagged so as to make it more difficult for the opposing artillery to destroy it. Paths through the wire to allow our troops to get through for reconnoitering were blocked by wire spools, like the one seen in the lower right hand corner. The wire was seldom constructed over two and a half feet high.

RUINS OF GIVRY

ed and peace negotiations were under way in December.

Grecian King Deposed.

King Constantine of Greece was deposed by the Allied powers on June 12, 1917, and succeeded by his son, Prince Alexander, who was friendly to the Allies. The provisional government under Venizelos joined with the new royalty, which settled the delicate situation in Greece.

Many submarines were sunk during the latter part of 1917, due to the alertness of the Allied fleets, which now included the United States. There was also an immense system of mines and nets laid by the British with American aid in the North Sea, which proved very effective.

British Capture Jerusalem.

The British forces carried on a successful campaign from Egypt against the Turks and Germans in the Holy Land. In January they routed the enemy troops at Rafa and on March 26 inflicted a severe defeat on them in the vicinity of Gaza. Under the able leadership of Gen. E. H. Allenby the British pressed on toward the north, taking Beersheba Oct. 31, Gaza Nov. 7, Jaffa Nov. 7, and Jerusalem Dec. 11. On Christmas day it was announced that Bethlehem had also been taken by the British. This successful campaign in Palestine appealed strongly to the entire Christian world.

On the Italian front successes were first on one side and then on the other. In May and again in August Gen. Cadorna inflicted severe defeats on the Austrians on the Carso and Bainsizza plateaus. Then in October heavy Austrian and German forces under the leadership of Field Marshal von Mackensen attacked the northern part of the Isonzo line and, aided by the treacherous weakening of certain Italian troops at Caporetto, drove Gen. Cadorna's forces first to the line of the Tagliamento and then to the line of the Piave river. Here the Italians made a stand and were able to hold back the enemy in the face of most furious attacks.

On the East front the Russians made their last advance July 1 when in eastern Galicia they captured Brezany, Halicz, and other places with some 30,000 prisoners. After that the Russian armies refused to obey their commanders and it was an easy matter for the Germans to recover the lost ground and advance still further. In the early part of September the Germans crossed the Dvina river and Riga soon fell into their hands, together with certain islands in the Baltic. Then came the disgraceful truce and peace negotiations.

CITY LEVELLED TO THE GROUND

A number of French villages suffered as badly as this picture shows. This town contained from twenty to thirty stone houses, a church, butcher shop and general store. After the Germans laid it low, because they thought someone might be observing from its towers, nothing remained but piles of stone and here and there part of a wall. Even the trees were mostly clipped close to the roots. Such a place looks more like a graveyard than anything it can be compared with as some sort of a pillar of rocks or angular remains of walls still mark the places where French homes formerly stood. After the Germans retreated from areas like this many of the former inhabitants would return to search for some vestige of their belongings, only to experience a bitter disappointment.

Struggles on the Western Front.

Fierce and bloody fighting continued on the western front throughout the greater part of the year. The advantage in the main was with the British and the French who maintained the initiative and delivered many telling blows. The Germans were not able to do much in the way of retaliation, though they won a measure of success against the British at the extreme northern end of the line in Belgium and on Nov. 30 at Cambria. On the other hand the British won notable victories in the vicinity of Lens, Arras and along the Ypres-Menin road. One of the notable features of the fighting was the capture by Canadian troops of Vimy Ridge in April. Gen. Sir Julian Byng won a brilliant victory by a surprise attack in the Cambria sector November 20-22. He took a considerable area of fortified territory and about 10,000 prisoners, but the effect of the triumph was offset to some extent by the successful counter attack made by the Germans a few days later. The French also carried out a number of successful offensives. On April 16 they took the German first and second lines on a twenty-five mile front in the Soissons-Rheims sector and captured 20,000 Germans together with about seventy-five heavy guns. On May 4 they captured Craonne and the adjacent territory. They fought successfully along the Chemin des Dames, on the Californie plateau, at Cerney and many other places. All the efforts of the German crown prince to advance in the Verdun sector proved costly failures. On Oct. 23 the French smashed through the German lines north of the Aisne to a depth of more than two miles, taking the strongholds of Allemant, Vaudesson, Malmaison fort and Chavignon.

1918.

At the beginning of the final year of the war, the attention of the world was directed to the negotiations of the Bolshevik extremists of Russia, led by Lenine and Trotzky, and Germany. Parleys were held at Brest-Litovsk beginning Dec. 22, 1918 and ending March 3, 1918, when Russia signed the peace with Germany. The terms of this peace were essentially in violation of all Russia had contended for, and virtually robbed her of her richest provinces. It was such a peace as only traitors to their country could have been guilty of signing, and shows the extent of the work of the German agents. After the signing of the peace Russia was in a deplorable condition. Much suffering, famine, riots and revolution resulted. Siberia broke away from the Bolshevik and set up an independent government, seeking Allied aid.

With the collapse of Russia the German armies on the eastern front were released for fighting elsewhere and the Allies, already drained in man-power, began to look to the United States to balance the elimination of Russia. The United States was quick to respond with men, money and material. In view of the danger attending the transportation of troops over 3,000 miles of submarine-infested waters, the record made by America is one that can be only viewed as remarkable. By November over 2,000,000 American soldiers were on European soil. This immense number was transported without the loss of a single eastbound transport. While the troops were being rushed to Europe, preparations were being made to have 4,000,000 more men ready by the spring of 1919, in which year it was thought that Germany must collapse.

Next in importance to the army and navy was

142ND INFANTRY WINTER QUARTERS AT ST. ETIENNE

the building of enough merchant ships to offset the ravages of the submarine. Under the leadership of Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the emergency fleet corporation, the work in the shipyards was speeded up until ships were being built at the rate of 5,000,000 tons per year.

With good harvests in 1917, and the practice of economy in the consumption of flour and meats, in accordance with the recommendations of the food administration, and with increased shipping facilities, the United States was able not only to feed herself but the Allies as well. The American record in this respect won the gratitude and admiration of every nation in Europe aligned with the Entente.

Cost of Fighting.

In times of peace the United States spent less than one billion dollars per year. In 1918 the outlay by mid-year was at the rate of fifty million dollars a day. The actual outlay for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, was more than $12,600,000,000. The United States before the end of the war had loaned to the Allies more than eight billion dollars. Two more liberty loans were issued in 1918—one for three billion and one for six billion dollars. In both cases the amounts were largely oversubscribed.

Besides buying war bonds the people of the United States in May contributed considerably more than $100,000,000 to the American Red Cross war fund. They also subscribed millions to other war service funds. It was a year of genuine giving.

Nations declaring war in 1918 were: Guatemala against Germany, April 21; Nicaragua against Germany, May 7; Costa Rica against Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24; Haiti against Germany, July 15; Honduras against Germany, July 19.

American Military Activities.

Until March, 1918, the American troops in France saw little actual fighting, though a number were under fire while getting the finishing touches of their training in front trenches. On January 21 the Americans took informal charge of a sector near Toul. Minor encounters took place January 30 and February 4, the latter on a Lorraine sector, which resulted in several casualties. Other similar affairs took place from time to time. On February 26 five Americans were killed and 100 or more disabled in a gas attack. On March 1 in the Toul sector they repulsed a heavy German raid, killing many. On March 6 it was announced that the Americans were holding an eight-mile front in France. On March 10 Secretary of War Newton D. Baker arrived in France and inspected the American forces.

Germany's Great Spring Offensive.

Having settled the Russian situation the Germans prepared to deliver a great thrust on the west front, by which they hoped to sweep all before them and win the war. The date of the opening of the attack was set for March 21. Concentration of troops was effected with the greatest secrecy, movements being made by night only. Over 200 divisions were assembled, newly equipped and confident that this would be the last struggle of a victorious war. The aim of the Germans was to split the French and British armies, roll up the British right flank, and deal a death blow by a second advance through Flanders. The Allies' plan was to allow the Germans to strike and sustain the blow successfully. Every contingency was provided for though the French knew they were greatly outnumbered.

On March 21 the Germans attacked along the British front from the Oise to the Scarpe rivers, a distance of fifty miles, and drove Gen. Haig's troops back for twenty miles or more, capturing Chauny, Ham, Peronne, Bapaume, Nesle, Roye and many other places. The French were also driven back and lost Montdidier, Noyon and other towns. The Germans attempted, by driving toward Amiens, to separate the French and British armies, intending to roll up each in turn, but after some victories in Flanders and on the French front, they were finally stopped. They had advanced some thirty-five miles and retaken the greater part of the ground abandoned in the Hindenburg retreat. The Allies lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, but the Germans being the aggressors, lost still more men. This was especially true in the battle of Ypres on April 9, when they were defeated by a combined British and French force.

On March 28, in the height of the great battle, the Allies came to an agreement to place all their forces from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean under one supreme command. The man chosen for this task, commanding the mightiest armed host the world had ever assembled, was the great French strategist, Gen. Foch. On March 29 Gen. Pershing placed all of the American forces at Gen. Foch's disposal and the offer was accepted. On the following day the American troops not already at the front began their march to take part in the battle. For several months they were brigaded with the French and British, all the way from the North Sea to Switzerland.

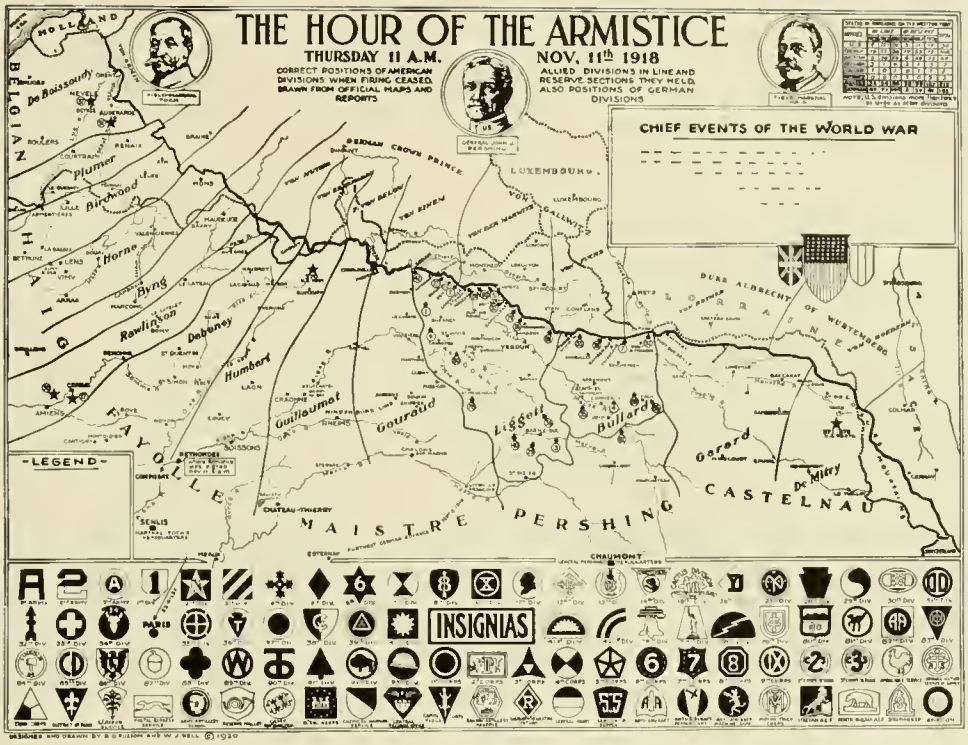
On April 8 the Germans began a new offensive on the whole British front and won a number of victories in the LaBasse canal region and elsewhere, forcing the defenders to evacuate Armentiers and pushing them back to the Messines Ridge. By April 9 the Germans had advanced even farther.

Important Battle Phases.

The sector chosen for the first attack was a front of 80 kilometers from Arras to Chauny, held entirely by two British armies. Gen. Byng's army on the left held admirably but Gen. Gough on the right was forced back toward Amiens, which had been the German's first objective. This retreat put Paris in danger and the Germans were quick to see the possibilities, but they reckoned without the French, who, though outnumbered three to one, fought so desperately in the Oise valley that they held the Germans until reinforcements arrived. The Germans were repulsed and gave up their attempt on Paris, turning their attention again to Amiens. In the meantime another French army began operating to the left of the army that blocked the road to

TRENCH AFTER BOMBARDMENT

This photograph shows what a strongly fortified trench looked like after a severe artillery bombardment. Just a ditch half filled with loose stones and jagged iron projections remains of a highly systematized and modern trench fortification. Under such a bombardment the infantry usually retired to the dugouts where they waited the signal of the enemy advance that was sure to follow the bombardment. When enough artillery was employed to do as much damage as shown in this illustration it was usually the best policy to retire to the second trenches.



Courtesy of Veterans Publishing Co., 271 W. 125th St., New York.

Upper part of this picture shows the position of all forces at the hour the armistice was signed. The lower section shows the principal special divisional and other insignia officially recognized by the war department. Large and more detailed prints of this chart, printed in true colors, may be procured from the address above given.

FRENCH VILLAGE—PUBLIC WASH TROUGH IN FOREGROUND

Paris, and eventually connected up with the remnant of Gen. Gough's battered forces and the line was once more intact. From Hangard to Tilloy, on a twelve-mile front, this army was outnumbered ten to one, yet held out until the arrival of help equalized the fight. The last general offensive against Amiens was made April 4. The Germans were stopped within nine miles of their objective.

The second phase of the big offensive commenced April 10 against the British and Portuguese on a front of fifteen miles from LaBasse to near Ypres. The Germans broke the British center, which was held by Portuguese troops but the attack finally lost its intensity without much ground being gained.

Nature of the Fighting.

The German method of attack was as follows: A preparatory bombardment, brief but intense, began at midnight on March 21, and lasted six hours. Within this period 1,500,000 shells were fired by a single army. Most of the shells contained gas and were intended less to destroy the British trenches than to destroy their occupants.

The infantry attacked in successive waves. The waves swept over the zone of trenches, leaving such groups of British as still resisted to be dealt with by groups of special troops which followed the waves. Once in the open the waves advanced successively under constant artillery and machine gun barrages. All units had orders to advance as far and fast as possible. The troops were all provided with three days' rations and two days' water.

Behind the fighting troops a large number of reserves were assembled with which to fill the gaps in the ranks and reconstitute the divisions as quickly as possible. Airplanes played no great part in the German offensive, although bombing planes were used nightly to bomb the French and British rear, with a view to terrorization.

Tactics Pursued by Allies.

The Allies' tactics were not complicated. Once open fighting was resumed they had simply to defend their ground stubbornly with rifle and machine gun fire, counter-attacking with the bayonet whenever that seemed expedient. They were outnumbered and reserves were used sparingly.

The first French troops engaged were cavalry, who fought dismounted. The infantry were transported on camions, which during the critical days went right into the zone of fire, the troops climbing down and forming firing lines immediately. The Allies' artillery in most instances reached the battlefield before the Germans and played a great part in checking the German advance. This was especially true of the French field pieces. As the Allies were constantly endeavoring to stabilize the lines they dug trenches wherever possible.

GERMAN PILL BOX

The German system of defense was to fortify an area instead of only the front line leading into that area, making the entire ground difficult to capture, and forcing the enemy to fight inch by inch. Part of this plan was the employment of "pill boxes." These were constructed of steel boxes buried in the ground with steel flanges over-hanging, leaving a slit of a couple of inches through which the machine gunners and riflemen fired. Being small they were hard for the artillery to discover and they infested an area large enough to make it costly for any one to attack them. Their main disadvantage lay in the isolation of the troops without any satisfactory means of leadership.

Allies Superior in the Air.

Throughout the battle the Allies' aviation service completely dominated that of the enemy. French and British fighting planes attacked the German infantry from low altitudes with machine guns, while bombing planes both day and night dropped bombs not only on enemy reserves but on the actual firing line, thus temporarily replacing the heavy artillery.

The German plan was well conceived and executed with good strategy, good tactics and good morale but reckoned on a superiority which they did not possess. The Allies' preparation, strategy and tactics also proved good and the situation, momentarily critical both in Picardy and Flanders, was soon re-established.

The Germans claimed to have taken from the British more than 100,000 prisoners and about 2,000 guns, including trench mortars, and from the French 2,000 prisoners. The French and British each took about 2,000 prisoners.

America's First Real Fight.

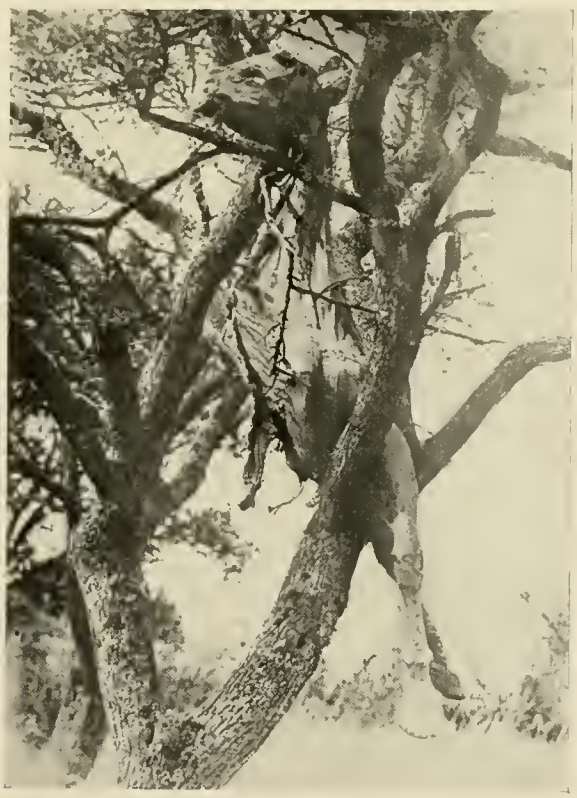
On the 20th of April the Americans had their first serious encounter with the Germans. This was at Seicheprey, a village near Renners forest. The Germans captured the place but the Americans by a counter attack recovered the lost ground. On the 25th and 26th the Germans took Mont Kemmel, Dranoutre and St. Eloi, while the British recaptured Villers-Bretonneaux. Fighting of a more or less local character continued throughout the rest of the month and in May with varying fortunes.

Third Phase of Offensive.

On May 27 the Germans began another great offensive, taking the Chemin des Dames from the French and crossing the Aisne river. On the following day they crossed the Vesle river at Fismes. On this day also the Americans won their first notable victory by capturing the village of Cantigny and taking 200 prisoners. This position was held against many subsequent counter attacks. Soissons was taken by the Germans May 29th and on the 30th they occupied Fere-en-Tardenois and Vezily. On the 31st they reached Chateau Thierry and other points on the Marne, where they were halted by the French. Fighting of a spirited character continued for a few days longer but the Germans could advance no farther in that direction at that time.

Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front fell to the Germans on June 1. On the following four days they took Pernant and a few villages but the French by counter attacks recaptured Pongport, Corcy, Troesnes and some other places. On June 6 American marines by a spirited attack gained two miles on a two and a half mile front near Veuilly-la-Poterie, taking Hill 143 near Torcy and entering Torcy itself. On the following day, with French aid, they completed the capture of Vilny, Veuilly-la-Poterie, Bussiaries, Belleau and the heights southeast of Haute-Vesnes. In a second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry the Americans advanced nearly two and a half miles on a six-mile front, taking about 300 prisoners. In these battles the American troops confirmed the impression that as fighters they were equal to their allies and that with more experience they would be as good as the best.

MOTORIZED ARTILLERY ON WAY TO FRONT



CARCASS OF HORSE BLOWN INTO TREE BY HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL

Fourth Phase of Offensive.

On June 9 the Germans began the fourth phase of the offensive by attacking between Montdidier and the Oise river, advancing about four miles and taking several villages. On the next day they took the villages of Merv, Belloy and St. Maur and claimed the capture of 8,000 French. On this day the American marines took the greater part of Belleau Woods. On June 11 they completed the capture of Belleau Woods, taking 300 prisoners and much war material. The French at the same time were winning important local victories and by June 14 the German offensive was recognized as a distinct failure. At this time the United States had over a million men in France.

Allies Turn the Tide.

The final German offensive beginning July 15th was scheduled to receive a severe setback from the Americans. West of Rheims the enemy succeeded in crossing the Marne and was making a drive up its valley toward Epernay. This drive was the high tide of the German advance. Chateau Thierry stood between them and their goal and it was here that they encountered the U. S. Marines who, assisted by the U. S. Infantry, put up one of the most desperate and stubborn fights of the war. It was on July 18th that the marines stopped the German advance and out of 8,000 men their casualties were 6,000. Belleau Woods was retaken time and again, and finally the Germans were driven out for good. The little chateau of Thierry, which held a strategic position in the Marne valley, where the German advance came, suddenly became the watchword of American endeavor. The marines were immortalized.

Then Gen. Foch, who seemed to have information of the Crown Prince's plans, prepared a mammoth surprise againse the Germans' right flank. On Thursday morning, July 18, a heavy blow was launched all the way from Chateau Thierry to the Aisne river northwest of Soissons. The Teutons were taken completely by surprise and town after town was taken without great resistance. The French and the Americans continued to advance steadily, taking tremendous amounts of ammunition, guns and prisoners. By July 20, Soissons was threatened and the Germans found themselves in a very dangerous position. It was a master stroke by Gen. Foch and the beginning of the end for Germany.

Austrians Fail in Attack.

On June 15, urged on by the Germans, the Austrians began an offensive along a hundred mile front against the Italians. They crossed the Piave and on the following two days attacked vigorously. Then the Italians, under the leadership of Gen. Diaz and assisted by Allied troops, counterattacked with impetuosity and within two or three days had turned the Austrian offensive into a great rout, killing thousands, taking other thousands prisoners and obtaining possession of a large amount of war material, including many Austrian heavy calibre guns. The whole Austrian scheme to advance into the rich Italian plains, where they hoped to find great stores of food for their hungry soldiers, failed miserably.

The defeat added to the general dissatisfaction in the dual empire and increased the bad feeling between Austria-Hungary and Germany.

In this connection it may be noted that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, was forced to resign his position on April 15, 1918, following the publication of a letter given out by the French government showing that Emperor Charles had favored giving Alsace-Lorraine to France and restoring Belgium and Serbia in order to bring about peace. The letter caused a sensation and added to the ill feeling existing between the Central Powers.

War on the Sea in 1918.

On April 23, 1908, the British navy undertook to prevent the enemy from using the submarine bases on the Belgian coast at Ostend and Zebrugge. One hundred and fifty vessels participated in the spectacular raids on the harbor entrances at these two points, and finally succeeded in bottling up the enemy by sinking ships filled with concrete in the channels. This bold and important piece of strategy kept Germany from utilizing anywhere near her former submarine strength and relieved the Allies from much anxiety.

Through the skill and bravery of Commander Pellegrini and Commander Rizzo of the Italian navy, Austria-Hungary lost three battleships and one coast defense ship. These were torpedoed while lying in harbor protected by swarms of torpedo boats. The coast defense ship "Wien" was sunk in December, 1917, and the battleships in May and June, 1918.

Some losses were suffered by the American navy, but under all the circumstances they were not heavier than might have been expected.

The work done by the navy was of a most arduous and exacting character, but it met every emergency and established a record, especially in the matter of convoying transports to Europe, of which it has every reason to be proud. Several transports were lost but in each case they were homeward bound. The transport Tuscania, on which more than 200 soldiers lost their lives February 5, and the Moldavia and Otranto were British. The largest American transports lost were the President Lincoln May 31, 1918, and the Covington, July 1.

Notwithstanding that many ships of the Allied countries and neutral nations were sunk in the course of a year, it became apparent that the German policy of ruthless submarine warfare was doomed to failure. The seas around the British Isles became so unpleasant for the "U" boats that they ventured farther from their bases and even came to this side of the Atlantic. In June they sank about a dozen ships off the American coast.

Big Guns Shell Paris.

One of the sensational developments of the war was the invention of a gun by the Germans which threw shells a distance of from 60 to 70 miles. The longest range gun up to this time had a range of but 30 miles. Paris was subjected to a systematic shelling by this gun, causing some loss of life and property. The greatest fatality occurred when a shell struck a church where services were being held on Good Friday, killing seventy-six people.

AMERICAN GRAVEYARD IN FRANCE

The resting place of American heroes who were buried near where they fell. In many a quiet grove in the valleys of eastern France one might come across a scene like this. The wooden crosses are two feet high and on each can be noted the identification tag which was worn by the soldier. Such small burial plots have now largely disappeared as the American dead are being removed to central cemeteries or returned to relatives in the United States.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD AND CROSS ROADS

VIEW FROM SOUTH OF GRAND CARRE FARM

The location of the great gun was long a subject of mystery but it was finally revealed that it was mounted in the St. Gobian forest, nearly seventy miles north of Paris. This long range bombardment brought the Germans no military advantage and utterly failed to adversely affect the morale of the French people.

German Allies Desert.

The pressure of the Entente had begun to be felt to such an extent that the allies of Germany could not stand the strain. One by one they deserted her, until it became inevitable that she would have to yield herself. Bulgaria was the first to surrender. Operations beginning September 14 by the Serbians, with Allied assistance, brought Bulgaria to her knees quickly, and on the evening of September 26 the Bulgarians asked that hostilities cease. At 11 P. M. September 29, the Bulgarian government signed peace with the Allies at Salonika.

Having been cut off from Germany the Turkish government was in a hopeless position, which was made even worse by the complete defeat of its army in Palestine by Gen. Allenby. Troops entered Damascus on September 30, and Aleppo was captured October 26. Gen. Townshend, who had been imprisoned since his capture by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, was released to bring the news of Turkey's desire for peace to the Allies. The armistice with Turkey was signed October 30, and among other things included the free passage of the Dardanelles and the occupation of the Bosporus.

Collapse of Austria.

The collapse of Austria-Hungary followed close on the heels of that of Turkey. There were many minor engagements along the Piave and in the mountainous regions after the ill-fated Austrian drive in June, but there was nothing like a general offensive until after the middle of October. On the 23rd of that month the Italians, aided by the French and British, attacked in the Monte Grappa region and on the Asiago plateau. They also struck along the upper reaches of the Piave river and before the 25th had taken 3,000 prisoners. On the Piave they captured the islands of Grave di Pappadopolo and Maggiore, which are in the vicinity of Odrizo. They took prisoner the enemy garrisons of these islands. A little farther to the north and west the Italians made important progress in the region of Monte Grappa, the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the war. They crossed the Ornic river and captured Monte Solarolo and part of Monte Pertica. On October 29 the defeat of the Austrian army was complete. Over 100,000 prisoners had been taken, also 1,600 big guns. The Austrian armies had been split and there was nothing for Austria to do but raise the white flag, which she literally did. On November 1 Gen. Von Weber, an Austrian corps commander, personally appeared before the Italian staff and asked for an armistice. The terms submitted were accepted by the Austrian government and signed by Gen. Diaz for Italy and the Austrian representative on Nov. 3 and at 3 o'clock the same day hostilities were at an end.

AN OBSERVATION TOWER

An army must have an "eye" or it cannot fight with success. While the aeroplane has been called the "eye of the army" it is a fact that terrestrial observation, when it can be secured, is both more accurate and dependable. The picture here shows one of the many ways of watching the enemy. This is called a forward O. P. or observation post, and the observer is connected by a portable telephone, so he can quickly report to the lines back of him.

Last Days on the Western Front.

What happened on the western front between August 1 and November 11 is difficult to give in detail due to the large number of troops engaged, the swiftness with which the blows were struck, and the widely separated sectors on which the blows fell. It is possible to touch only on the more important engagements and these are recorded here in the order which they occurred.

On Aug. 3 Gen. Pershing reported the capture of Fismes with over 8,000 prisoners and 133 guns. On August 8 the British and French launched an offensive in Picardy and on a front of more than twenty miles astride the Somme river pressed forward from six to seven miles, taking more than 10,000 prisoners and capturing Moreuil, Hamel and numerous other places.

Americans at Chipilly Ridge.

Hard fighting at Chipilly ridge was done by Australian troops, ably assisted by American soldiers, former national guardsmen, and whose work won the highest praise. They fought like veterans and contributed materially to the victory. The battle was thus described in the dispatches of August 10:

"Details of the brilliant battle which the Americans and British fought for the spur are now available. In order to go over the top at the appointed time yesterday afternoon the Americans were forced to make a rapid march, in the last part of which they ran so as to be in the fight. The American machine gunners and infantry went into the battle with their traditional enthusiasm. They met the Germans and defeated them here, just as they did along the Marne.

"Chipilly spur, north of the Somme, was captured by the American and British troops at 6 o'clock. The attack began at 5 o'clock, when the Allies drove forward between the Ancre and Somme. They were supported by tanks and were preceded by a heavy barrage fire. The enemy were driven northward toward Bray, northeast of Chipilly. In the American attack the German infantry held for a while and then broke, and the Americans kept going, at some places without the assistance of tanks. The ground, pitted with deep gullies, was unsuited for tank warfare.

"Certain American units had reached positions in front of a wood when the Germans opened fire with machine guns. Many of these enemy machine gunners came up from deep dugouts after the American barrage had ceased and placed their guns in prepared pits. The Americans faced a hail of bullets here. The Germans continued to fire until put out of action."

On August 14, Gen. March, chief of staff, announced that the American regiment officially com-

BANTHEVILLE AFTER HEAVY SHELL FIRE

ASHES TO ASHES—DUST TO DUST

mended for valorous deeds in the battle of Chipilly Ridge, was the 131st Infantry, formerly 1st Illinois Infantry from Chicago. The regiment was commanded by Col. Joseph B. Sanborn.

Montdidier was taken by the French on August 10. The British also continued to advance and by Aug. 11, had captured 36,000 prisoners and 500 guns. This was a serious blow to the Germans, and Gen. Mangin followed it up on Aug. 20 with an attack on the Oise-Aisne front, netting 10,000 more prisoners. In the Lys salient the British also advanced several miles. Lassigny was taken on the 21st by the French. On August 24 the British captured Thiepval and Bray and reached the vicinity of Baupaume.

Battle of Juvigny.

Accompanied by a fleet of tanks and covered by a heavy artillery barrage, the American troops swept forward early on August 29 against the German positions on the Juvigny plateau. The Americans took the village of Juvigny after bitter resistance. The Yankee advance was slowed up by the vigorous defense of the Germans as the afternoon advanced. The German positions were shelled most vigorously by heavy guns, mortars and light pieces, firing almost point blank, as well as by long range naval guns, which searched the positions far and near. And then the infantry advanced.

The Germans immediately began to employ the tactics of similar retreats, leaving their rear defended by a line of machine guns hidden behind every clump of brush, promontory and woods. Only a few detachments of infantry were left, the army again adopting measures calculated to save the most men possible. From Couronne woods and another little wood standing like sentinels behind Juvigny and the American lines, the German guns delivered a deadly crossfire. Juvigny is only a small village but, located along the side of a hill, it offered a peculiar opportunity for defense, until the advancing forces moved into positions from which they were able to make it untenable. The resistance then stopped, the Germans retiring east into more broken ground.

On the same day the Americans took Juvigny the French captured Noyon, an important center for which there had been severe fighting. The British reached the west bank of the Somme, opposite Brie and Peronne, and captured Baupaume. On August 31 the British announced that the whole of the Lys salient, including the famous Mont Kemmel, the "key to Ypres," had been taken. On September 1 they captured Peronne, Bullecourt and St. Denis. On the same day for the first time Americans fought on Belgian soil and captured Voormezeele. On September 2 the British pierced the Brocourt-St. Queant "switch line" and began a drive toward Douai and Cambria. By the 4th they had crossed the Canal du Nord. At the same time the Germans evacuated Lens. On this day the Germans were retreating on a front of 130 miles from Ypres south of Noyon. They withdrew before the Americans in the Vesle region. On September 6 the French took Ham and began a drive on LaFere. By the 9th the Germans had been driven back to the original Hindenburg line, where their resistance began to strengthen.

Battle of St. Mihiel.

September 12 will always be a red letter day in American military annals, for it was on that day that the First Army under the leadership of Gen. Pershing won the first really large operation undertaken by the expeditionary forces in France. This was the attack on and wiping out of the famous St. Mihiel salient.

The attack, which started early in the morning, extended on the southern side for a distance of twelve miles, from St. Mihiel northeastward to Pont-a-Mousson and northward from St. Mihiel for a distance of eight miles.

French troops, co-operating with the Americans and under Gen. Pershing's direction, struck at the southern point of the salient at St. Mihiel. The offensive, the first undertaken on a pretentious scale by the Americans, was planned by the American staff and executed by American officers and troops. Tanks, artillery, airplanes, even down to the narrow gauge railways for rushing forward ammunition—all were manned by Americans.

To the east of St. Mihiel the Americans captured Thiaucourt, Pannas and Nonsard. North of St. Mihiel Gen. Pershing's men took Combres and reached the western outskirts of Donmartin la Montaigne, about six or seven miles up toward Verdun, as well as Les Eparges and the neighboring hills.

The attack was launched at five o'clock after a tornado of artillery preparation which lasted four hours. Light, medium and heavy artillery swept German positions with gas, high explosive and shrapnel shells. The entire triangle for miles back was an inferno of blasting metal, fairly smothering the enemy positions.

In many cases smoke screens were used to add to the demoralization of the boche and to render uncertain the aim of his machine gunners.

Promptly at Zero Hour the American troops left their trenches; some deployed as skirmishers where the nature of the ground permitted, others in platoon formation, wave following wave. There was not a hitch along the entire line. The infantry advance was synchronized with the artillery, behind an intense rolling barrage timed for an advance of 100 meters every four minutes. When the infantry started to advance a perfect storm of aerial missiles was loosed over the German rear lines to supplement the devastation of the artillery. Railroad centers, bridges, hangars, munition supply centers, billeting areas and everything of value were subjected

HUGE ALLIED TANK

Plowing its way over trenches and earthworks of all descriptions these huge steel monsters played an important part in winning the war. Small arms were ineffective, only artillery being able to combat them. In big offensives the tanks would usually precede the infantry, flattening out the enemy's barbed wire and throwing consternation into their ranks by delivering a fire from their flanks or rear. Tanks were first used by the British in 1916. The Germans spent millions of dollars in one sector a few miles north of Verdun trying to stop the tanks by building concrete pillars 8 feet square. These were firmly imbedded in the ground and placed close enough together so the tanks could not get through, but even this system of defense against tanks proved ineffective.

FIRST AMERICAN GRAVES IN FRANCE

VIEW OF DEAD IN TRENCHES

to an intense rain of bombs dropped by American aviators.

Within a comparatively short time reports came back through liaison officers and signal corps centers that the advance was progressing with clocklike regularity. The first objectives were reached early, and the troops, whose fighting is described as magnificent, stormed ahead to the next objective. In many instances the progress was so rapid that the troops reached their designated points ahead of schedule, and it was necessary to readjust the artillery fire. Soon after their progress was such that the order came back from the observation stations for the artillery to move forward. While certain batteries speeded up their fire others hastily hooked up and, with horses galloping, rolled forward to new positions.

The tanks did splendid service. Heavy concrete "pill boxes" sheltering machine guns, were encountered at frequent intervals, as well as other naturally strong machine gun emplacements. These the American-manned tanks put out of action, either by direct fire or by charging over them, killing the crews and wrecking the pieces. Heavy belts of barbed wire were torn apart for the advance of the infantry.

After the first hour there was never a question of who held supremacy in the air. At the outset of the assault there were a few boche flyers aloft but within a few minutes they had been shot down by the American pilots or were speedily winging their way toward the rear lines. This left the American observation planes free to check and direct the artillery fire without molestation while the heavy bombers worked without interference save for anti-aircraft guns, many of which were soon located and put out of action by the American light artillery.

The enemy fire fluctuated in intensity and accuracy. At some points the German heavies responded with a strong fire at first, while at other places the "arriving" shells were infrequent and fired spasmodically. The enemy artillery at no time was able to interrupt the infantry schedule and on the whole was altogether ineffective. As the action progressed the enemy's big gun fire dwindled, indicating that the Germans, aroused by progress of the Yankees, were withdrawing their heavies for fear of losing them.

Prisoners declared that they had been expecting a drive by Gen. Pershing some place east of Verdun, but were uncertain as to the exact sector in which it would be made. They explained that the recent raids made by their troops and the promise of bonuses for American prisoners was due to the keen desire of the commanders to keep track of American units in the line in this region and the sectors further east.

The first village fell into the hands of the Americans within forty-five minutes and from then on reports came frequently and regularly of other villages that had been occupied.

Meanwhile cavalry was awaiting at advantageous points for the order to move. When it seemed that the infantry had secured a sufficient break through, the mounted troops galloped off along hilly roads and were soon reported operating several miles to the north, where they seized and held important places, ready to cut down fleeing enemy soldiers or to intercept the movement of reserves toward the front.

By the 13th the St. Mihiel salient had been wiped out and the enemy was virtually with his back on the famous Wotan-Hindenburg line, with the American and French forces parallelling him from Verdun to the Moselle.

Battle in Argonne Forest.

Gen. Pershing's troops continued fighting steadily and systematically advancing here and there and wearing out the Germans by a steady pressure. On September 26, after due preparation, they began another offensive along a front of twenty miles from the Meuse westward through the Argonne forest. This operation developed into one of the bloodiest of the war for the Americans. The attack was on a front from the Meuse river northwest of Verdun through the Argonne forest to the Aisne. This front is northwest of the lines established by the Americans after wiping out the St. Mihiel salient. It was the St. Mihiel victory—Gen. Pershing's first great drive—that made possible the Argonne offensive, because it freed the Allies of the possibility of flank attack from the old St. Mihiel salient and opened up necessary communications to supply troops north and west of Verdun.

The operation was opened with a terrific bombardment of the German lines lasting eleven hours. The last hour of bombardment consisted of intensive drum fire barrage. Resistance at first was rather weak, but stiffened sharply as the Americans and French advanced. The Germans, according to all indications, were expecting the attack and as the bombardment proceeded, withdrew a large part of their troops to rear positions. Evidently fearing loss of artillery they also withdrew cannon, leaving only machine gunners to harass the advance. As a result the losses of Americans and French were remarkably light, especially in the initial phase.

Many towns fell to the Americans on the first day and prisoners soon began coming back. Before nightfall their number was more than 5,000.

Break Hindenburg Line.

On September 29 British and American troops smashed through the Hindenburg line at its strongest point between Cambria and St. Quentin and advanced several miles beyond it. British troops entered the suburbs of Cambria and outflanked St. Quentin. Many large towns and scores of villages were freed of the invader. Twenty-two thousand prisoners and more than 300 guns were captured. Meanwhile the Belgian army to the north tore a great hole in the German lines running from Dixmude, ten miles from the North Sea, southward.

Dixmude was captured and the Belgians pressed eastward, winning many important towns and heights, until they were within two miles of Roulers, the center of communication for the German lines in the whole of Flanders and for the German submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge. The Belgians captured 5,500 men and 300 guns.

The breaking of the Hindenburg line below Cam-

HEADQUARTERS AT THE FRONT

This picture shows the P. C. (Post of Command) of the 115th Inf. on the Alsace front. The colonel's headquarters was usually located very close to the lines, and connected by telephone and other methods of communication with the next higher unit, troops on either side, observation posts, the artillery and other special branches. This dugout was almost thirty feet below the surface. Layers of logs, sand bags, iron rails and concrete blocks form a protection which nothing but a six-inch shell or over could destroy.

AIRPLANE VIEW OF VAUX AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY

bria was accomplished by one of the most remarkable feats of the war. The attack began when one English division crossed the wide and deep Scheldt canal near Belleglise on floats, rafts and improvised bridges, staggering the line of the heights to the east. While they were sweeping over these lines and up the rising ground to the east other troops crossed to the north and south to give support. It was a surprise to the Germans and the success is measured by the swiftness of the advance, once the canal was crossed. Town after town fell until the city of Cambria was passed both on the north and the south.

The Canadian troops rushed down from the northwest to be the first to enter the city and soon won their way into the northwestern suburbs, but it is doubtful that they were the victors in the race as almost at the same time the 63rd naval division entered the southern outskirts.

The stage where the American troops took part in the world drama was a little to the north of where the British division swam the river. At this point the canal is tunnelled under ground. The Americans advanced against the main Hindenburg line and captured the towns of Bellecourt and Naury.

Tribute to Americans.

"Never in this war have we seen keener or braver soldiers or more intelligent, high-minded men than the two divisions in the fighting north of St. Quentin," wrote the official correspondent with the Australian forces in France in describing the American assault on the Hindenburg line in the direction of Joncourt. "Some day, when the full story of this battle can be told, the American people will thrill with pride in these magnificent troops upon whom a tremendous task fell. They were faced by the most formidable task that could be imposed upon them—the breaking of two double systems of the greatest defense line the German empire ever constructed. On the left of their attack there was some uncertainty regarding the situation and this increased the difficulty of their work, yet these troops, under the enthusiasm of their high ideals, carried through their assault, penetrated even deeper than had been intended and delivered a blow which attracted the greater part of the enemy resistance. Beyond all question they made it possible to break the great defense line in a position of the utmost importance to the Allied cause."

Early in October the Germans began evacuating Lille and other towns in northern France and Belgium and to remove their heavy artillery from the Belgian coast. On Oct. 3 the French launched three drives—one north of St. Quentin, another north of Rheims, and a third to the east in Champagne. All were successful, netting much territory and many prisoners.

On Oct. 4 the Americans resumed the attack west of the Meuse and advanced their lines from one to three miles, taking Hill 240 and the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chehery and LaFroges. In the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire American troops forced the Germans back to the so-called Kriemhilde line. In the Champagne French and American troops struck to the north and west, capturing St. Souplet and other places, this success having been made possible by the previous capture of Blanc Mont with some 3,000 prisoners. On the 6th the Americans captured St. Etienne. On October 9 the Americans pressed on the southern outskirts of Xirvy and entered Chaune wood. In the course of the operation they took 2,000 prisoners.

On the same day (Oct. 9) the dispatches from the front told of the first great clean break through the Hindenburg system on the west. The armies of Field Marshal Haig, with some American divisions as reinforcements, swept through a twenty-two mile gap made in the enemy defenses. At the deepest points the advance led by cavalry swept from nine to twelve miles beyond the Cambria-LeCatelet-St. Quentin line and almost reached the line of the LaSelle and Sambre rivers. Caudry, Clary, Bohain and a score of villages were freed. The advancing victorious divisions marched unopposed through the towns hastily deserted by the fleeing enemy.

LeCateau was taken by the British on October 10 and the advance was continued all along the line practically on the whole front. The enemy was forced to give up his positions north of the Suippe and the Arnes; on the 11th French cavalry entered Laneauville. The Argonne forest was finally cleaned up by the Americans and not a German remained in the Great wooded area which had been the scene of such sanguinary fighting.

Capture of LaFere.

French troops on October 13 captured the fortress of LaFere, the strongest point on the whole of the south end of the old Hindenburg line. They also entered Laon and the forest of St. Gobian. In the north French troops captured Roulers on the 14th while the Belgians captured Hagebrook, Gitsberg and Beverein with 300 prisoners. On October 15 the Americans took and passed St. Juvin after desperate fighting.

The American troops on October 16 occupied the town of Grandpre, on the north bank of the Aire river, north of the Argonne forest. Grandpre is only a village and its normal population is less than 1,500, but the place was of the greatest strategical importance. It was the junction of the railway feeding a great part of the German army. After their long struggle for the mastery of the Argonne woods the Americans moved several companies of infantry over the Aire river, which cuts across the northern end of the wood south of Grandpre, and under cover of heavy artillery fire moved, almost without stopping, along the eastern flank of the position and into the town. On the western side the French had advanced along the roads, making possible a junction of the American First Army and the French Fourth Army.

German Retreat in Belgium.

By this time (October 16) it was made clear that the Germans had started a retreat on a tremendous scale from northern Belgium. French cavalry approached Thielt, seven miles from the banks of the Ghent-Bruges canal. The canal itself is only ten miles from the border of Holland. So fast was the enemy retreating that the French, British and Belgian infantry, at least in the center of the battle line, lost touch entirely with the enemy. The Belgians advanced astride the Thourout-Bruges and Thourout-Ostend roads, defeating the Germans who retreated rapidly.

October 17 was a day of rejoicing for the Allies for Belgian cavalry entered Bruges; Zeebrugge was abandoned and the British occupied Ostend. Lille was taken, practically undamaged, while the Germans further south evacuated Douai. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth entered Ostend the same day.

Northeast of Bohain American and British troops, attacking over a nine mile front, gained nearly three miles at points. These advances were made despite seven German divisions hurled against them. Some 3,000 prisoners were taken. The Americans on October 11 advanced north of Romagne, taking Bantheville without artillery preparation. The Americans pushed the German infantry and gunners back after fighting that lasted all day. Northwest of Grandpre the Americans captured Talma farm in the face of stiff machine gun resistance. There was much fighting at close quarters throughout the day.

RUINS OF LANDRES ST. GEORGE

Valenciennes, the last city of importance remaining in German hands in French Flanders, was reached by the British October 20 and on the following day they drove through strong German defenses over a fifteen mile front extending from Valenciennes down to a point east of LeCateau. Nearly a dozen villages were taken in the advance.

On October 23 American troops captured strongly fortified hills in the Meuse region and the village of Bellejoyeuse northwest of Grandpre. Victories continued from day to day on all parts of the front. Sometimes they were of comparatively little importance, but oftener they recorded decisive triumphs over large forces of the enemy. Armistice negotiations had been begun before this but the Allies on the one hand were pressing their advantage to the utmost while the Germans in response to appeals from Marshal Von Hindenburg, the Crown Prince and other leaders were resisting the best they could.

One of the last heavy battles in which the Americans took part was that on Nov. 1, when the First French army took Champigneulle and Landres-et-St. Georges after a heavy artillery preparation. Their advance on this occasion and previously enabled them to threaten the enemy's most important line of communication, for which reason the opposition to them was stubborn. Valenciennes was finally taken by the British November 2. Gen. Haig's forces then pressed forward toward Maubeuge. On November 4 the Americans reached Stenay and on the 6th they crossed the Meuse. By the 7th they entered Sedan, the place made famous by the downfall of Napoleon III in the war of 1870. On other parts of the American front the enemy retreated so fast that the infantry had to resort to motor cars to keep in touch with the foe. By Nov. 10 Brussels was within range of Gen. Haig's guns.

Final Fight by Americans.

Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot to the Germans at exactly 11 o'clock, Nov. 11, 1918. On the entire American front from the Moselle to the region of Sedan, there was artillery activity in the morning, all the batteries preparing for the final salvos. At many batteries the men joined hands, forming a line as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and at the various headquarters. Northeast of Verdun the infantry began to advance at 9 o'clock, after artillery preparation, in the direction of Ornes.

The German artillery responded feebly, but the machine gun resistance was stubborn. Nevertheless the Americans made progress. Orders were issued to hold the positions reached by 11 o'clock and at these points the troops began to dig in, marking the advance positions of the American line when hostilities ceased. Along the American front the eleventh hour was like awaiting the arrival of a new year. The gunners continued to fire, counting the shells as the time approached. The infantry was advancing, with glances at their watches. The men holding at other places organized their positions to make themselves more secure.

Then the individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterwards they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.

Negotiations for Armistice.

Long before the final shots were fired the Germans had seen what the outcome was to be and asked for an armistice. On October 3 Chancellor Von Hertling resigned and his successor, Prince Maximilian of Baden immediately set out to secure peace. On October 29 the supreme war council had agreed upon tentative terms, a resume of which were sent to Pres. Wilson for his approval. Numerous conferences were held, the first formal meeting of the representatives of the Entente taking place Oct. 31, 1918. After several sessions the armistice terms were drafted and agreed upon by the Allies on Nov. 4. The following day Pres. Wilson advised the Germans that Marshal Foch, commander of the Allied armies, was authorized and ready to receive accredited representatives to whom the terms would be given. The German delegates crossed the lines at Houdroy on Nov. 7 and reached Marshal Foch's headquarters on the morning of the 8th with full powers from the chancellor. They formally asked for an armistice, and were given the terms with seventy-two hours in which to answer them. The time limit expired at 11 o'clock a. m., November 11, 1918. The German government considered the armistice conditions at a sitting in Berlin on Nov. 10, and telephoned instructions from Berlin, through Spa, authorizing the delegates to sign. The actual signing took place at 5 a. m. November 11. The news was immediately sent by telegraph, cable and wireless to all parts of the world and was received everywhere with the greatest outburst of joy and thankfulness that the greatest war of all history was at an end.

Pres. Wilson issued the formal proclamation to the United States as follows:

> "My Fellow Countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.
>
> "Woodrow Wilson."

WHAT REMAINED OF A GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN AFTER ITS EXPLOSION

Report of General Pershing to the Secretary of War

November 20, 1918.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In response to your request, I have the honor to submit this brief summary of the organization and operations of the American Expeditionary Force from May 26, 1917, until the signing of the armistice November 11, 1918.

Pursuant to your instructions, immediately upon receiving my orders I selected a small staff and proceeded to Europe in order to become familiar with conditions at the earliest possible moment.

The warmth of our reception in England and France was only equalled by the readiness of the commanders in chief of the veteran armies of the Allies and their staffs to place their experience at our disposal. In consultation with them the most effective means of co-operation of effort was considered. With French and British armies at their maximum strength, and all efforts to dispossess the enemy from his firmly intrenched positions in Belgium and France failed, it was necessary to plan for an American force adequate to turn the scale in favor of the Allies. Taking account of the strength of the central powers at that time, the immensity of the problem which confronted us could hardly be overestimated. The first requisite being an organization that could give intelligent direction to effort, the formation of a General Staff occupied my early attention.

General Staff.

A well organized General Staff through which the commander exercises his functions is essential to a successful modern army. However capable our division, our battalion, and our companies as such, success would be impossible without thoroughly co-ordinated endeavor. A General Staff broadly organized and trained for war had not hitherto existed in our Army. Under the Commander in Chief, this staff must carry out the policy and direct the details of administration, supply, preparation, and operations of the Army as a whole, with all special branches and bureaus subject to its control. As models to aid us we had the veteran French General Staff and the experience of the British who had similarly formed an organization to meet the demands of a great army. By selecting from each the features best adapted to our basic organization, and fortified by our own early experience in the war, the development of our great General Staff system was completed.

The General Staff is naturally divided into five groups, each with its chief who is an assistant to the Chief of the General Staff. G. 1 is in charge of organization and equipment of troops, replacements, tonnage, priority of overseas shipment, the auxiliary welfare association and cognate subjects; G. 2 has censorship, enemy intelligence, gathering and disseminating information, preparation of maps, and all similar subjects; G. 3 is charged with all strategic studies and plans, movements of troops, and the supervision of combat operations; G. 4 coordinates important questions of supply, construction, transport arrangements for combat, and of the operations of the service of supply, and of hospitalization and the evacuation of the sick and wounded; G. 5 supervises the various schools and has general direction and co-ordination of education and training.

The first Chief of Staff was Col. (now Maj. Gen.) James G. Harbord, who was succeeded in May, 1918, by Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew. To these officers, to the Deputy Chief of Staff, and to the assistant Chiefs of Staff, who, as heads of sections aided them, great credit is due for the results obtained not only in perfecting the General Staff organization but in applying correct principles to the multiplicity of problems that have arisen.

Organization and Training.

After a thorough consideration of allied organizations it was decided that our combat division should consist of four regiments of infantry of 3,000 men, with three battalions to a regiment and four companies of 250 men each to a battalion, and of an artillery brigade of three regiments, a machine-gun battalion, an engineer regiment, a trench-mortar battery, a signal battalion, wagon trains, and the headquarters staffs and military police. These, with medical and other units, made a total of over 28,000 men, or practically double the size of a French or German division. Each corps would normally consist of six divisions—four combat and one depot and one replacement division—and also two regiments of cavalry, and each army of from three to five corps. With four divisions fully trained, a corps could take over an American sector with two divisions in line and two in reserve, with the depot and replacement divisions prepared to fill the gaps in the ranks.

Our purpose was to prepare an integral American force which should be able to take the offensive in every respect. Accordingly, the development of a self-reliant infantry by thorough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tactics of open warfare was always uppermost. The plan of training after arrival in France allowed a division one month for acclimatization and instruction in small units from battalions down, a second month in quiet trench sectors by battalion, and a third month after it came out of the trenches when it should be trained as a complete division in war of movement.

Very early a system of schools was outlined and started, which should have the advantage of instruction by officers direct from the front. At the great school center at Langres, one of the first to be organized, was the staff school, where the principles of general staff work, as laid down in our own organization, were taught to carefully selected officers. Men in the ranks who had shown qualities of leadership were sent to the school of candidates for commissions. A school of the line taught younger officers the principles of leadership, tactics, and the use of the different weapons. In the artillery school, at Saumur, young officers were taught the fundamental principles of modern artillery; while at Issoudun an immense plant was built for training cadets in aviation. These and other schools, with their well-considered curriculums for training in every branch of our organization, were co-ordinated in a manner best to develop an efficient Army out of willing and industrious young men, many of whom had not before known even the rudiments of military technique. Both Marshal Haig and General Petain placed officers and men at our disposal for instructional purposes, and we are deeply indebted for the opportunities given to profit by their veteran experience.

American Zone.

The eventual place the American Army should take on the western front was to a large extent influenced by the vital questions of communication and supply. The northern ports of France were crowded by the British Armies' shipping and supplies while the southern ports, though otherwise at our service, had not adequate port facilities for our

AIRPLANE VIEW OF TRENCHES IN MEUSE-ARGONNE

purposes and these we should have to build. The already overtaxed railway system behind the active front in northern France would not be available for us as lines of supply and those leading from the southern ports of northeastern France would be unequal to our needs without much new construction. Practically all warehouses, supply depots and regulating stations must be provided by fresh constructions. While France offered us such material as she had to spare after a drain of three years, enormous quantities of material had to be brought across the Atlantic.

With such a problem any temporization or lack of definiteness in making plans might cause failure even with victory within our grasp. Moreover, broad plans commensurate with our national purpose and resources would bring conviction of our power to every soldier in the front line, to the nations associated with us in the war, and to the enemy. The tonnage for material for necessary construction for the supply of an army of three and perhaps four million men would require a mammoth program of shipbuilding at home, and miles of dock construction in France, with a correspondingly large project for additional railways and for storage depots.

All these considerations led to the inevitable conclusion that if we were to handle and supply the great forces deemed essential to win the war we must utilize the southern ports of France — Bordeaux, La Pallice, St. Nazaire, and Brest—and the comparatively unused railway systems leading therefrom to the northeast. Generally speaking, then, this would contemplate the use of our forces against the enemy somewhere in that direction, but the great depots of supply must be centrally located, preferably in the area included by Tours, Bourges, and Chateauroux, so that our armies could be supplied with equal facility wherever they might be serving on the western front.

Growth of the Service of Supply.

To build up such a system there were talented men in the Regular Army, but more experts were necessary than the Army could furnish. Thanks to the patriotic spirit of our people at home, there came from civil life men trained for every sort of work involved in building and managing the organization necessary to handle and transport such an army and keep it supplied. With such assistance the construction and general development of our plans have kept pace with the growth of the forces, and the Service of Supply is now able to discharge from ships and move 45,000 tons daily, besides transporting troops and material in the conduct of active operations.

As to organization, all the administrative and supply services, except the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, and Judge Advocate General's Departments, which remain at general headquarters, have been transferred to the headquarters of the services of supplies at Tours under a commanding general responsible to the Commander in Chief for supply of the armies. The Chief Quartermaster, Chief Surgeon, Chief Signal Officer, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Air Service, Chief of Chemical Warfare, the general purchasing agent in all that pertains to questions of procurement and supply, the Provost Marshal General in the maintenance of order in general, the Director General of Transportation in all that affects such matters, and the Chief Engineer in all matters of administration and supply, are subordinate to the Commanding General of the Service of Supply, who, assisted by a staff especially organized for the purpose, is charged with the administrative co-ordination of all these services.

The transportation department under the Service of Supply directs the operation, maintenance, and construction of railways, the operation of terminals, the unloading of ships, and transportation of material to warehouses or to the front. Its functions make necessary the most intimate relationship between our organization and that of the French, with the practical result that our transportation department has been able to improve materially the operations of railways generally. Constantly laboring under a shortage of rolling stock, the transportation department has nevertheless been able by efficient management to meet every emergency.

The Engineer Corps is charged with all construction, including light railways and roads. It has planned and constructed the many projects required, the most important of which are the new wharves at Bordeaux and Nantes, and the immense storage depots at La Pallice, Monitor, and Gievres, besides innumerable hospitals and barracks in various ports of France. These projects have all been carried on by phases keeping pace with our needs. The Forestry Service under the Engineer Corps has cut the greater part of the timber and railway ties required.

To meet the shortage of supplies from America, due to lack of shipping, the representatives of the different supply departments were constantly in search of available material and supplies in Europe. In order to co-ordinate these purchases and to prevent competition between our departments, a general purchasing agency was created early in our experience to co-ordinate our purchases and, if possible, induce our Allies to apply the principle among the Allied armies. While there was no authority for the general use of appropriations, this was met by grouping the purchasing representatives of the different departments under one control charged with the duty of consolidating requisitions and purchases. Our efforts to extend the principle have been signally successful, and all purchases for the Allied armies are now on an equitable and co-operative basis. Indeed, it may be said that the work of this bureau has been thoroughly efficient and business like.

Artillery, Airplanes, and Tanks.

Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation, and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five millimeter howitzers, and one fifty-five G P F guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the Armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimeter guns.

In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French Government came to our aid until our own aviation program should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation, and bombing planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French

MACHINE GUN NEST ON EDGE OF BOIS D'ORMONT

production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

It should be fully realized that the French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation, and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the Armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories.

The welfare of the troops touches my responsibility as Commander in Chief to the mothers and fathers and kindred of the men who came to France in the impressionable period of youth. They could not have the privilege accorded European soldiers during their periods of leave of visiting their families and renewing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence in their lives and on the character of their future citizenship, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the Jewish Welfare Board, as auxiliaries in this work, were encouraged in every possible way. The fact that our soldiers, in a land of different customs and language, have borne themselves in a manner in keeping with the cause for which they fought, is due not only to the efforts in their behalf but much more to their high ideals, their discipline, and their innate sense of self-respect. It should be recorded, however, that the members of these welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the Golden Rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

Combat Operations.

During our periods of training in the trenches some of our divisions had engaged the enemy in local combats, the most important of which was Seicheprey by the Twenty-sixth on April 20, in the Toul sector, but none had participated in action as a unit. The First division, which had passed through the preliminary stages of training, had gone to the trenches for its first period of instruction at the end of October and by March 21, when the German offensive in Picardy began, we had four divisions with experience in the trenches, all of which were equal to any demands of battle action. The crisis which this offensive developed was such that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed.

On March 28 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the first division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the Allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to transport 10 American divisions to the British Army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

On April 26 the First Division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counterattacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

The Germans' Aisne offensive, which began on May 27, had advanced rapidly toward the River Marne and Paris, and the Allies faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the Third Division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau-Thierry. The Second Division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The Division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bouresches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions. In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

Meanwhile our Second Corps, under Maj. Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any farther advance of the enemy in that direction.

The great June-July troop movement from the States was well under way, and, although these troops were to be given some preliminary training before being put into action, their very presence warranted the use of all the older divisions in the confidence that we did not lack reserves. Elements of the Forty-second Division were in the line east of Rheims against the German offensive of July 15, and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of this offensive four companies of the Twenty-eighth Division were in position in face of the advancing waves of the German infantry. The Third Division was holding the bank of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Surmelin to the west of Mezy, opposite Chateau Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

The great force of the German Chateau-Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our First and Sec-

GRANDPRE LOOKING EAST FROM TOP OF THE CATHEDRAL

ond Divisions in company with chosen French divisions. Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the First Division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berzyle-sec. The Second Division took Beau Repaire farm and Vierzy in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery.

The Twenty-sixth Division, which, with a French division, was under command of our First Corps, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons. On the 18th it took the village of Torcy while the Third Division was crossing the Marne in pursuit of the retiring enemy. The Twenty-sixth attacked again on the 21st, and the enemy withdrew past the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road. The Third Division, continuing its progress, took the heights of Mont St. Pere and the villages of Charteves and Jaulgonne in the face of both machine-gun and artillery fire.

On the 24th, after the Germans had fallen back from Trugny and Epieds, our Forty-second Division, which had been brought over from the Champagne, relieved the Twenty-sixth and, fighting its way through the Foret de Fere, overwhelmed the nest of machine guns in its path. By the 27th it had reached the Ourcq, whence the Third and Fourth Divisions were already advancing, while the French divisions with which we were co-operating were moving forward at other points.

The Third Division had made its advance into Roncheres Wood on the 29th and was relieved for rest by a brigade of the Thirty-second. The Forty-second and Thirty-second undertook the task of conquering the heights beyond Cierges, the Forty-second capturing Sergy and the Thirty-second capturing Hill 230, both American divisions joining in the pursuit of the enemy to the Vesle, and thus the operation of reducing the salient was finished. Meanwhile the Forty-second was relieved by the Fourth at Chery-Chartreuve, and the Thirty-second by the Twenty-eighth, while the Seventy-seventh Division took up a position on the Vesle. The operations of these divisions on the Vesle were under the Third Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding.

Battle of St. Mihiel.

With the reduction of the Marne salient we could look forward to the concentration of our divisions in our own zone. In view of the forthcoming operation against the St. Mihiel salient, which had long been planned as our first offensive action on a large scale, the First Army was organized on August 10 under my personal command. While American units had held different divisional and corps sectors along the western front, there had not been up to this time, for obvious reasons, a distinct American sector; but, in view of the important parts the American forces were now to play, it was necessary to take over a permanent portion of the line. Accordingly, on August 30, the line beginning at Port sur Seille, east of the Moselle and extending to the west through St. Mihiel, thence north to a point opposite Verdun, was placed under my command. The American sector was afterwards extended across the Meuse to the western edge of the Argonne Forest, and included the Second Colonial French, which held the point of the salient, and the Seventeenth French Corps, which occupied the heights above Verdun.

The preparation for a complicated operation against the formidable defenses in front of us included the assembling of divisions and of corps and army artillery, transport, aircraft, tanks, ambulances, the location of hospitals, and the molding together of all the elements of a great modern army with its own railheads, supplied directly by our own Service of Supply. The concentration for this operation, which was to be a surprise, involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops, and required for its success the most careful attention to every detail.

The French were generous in giving us assistance in corps and army artillery, with its personnel, and we were confident from the start of our superiority over the enemy in guns of all calibers. Our heavy guns were able to reach Metz and to interfere seriously with German rail movements. The French Independent Air Force was placed under my command, which, together with the British bombing squadrons and our air forces, gave us the largest assembly of aviation that had ever been engaged in one operation on the western front.

From Les Eparges around the nose of the salient at St. Mihiel to the Moselle River the line was roughly 40 miles long and situated on commanding ground greatly strengthened by artificial defenses. Our First Corps (Eighty-second, Ninetieth, Fifth, and Second Divisions) under command of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, restrung its right on Pont-a-Mousson, with its left joining our Third Corps (the Eighty-ninth, Forty-second, and First Divisions), under Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, in line to Xivray, were to swing in toward Vigneulles on the pivot of the Moselle River for the initial assault. From Xivray to Mouilly the Second Colonial French Corps was in line in the center and our Fifth Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, with our Twenty-sixth Division and a French division at the western base of the salient, were to attack three difficult hills—Les Eparges, Combres, and Amaramthe. Our First Corps had in reserve the Seventy-eighth Division, our Fourth Corps the Third Division, and our First Army the Thirty-fifth and Ninety-first Divisions, with the Eightieth and Thirty-third available. It should be understood that our corps organizations are very elastic, and that we have at no time had permanent assignments of divisions to corps.

After four hours of artillery preparation, the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m., on September 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog.

Our First Corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our Fourth Corps curved back to the southwest through Nonsard. The Second Colonial French Corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the Fifth Corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counter attack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a Division of the Fifth Corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our Fourth Corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy dom-

LINE HELD BY 114TH INFANTRY. SHELL HOLE IN FOREGROUND

ination, and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, First Phase.

On the day after we had taken the St. Mihiel salient, much of our Corps and Army artillery which had operated at St. Mihiel, and our Divisions in reserve at other points, were already on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the forest of Argonne. With the exception of St. Mihiel, the old German front line from Switzerland to the east of Rheims was still intact. In the general attack all along the line, the operation assigned the American Army as the hinge of this Allied offensive was directed toward the important railroad communications of the German armies through Mezieres and Sedan. The enemy must hold fast to this part of his lines or the withdrawal of his forces with four years' accumulation of plants and material would be dangerously imperiled.

The German Army had as yet shown no demoralization and, while the mass of its troops had suffered in morale, its first-class divisions and notably its machine-gun defense were exhibiting remarkable tactical efficiency as well as courage. The German General Staff was fully aware of the consequences of a success on the Meuse-Argonne line. Certain that he would do everything in his power to oppose us, the action was planned with as much secrecy as possible and was undertaken with the determination to use all our Divisions in forcing decision. We expected to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them while the enemy was held under grave apprehension lest our attack should break his line, which it was our firm purpose to do.

Our right flank was protected by the Meuse, while our left embraced the Argonne forest, whose ravines, hills, and elaborate defense screened by dense thickets had been generally considered impregnable. Our order of battle from right to left was the Third Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt, with the Thirty-third, Eightieth, and Fourth Divisions in line, and the Third Division as corps reserve; the Fifth Corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with Seventy-ninth, Eighty-seventh, and Ninety-first Divisions in line, and the Thirty-second in corps reserve; and the First Corps, from Vauquois to Vienne Le Chateau, with Thirty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Seventy-seventh Divisions in line, and the Ninety-second in corps reserve. The Army reserve consisted of the First, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-second Divisions.

On the night of September 25 our troops quietly took the place of the French who thinly held the line in this sector which had long been inactive. In the attack which began on the 26th we drove through the barbed wire entanglements and the sea of shell craters across No Man's Land, mastering all the first-line defenses. Continuing on the 27th and 28th, against machine guns and artillery of an increasing number of enemy reserve divisions, we penetrated to a depth of from 3 to 7 miles, and took the village of Montfaucon and its commanding hill and Exermont, Gercourt, Cuisy, Septsarges, Malancourt, Ivoiry, Epinonville, Charpentry, Very, and other villages. East of the Meuse one of our Divisions, which was with the Second Colonial French Corps, captured Marcheville and Rieville, giving further protection to the flank of our main body. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, we had gained our point of forcing the battle into the open and were prepared for the enemy's reaction, which was bound to come, as he had good roads and ample railroad facilities for bringing up his artillery and reserves.

In the chill rain of dark nights our engineers had to build new roads across spongy, shell-torn areas, repair broken roads beyond No Man's Land, and build bridges. Our gunners, with no thought of sleep, put their shoulders to wheels and dragropes to bring their guns through the mire in support of the infantry, now under the increasing fire of the enemy's artillery. Our attack had taken the enemy by surprise, but, quickly recovering himself, he began to fire counter-attacks in strong force, supported by heavy bombardments, with large quantities of gas. From September 28 until October 4 we maintained the offensive against patches of woods defended by snipers and continuous lines of machine guns, and pushed forward our guns and transport, seizing strategical points in preparation for further attacks.

Other Units With Allies.

Other Divisions attached to the Allied armies were doing their part. It was the fortune of our Second Corps, composed of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in co-operation with the Australian Corps on September 29 and October 1 in the assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The Thirtieth Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the Twenty-seventh pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Gouy. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell craters and under cross fire from machine guns the other elements fought desperately against odds. In this and in later actions, from October 6 to October 19, our Second Corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over 13 miles. The spirit and aggressiveness of these Divisions have been highly praised by the British Army commander under whom they served.

On October 2-9 our Second and Thirty-sixth Divisions were sent to assist the French in an important attack against the old German positions before Rheims. The Second conquered the complicated defense works on their front against a persistent defense worthy of the grimmest period of trench warfare and attacked the strongly held wooded hill of Blanc Mont, which they captured in a second assault, sweeping over it with consummate dash and skill. This Division then repulsed strong counter attacks before the village and cemetery of Ste. Etienne and took the town, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Rheims and yield positions they had held since September, 1914. On October 9, the Thirty-sixth Division relieved the Second and, in its first experience under fire, withstood very severe artillery bombardment and rapidly took up the pursuit of the enemy, now retiring behind the Aisne.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Second Phase.

The Allied progress elsewhere cheered the efforts of our men in this crucial contest as the German command threw in more and more first-class troops to stop our advance. We made steady headway in the almost impenetrable and strongly held Argonne Forest, for, despite this reinforcement, it was our Army that was doing the driving. Our aircraft was increasing in skill and numbers and forcing the issue, and our Infantry and Artillery were improving rapidly with each new experience. The replacements fresh from home were put into exhausted divisions with little time for training, but they had the advantage of serving beside men who knew their business and who had almost become veterans over night. The enemy had taken every advantage

AIRPLANE VIEW OF CHATEAU THIERRY

of the terrain, which especially favored the defense, by a prodigal use of machine guns manned by highly trained veterans and by using his artillery at short ranges. In the face of such strong frontal positions we should have been unable to accomplish any progress according to previously accepted standards, but I had every confidence in our aggressive tactics and the courage of our troops.

On October 4 the attack was renewed all along our front. The Third Corps tilting to the left followed the Brieulles-Cunel road; our Fifth Corps took Gesnes, while the First Corps advanced for over two miles along the irregular valley of the Aire River and in the wooded hills of the Argonne that bordered the river, used by the enemy with all his art and weapons of defense. This sort of fighting continued against an enemy striving to hold every foot of ground and whose very strong counter-attacks challenged us at every point. On the 7th the First Corps captured Chatel-Chehery and continued along the river to Cornay. On the east of Meuse sector one of the two Divisions co-operating with the French captured Consenvoye and the Haumont Woods. On the 9th the Fifth Corps, in its progress up the Aire, took Fleville, and the Third Corps which had continuous fighting against odds was working its way through Brieulles and Cunel. On the 10th we had cleared the Argonne Forest of the enemy.

It was now necessary to constitute a second army, and on October 9 the immediate command of the First Army was turned over to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett. The command of the Second Army, whose divisions occupied a sector in the Woevre, was given to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who had been commander of the First Division and then of the Third Corps. Maj. Gen. Dickman was transferred to the command of the First Corps, while the Fifth Corps was placed under Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who had recently commanded the First Division. Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who had gone rapidly up from regimental to division commander, was assigned to the Third Corps. These four officers had been in France from the early days of the expedition and had learned their lessons in the school of practical warfare.

Our constant pressure against the enemy brought day by day more prisoners, mostly survivors from machine-gun nests captured in fighting at close quarters. On October 18 there was very fierce fighting in the Caures Woods east of the Meuse and in the Ormont Woods. On the 14th the First Corps took St. Juvin, and the Fifth Corps, in hand-to-hand encounters, entered the formidable Kriemhilde line, where the enemy had hoped to check us indefinitely. Later the Fifth Corps penetrated further the Kriemhilde line, and the First Corps took Champignenulles and the important town of Grandpre. Our dogged offensive was wearing down the enemy, who continued desperately to throw his best troops against us, thus weakening his line in front of our Allies and making their advance less difficult.

Divisions in Belgium.

Meanwhile we were not only able to continue the battle, but our Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Divisions were hastily withdrawn from our front and dispatched to help the French Army in Belgium. Detraining in the neighborhood of Ypres, these Divisions advanced by rapid stages to the fighting line and were assigned to adjacent French Corps. On October 31, in continuation of the Flanders offensive, they attacked and methodically broke down all enemy resistance. On November 3 the Thirty-seventh had completed its mission in dividing the enemy across the Escaut River and firmly established itself along the east bank included in the division zone of action. By a clever flanking movement troops of the Ninety-first Division captured Spitaals Bosschen, a difficult wood extending across the central part of the division sector, reached the Escaut, and penetrated into the town of Audenarde. These divisions received high commendation from their corps commanders for their dash and energy.

Meuse-Argonne—Last Phase.

On the 23d the Third and Fifth Corps pushed northward to the level of Buntheville. While we continued to press forward and throw back the enemy's violent counter-attacks with great loss to him, a regrouping of our forces was under way for the final assault. Evidences of loss of morale by the enemy gave our men more confidenc in attack and more fortitude in enduring the fatigue of incessant effort and the hardships of very inclement weather.

With comparatively well-rested divisions, the final advance in the Meuse-Argonne front was begun on November 1. Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in support of the advance, and the enemy broke before the determined infantry, which, by its persistent fighting of the past weeks and the dash of this attack had overcome his will to resist. The Third Corps took Aincreville, Doulcon, and Andevanne, and the Fifth Corps took Landres et St. Georges and pressed through successive lines of resistance to Bayonville and Chennery. On the 2d the First Corps joined in the movement, which now became an impetuous onslaught that could not be stayed.

On the 3d, advance troops surged forward in pursuit, some by motor trucks, while the artillery pressed along the country roads close behind. The First Corps reached Authe and Chatillon-sur-Bar, the Fifth Corps, Fosse and Novart, and the Third Corps, Halles, penetrating the enemy's line to a depth of 12 miles. Our large caliber guns had advanced and were skillfully brought into position to fire upon the important lines at Montmedy, Longuyon, and Conflans. Our Third Corps crossed the Meuse on the 5th, and the other corps, in the full confidence that the day was theirs, eagerly cleared the way of machine guns as they swept northward, maintaining complete co-ordination throughout. On the 6th, a division of the First Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 miles from our line of departure. The strategical goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.

In all, 40 enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our Divisions engaged were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, and Ninety-first. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The First, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Eightieth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninetieth were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

Operations East of the Meuse.

On the three days preceding November 10, the Third, the Second Colonial, and the Seventeenth French Corps fought a difficult struggle through the Meuse Hills south of Stenay and forced the enemy into the plain. Meanwhile, my plans for

SOUVAIN AFTER FOUR YEARS' BOMBARDMENT

further use of the American forces contemplated an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the First Army, while, at the same time, the Second Army should assume the offensive toward the rich iron fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by an offensive toward Chateau-Salins east of the Moselle, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered and that of the Second Army was in progress on the morning of November 11, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease at 11 o'clock a. m.

At this moment the line of the American sector, from right to left, began at Port-Sur-Seille, thence across the Moselle to Vandieres and through the Woevre to Bezonvaux in the foothills of the Meuse, thence along to the foothills and through the northern edge of the Woevre forests to the Meuse at Mouzay, thence along the Meuse, connecting with the French under Sedan.

Relations with the Allies.

Co-operation among the Allies has at all times been most cordial. A far greater effort has been put forth by the Allied armies and staffs to assist us than could have been expected. The French Government and Army have always stood ready to furnish us with supplies, equipment, and transportation and to aid us in every way. In the towns and hamlets wherever our troops have been stationed or billeted the French people have everywhere received them more as relatives and intimate friends than as soldiers of a foreign army. For these things words are quite inadequate to express our gratitude. There can be no doubt that the relations growing out of our associations here assures a permanent friendship between the two peoples. Although we have not been so intimately associated with the people of Great Britain, yet their troops and ours when thrown together have always warmly fraternized. The reception of those of our forces who have passed through England and of those who have been stationed there has always been enthusiastic. Altogether it has been deeply impressed upon us that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and inseparably.

Strength.

There are in Europe altogether including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian Army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the Infantry personnel of 10 have been used as replacements, leaving 30 divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each.

The losses of the Americans up to November 18 are: Killed and wounded, 36,145; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160. We have captured about 44,000 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers and trench mortars.

Commendation.

The duties of the General Staff, as well as those of the Army and corps staffs, have been very ably performed. Especially is this true when we consider the new and difficult problems with which they have been confronted. This body of officers, both as individuals and as an organization, have, I believe, no superiors in professional ability, in efficiency, or in loyalty.

Nothing that we have in France better reflects the efficiency and devotion to duty of Americans in general than the Service of Supply whose personnel is thoroughly imbued with a patriotic desire to do its full duty. They have at all times fully appreciated their responsibility to the rest of the Army and the results produced have been most gratifying.

Our Medical Corps is especially entitled to praise for the general effectiveness of its work both in hospital and at the front. Embracing men of high professional attainments, and splendid women devoted to their calling and untiring in their efforts, this department has made a new record for medical and sanitary proficiency.

The Quartermaster Department has had difficult and various tasks, but it has more than met all demands that have been made upon it. Its management and its personnel have been exceptionally efficient and deserve every possible commendation.

As to the more technical services, the able personnel of the Ordnance Department in France has splendidly fulfilled its functions both in procurement and in forwarding the immense quantities of ordnance required. The officers and men and the young women of the Signal Corps have performed their duties with a large conception of the problem and with a devoted and patriotic spirit to which the perfection of our communications daily testify. While the Engineer Corps has been referred to in another part of this report, it should be further stated that the work has required large vision and high professional skill, and great credit is due their personnel for the high proficiency that they have constantly maintained.

Our aviators have no equals in daring or in fighting ability and have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our Army. While the Tank Corps has had limited opportunities its personnel has responded gallantly on every possible occasion and has shown courage of the highest order.

The Adjutant General's Department has been directed with a systematic thoroughness and excellence that surpassed any previous work of its kind. The Inspector General's Department has risen to the highest standards and throughout has ably assisted commanders in the enforcement of discipline. The able personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department has solved with judgment and wisdom the multitude of difficult legal problems, many of them involving questions of great international importance.

It would be impossible in this brief preliminary report to do justice to the personnel of all the different branches of this organization which I shall cover in detail in a later report.

The Navy in European waters has at all times most cordially aided the Army, and it is most gratifying to report that there has never before been such perfect co-operation between these two branches of the service.

As to Americans in Europe not in the military services, it is the greatest pleasure to say that, both in official and in private life, they are intensely patriotic and loyal, and have been invariably sympathetic and helpful to the Army.

Finally, I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country.

I am, Mr. Secretary, very respectfully,

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General Commander in Chief
American Expeditionary Forces.

To the Secretary of War.

BATTERY IN MOLLEVILLE WOODS, CONCEALED FROM AIRPLANE VIEW BY OVERHANGING NETWORK

PEACE MISSION

ROBERT LANSING
SECRETARY OF STATE

MAJOR GENERAL
TASKER H. BLISS, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT
WOODROW WILSON

HENRY A. WHITE

COLONEL E. M. HOUSE.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters

ARMY LIFE FOR "A YEAR AND A DAY."

By Pvt. C. A. Haeckel, Co. D 348 M. G. Bn., 91st Division.

This intensely interesting narrative of the army experiences of an American soldier is typical of that of hundreds of our men, though few have set it forth with such graphic effect as this writer. He tells in simple but effective manner just how things happened from the time of registration, through the training camps, the cross-continent and trans-Atlantic trip, training area and front line experiences, then back home to demobilization.

One thing Private Haeckel omits mentioning in his diary. Something happened along in the last days of his service at the front that brought him a Croix du Guerre. He modestly leaves that for others to tell.

Period—Apr. 26th, 1918 to June 25th, 1918.

Registered in June, 1917, at Miles City, Custer county, Montana. On April 26, 1918 entrained at Billings, Mont., with Yellowstone county contingent, for Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington. Left Billings via Burlington Route to Great Falls, Mont., where we caught special train on the Great Northern, going to Camp Lewis via Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma. Went thru the "bull pen" morning of 28th, getting no breakfast and was put into 20th Company, 166th Depot Brigade. In training at regular barracks and "hay sheds" until June 20th when I was transferred to Co. D, 348th Machine Gun Battalion. Numerous physical tests, injections and psychological tests while in Depot Brigade, and some endurance tryouts to ascertain if fit for overseas duty, such as 20-mile hike and 6-mile run, after joining Company D.

Period—June 25th to July 6th.

Left Camp Lewis June 25th via Milwaukee from Tacoma to Chicago, going thru Avery, Idaho, Aberdeen, S. D., Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago. Nickel Plate Route to Buffalo, N. Y., and Lackawanna Route to Camp Merritt, N. J., going thru Reading, Pa. Arrived at Camp Merritt June 30th. Physical examinations and equipment issued until July 5th when we hiked to Alpine Landing on the Hudson, taking ferry boat "Geo. Washington" to Hoboken and transferred to H. M. S. "Ulysses" evening of July 5th. Left Hoboken for "over there" morning of July 6, 1918.

Period—July 6th to July 18th.

On high seas until the 17th when we pulled into Liverpool, England, mouth of the Mersey River. Debarked on the 18th, hiking to Camp Knotty Ash, Liverpool. Trip across uneventful outside of rotten chuck and crowded quarters. Ulysses was an English freighter previous to doing transport work and it should never have been changed.

Period—July 18th to July 25th.

At Camp Knotty Ash until July 20th when we left via train for Southampton, England, arriving same evening. Passed thru some very beautiful country and condition of road-bed was very good. Hiked out to "Rest Camp" on arrival, arriving about midnight and bunked on hard floor barracks. Left here the following afternoon going back to Southampton and after transferring baggage and provisions, etc., from train to ship we embarked on the Caessera for our trip across the peaceful (?) English channel. Made the trip under cover of darkness and arrived at Cherbourg, France, morning of the 22nd and hiked out to another English "rest camp" sleeping in squad tents. Left following afternoon going back to Cherbourg and entraining for our training area. Arrived at Foulain, France, on the 25th and hiked to Poulangy, Hte. Marne evening of the 25th, going into our training billets.

Period—July 25th to Sept. 3rd.

In training at Poulangy during this period getting machine gun drill and signal work to our hearts' content. First worked on the Browning machine gun and later got the Vickers, which gun we went into action with. In our liaison work got practice in wig-wag, semaphore and on the "blinkers" which was of no earthly good when we got into action. Had weekly hikes, gas drill and in fact about everything that is given preparatory to action.

Period—Sept. 3rd to Sept. 10th.

Left Poulangy Sept. 3rd, hiking back to Foulain, railhead, and dwelt in our pup tents alongside of the railroad until the 6th when we entrained for ? (we did not know). Detrained during night of the 6th at Houdelaincourt, near Gondrecourt, and hiked to Woods near Amanty, arriving about daybreak. It was an awful hike with full pack and hard trail, in fact this trip affected me more than any heretofore. Rolled in our blankets for a short time and at daybreak moved under cover and pitched tents. Left here evening of the 10th hiking all night and arrived at Ourches, Meuse-Argonne, at daybreak.

Sept. 11th-12th. In St. Mihiel drive, our Division in reserve at Ourches awaiting orders to advance.

Sept. 13th. Left Ourches via French trucks going to Conde-Meuse, about 50 K's, arriving at Conde morning of 14th. Now headed for another front and remained here until the 16th. Had pay day and got some of our stock, but no carts. Also, had a maneuver with ammunition that was a joke.

Sept. 16th. Left Conde with ammunition and an all-night hike. A very slow and hard trip, quite a few of the boys dropping out. Bivouacked outside of Evres under an apple tree account of a traffic blockade. I overslept and continued on to Waly in rear of company, arriving about noon of the 17th, in company with others of Co. D. Stopped en route and had refreshments, but could get very little to eat.

Sept. 17th. Left Waly in the evening and hiked to Clermont-Meuse Argonne. Raining on arrival and rolled in under the trees.

Sept. 18th. At Clermont during the day keeping out of sight as much as possible. Here we saw our first battle in the air. A large Boche plane out scouting was shot at with anti-aircraft guns and a lone Ally plane came along and took a few shots but did not remain for a fight. The Boche left unharmed. Pulled out about sundown for Corcelles, near Aubreville. Now in shell-torn and dangerous country.

Sept. 19th. At Corcelles where we got our first shell fire, Boche artillery dropped one shell, a "dud," about 100 yds. from our tents. Also were split up here, Co. D being assigned to 3rd Battalion of the 364th Inf. Regt. preparatory to action.

Sept. 20th. Left Corcelles after dark for Foret de Hesse, being under stray shell fire the entire distance.

Sept. 21st-24th. Located in Woods, getting necessary equipment for action. Numerous false gas

alarms sounded during the night and everyone at a rather high tension. Lots of observation planes during the day and bombing planes at night could be heard. A very muddy place.

Sept. 25th. Left the Woods in the evening and after lots of roundabout hiking, for the roads were all crowded with troops and artillery in going to and from the front, we arrived at Mt. Des Alleoux about midnight. A wonderful barrage started about 2:00 A. M. and continued until 5:30, with everyone in readiness. This hill later called Cigarette Butte, or rather nicknamed, and the entire surrounding country was lighted up from time to time with the large guns, some miles to the rear.

Sept. 26th. "Over the Top" at 5:30 A. M. in a very dense fog, it being impossible to see over 100 feet. Went up trenches, over wire entanglements, crossed creeks and shell-holes with bullets whizzing everywhere and we did not know if the bullets were from friend or foe. Our captain and about a dozen of us on special duty as Liaison Combat Patrol with the Division on our left. We continued forward and to the left until about nine o'clock when we noticed there was no infantry to be seen, in fact we seemed to be all by ourselves with the exception of bullets singing here and there and planes overhead that we could not make out. We found sort of a trench alongside a road and decided to take a rest and keep our eyes open. In a few minutes a Boche comes hiking down the road and when he gets right up to us we halts him and find he is unarmed. We do him no bodily injury and he opens up and tells us considerable about the layout we are in, telling us to keep under cover and wait for the Infantry. In a short time we see lots of Yanks coming up and we join them and try to get at some Boche machine gun nests that are near. We carry on with this for a short time, and before we leave there is a bunch of approximately twenty-five prisoners lined up. We now go forward again passing thru the town of Very where we see some fine German dugouts, also some dead Germans. We camp for the night just beyond Very and I return to Bn. P. C. with a report or message, and on the way am hit with H. E. in the left shoulder, but only a scratch. We remain on the front until October 4th having strange experiences every day. Our company has about 35% casualties, eight being killed outright and one dying in the hospital. Went into action with shortpack to carry reserve rations consisting of hardtack and bully-beef, and slicker. Picked up hardtack and more bully on the field and after a couple days got some coffee from the rolling kitchens, also brought up some warm food under cover of darkness after about the third day.

Oct. 4th-6th. In reserve a short distance to the rear. Here we got our blanket rolls back and had pretty good eats.

Oct. 6th. Left reserve and hiked to a point near Dombasle. Camped just across the road from a cemetery. Had baths and cleaned up as much as possible. Remained at this place until the 10th.

Oct. 10th. Left Dombasle and hiked to Ippecourt. Now headed for our rest area.

Oct. 11th. Left Ippecourt and hiked to Triacourt.

Oct. 12th. Left Triacourt and hiked to Chardogne, our supposed rest area, but remained only until the 16th. Got some new equipment at this point, also additional stock to replace what was killed in action.

Oct. 16th. Left Chardogne and entrained at Mussey-Meuse for Belgium, arriving at Flemnentigne morning of the 18th where we detrained and hiked to Brielen, just outside of Ypres.

Oct. 19th. Hiked to Ypres to see the ruins, and some ruins to be sure. Got lost on way back and did not get into camp until after dark.

Oct. 20th. Left Brielen and hiked to Moost, passing over some very muddy roads and the entire country here was shell-torn, this being part of the well known Flanders Front. Remained at Moost until the 25th.

Oct. 25th. Left Moost, at which place we saw refugees digging for treasure buried four years previous, and they found it but it was in a poor state of preservation. Arrived at Vosselem during the afternoon and remained here for three days having inspections, call to arms and reviews, also numerous other red-tape.

Oct. 28th. Left Vosselem and hiked to Diederlser Farm, near Roulers, remaining until the 31st. Here the Boche were continually night-raiding the neighborhood and also dropped some propaganda from their planes. Belgian people were harvesting potatoes and turnips, the latter of which there seemed to be an over supply.

Oct. 31st. Left Diederlser Farm in the afternoon and hiked to Wielebeke, entire battalion crowding into a large building out of sight until dark. At night hiked for the front to get in position for action. I left my company and joined the Battalion P. C.

Nov. 3rd. Out of action and hiked to Ostroosebeke in reserve. Remained in town during night but in the morning hiked out a couple K's to some farm houses where we billeted, supposedly for rest. Cleaning up and army routine while here.

Nov. 8th. Left our billets and hiked to Chryshauten where we remained for two days. Got our first issue of candy, a pound can of assorted chocolates, some class.

Nov. 10th. Left Chryshauten and hiked to Audenard, crossing the Scheldt river on a foot bridge, carrying ammunition and pulling carts across and swimming the mules. This was done about noon and enemy fire was not very much in evidence. Took position on the front lines for the night.

Nov. 11. Part of the company in position and some scattered around Hoorebeke St. Marie. About seven o'clock in the morning word sent out that there would be no more firing after eleven o'clock A. M. unless orders changed. Shortly after eleven the company started coming in from their positions and it seemed their first thought was eats and sleep. No celebrations. Remained here for one week policing up the roads and town and hiking back to Audenard to be deloused, also had a couple of those interesting maneuvers.

Nov. 18th. Left Hoorebeke St. Marie and hiked to Audenhove St. Gery a very small place. Remained here for five days, had a little machine gun firing and some more maneuvers. Our main efforts were along the lines of getting something extra to eat. Could pick up a few eggs, considerable milk and some butter and whole wheat bread at sweet prices. Some of the fellows got some apple turnovers at Sottegem, a nearby town of fair size.

Nov. 23rd. Left Audenhove St. Gery and hiked to Asper, re-crossing the Scheldt at Gavere. Not much of a place and very little to buy.

Nov. 26th. Left Asper and hiked to a point 1 K west and south of Denterghem. Remained here until December 1st, doing the same thing as usual. Thanksgiving was a great day. Had "Belgium Turkey" nice fat mutton for dinner and the remains for supper. Was able to purchase some foreign make chocolate at from six to seven francs per cake. Battalion P. C. at place called Zuid Gagen Kauter, but it was only about three buildings all told.

Dec. 1st. Left Denterghem and hiked to Meulebeke, about 9 K's. Had show-down inspection here and review before Brig. General, also some were able to get a bath and the natives made what they called hot-cakes, but once was enough.

Dec. 4th. Hiked from Meulebeke, via Thielt, to Lichtervelde, about 15 K's. Slept in a large convent, remaining here for two days cleaning up.

Dec. 6th. Hiked to Hooglede, distance of 10 K's. This town in ruins, but got a fair place to bunk.

Dec. 7th. Out on our hike across "No Man's Land" leaving at 6:50 in the morning and arriving at Westveleteren, a distance of 32 K's at 3:20 P. M. This was a forced hike, there being no place to billet, in fact all that remained of towns was pulverized brick and signs showing where the town had been. Still on our hunt for a railhead.

Dec. 8th. Hiked to a point about 3 K's northwest of Houtkerque, France, about 15 K's. This made 57 K's covered in three successive days' hiking and yours truly was kind of peeved toward the end.

Period—Dec. 8th to Jan. 1st, 1919.

Remained at Houtkerque killing time in a sea of mud. A very dirty place and a bum place to sleep. Had pay-day, inspections, military funeral, baths at least once a week and what not. Had a very good Xmas dinner and got my box from home which helped some. Also, secured shells at a nearby railhead. Beaucoup drinks at Houtkerque,

Jan. 1st. Hiked to Rexpoede, railhead at last, about 11 K's and entrained for Le Mans area, train pulling out at 5:30 P. M.

Jan. 2nd. On train, or rather side door pullmans, but we had straw and not over twenty-five in the car so had a fairly good trip. Was able to get some vin-rouge along the line which livened things up somewhat.

Jan. 3rd. Detrained at Nogent Le Rotrou at 3:45 P. M. getting some hot coffee and hiked 7 K's to Berdhuis arriving about six bells.

Period—Jan. 3 to Mch. 18th. "Berdhuis"

Remained here during this period awaiting orders to go home. Batallion P. C. at Noce about 7½ K's away. For first week did not do much outside of a foolish runner maneuver and a practice hike or two. On January 11th I left on a seven day furlough for the Brittany Leave Area arriving at St. Malo, on the 12th. While here spent the time bumming around the town and at the Y. M. C. A. Took trips to Chateauneuf, St. Michel, St. Servan, and Dinard. Had a real bed to sleep in and the town was full of soldiers on leave. Also lots of women and drink. Left St. Malo on the 20th and on return passed up Nogent Le Rotrou going as far as Charters, however the bunch would not remain for the day so we returned on next train getting back to camp about 1:30 P. M. on the 21st. Had numerous hikes to Noce in preparation for Divisional Review before General Pershing which came off on Jan. 27th amid snow and slush. Some Review. Also had considerable machine gun shooting at the range to get rid of surplus ammunition, and maneuvers on return trip. Lots of show-down inspections and cleaning up to pass inspection before the embarkation officer, also a couple reviews each week and close-order to help kill time. On Feb. 25th got injection for "Flu." Mch. 5th my bunkie Cy and Pete left for school near Dijon. Finally inspected by Embarkation Officer on March 11th, and from then on had lots of office work on records, and cootie inspections galore. I always passed. Ha! Ha! At last the big day on the 18th when we hiked to Nogent Le Rotrou to entrain for Sea Port, St. Nazaire.

Mch. 18th. Left Berdhuis at 11:45 A. M. hiking to Nogent and pulled out of Nogent at 4:00 in American box-cars, some treat. Headed for St. Nazaire. Got some mail while on the train.

Mch. 19th. Arrived at St. Nazaire 6:00 in the morning and hiked to Camp No. 2, about 2½ miles.

Mch. 20th. At Camp 2, cootie inspections, etc.

Mch. 21st. Left Camp 2 in the morning and put in Isolation Camp where we remained killing some more time until the 24th.

Mch. 24th. Physical examination in the morning and moved from camp at 2:30 hiking to boat U. S. S. Orizba, taking gang plank at 4:30 in the afternoon, bound for the U. S. A. Remained at the dock all night.

Mch. 25. Left dock at 1:00 P. M. amid very little cheering, but lots of thinking, now headed for the U. S. A.

Period—Mch. 25th to April 2nd.

On the High Seas during this period with fair weather. Some days it was quite rough but all in all it was a very good trip. Had really good eats and wire berths to sleep in. Came back all alone, that is not in convoy and did not see another ship until about a day out of New York. Some of the bunch sure got seasick, but I was among the fortunate. Also, was able to dodge all detail work and with books to read it was a fairly enjoyable trip.

April 2nd. Sighted land at about 8:00 A. M. Off boat at 10:15 A. M. onto ferry boat Hempstead to Long Island R. R. tracks and took Long Island train to Camp Upton, arriving at 5:00 P. M.

Period—April 2nd to April 17th.

At Camp Upton during this period waiting for discharge. Had a little detail work to do but got out of everything that we possibly could. Had some very good feeds at the Hostess House and various canteens and took on eats that we did not have for some time. Spent April 10th in New York City and saw as much of the place as we could on a 24-hour leave. Stopped at the Pennsylvania Hotel and went to three shows and danced a few times all in 24 hours. Returned to Camp about midnight of the 10th and waited for orders to get out.

April 18th. Left Camp Upton at 11:00 A. M. for Camp Dodge. Took the Long Island R. R. to Jersey City, Lackawanna to Buffalo via Scranton, Pa. Nickel Plate Route to Chicago via Cleveland and Fort Wayne. C. & N. W. from Chicago to Camp Dodge via Clinton and Cedar Rapids, arriving at Camp Dodge about 12:00 midnight of the 19th. Remained on train balance of night and got off at 6:00 A. M. morning of the 20th.

April 21st. Worked in office on records and discharge papers, also turned in equipment.

April 22nd. Went thru regular discharge channels, such as lecture at Y. M. C. A., physical examination and various other red tape and was setting pretty until the question of travel pay come up. Was told that I was out of zone and could not be discharged there. Put in Casual Company No. 5. Oh Hell!

April 23rd. Left Camp Dodge at 5:30 P. M. and Des Moines at 7:05 P. M. for Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Had a Pullman to travel in but tin-bill and canned goods to eat. However, ran across good Red Cross Canteen service all along the line especially at Omaha and North Platte, Nebr.

April 24th. Arrived at Cheyenne, Wyo. 5:00 P. M. and took truck to Fort D. A. Russell, about two miles. Put up in very nice barracks, regular beds, shower and tub baths but the eats were only fair. Invited to a dance at Batallion Hdqrs. and had a pretty good time.

April 25th. Just killing time and playing cards, etc. Could not go down town.

April 26th. Signed pay-roll and discharge papers.

April 27th. Got discharge at 11:55 A. M. Oh joy! Got right out of Camp and had dinner down town. Left Cheyenne at 3:30 P. M. on the U. P. headed for Fairmont, Minn. and home, arriving at 6:00 P. M. on the 28th.

SECRET WORK FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

By Corp. C. N. Swanson, Co. F, 313th Supply Train.

When I took a position with the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, I

engaged in a line of work that until that time, I did not know anything about. However, I was not long left in doubt as to my duties. I was appointed by telegram, the message bearing the news of my appointment arriving at three o'clock in the afternoon. Fifteen minutes later I was working on my first assignment.

I was told by the chief to go to Minneapolis and get acquainted with a certain class of men at the head of an organization with a disloyal reputation. I met the prime mover of the organization and after making sure of further opportunity to call on him I went to other parties. I approached them as a newspaper publisher from a small town, vitally interested in this organization whose purpose and aim was to fight the selective service act, hinder the sale of Liberty Bonds and in other ways hinder the government in the successful prosecution of the war. The "higher-ups" saw a chance for free publicity in me as a newspaper man, so they took me into the fold quite readily, and I was not suspected during the entire time I was with the department, but could go and come to their secret meetings at will.

The first "red" meeting I ever attended was at Hotel Dyckman, Minneapolis. This meeting took place behind closed doors, and Scott Nearing was one of the principal speakers. James Peterson and Alexis Georgian also spoke. The first two have been convicted of violation of Section 3 of the Espionage Act and the latter was recently deported to Russia.

It was very noticeable there were but few Americans at the meeting, but their gathering was made up of Germans, Russians, Swedes and a few Irish agitators. My knowledge of the Scandinavian languages and German stood me in good stead as an investigator. At this meeting the delegates, who came from all parts of the Union, decided where they would hold their National convention. Minneapolis had been decided upon, but Gov. Burnquist refused to let them meet there or any place in the state. North Dakota was next thought of, but for some reason they were turned down there also. Then they thought of Milwaukee, but they were refused there also. Washington was suggested. "Why can't we take our appeal to the steps of the White House?" dramatically shouted one "Red." The convention was in an uproar for a time, but the majority thought it would be too much of a trip. They next decided on Chicago. Mayor Thompson advised the convention that he would welcome them to the "Sixth German City" with open arms.

Gov. Lowden, however, was of a different disposition. He called out the state militia when the time was ripe. The convention broke up in disorder, and I secured two draft-dodgers (Howard Harter and Otto Wangerin of St. Paul) to get my ticket. We arrived in Chicago and Harter, Wangerin and I stayed at the new Y. M. C. A. The meeting was to have been held at King's restaurant, but at the last minute we heard that Gov. Lowden had ordered the militia to fire on us if we attempted to hold a meeting there. I walked past the restaurant shortly before 8 o'clock in the evening and I found the doors chained. Mayor Thompson promised police protection, and the governor promised something quite different. In case of a clash I felt that to be with the "Reds" would be unhealthy, and to desert them was out of the question. I was up against it. If they arrested the "Reds" I could not disclose my identity, or I could no longer attend their meetings and learn their movements. So I decided to stick to them at all hazards. Fortunately, they called the meeting off, and we met in rooms in the Dearborn Hotel and other places about town. In the room I was in a long-haired Russian bolshevik, whom Harter informed me was a "real anarchist" occupied a place on a bed, from where he talked to the thirty men crowded into the room. He delivered a red hot speech against the draft and against aiding in this "rich man's" war. Harter and Wangerin took me to "Big Bill Haywood's Headquarters" and told me that a look at him would so inspire me that I would never think in a "capitalistic frame of mind again." The Socialists and I. W. W.'s are great readers. If they would only choose the right kind of reading they would become useful citizens. However their "primer" consists of books written by Karl Marx, Emma Goldman and others. Pamphlets issued at regular intervals by the I. W. W. headquarters are religiously read word for word.

I have attended the I. W. W. meetings at 11½ Western Avenue, Minneapolis, on many occasions. I will say this for the "wobblies." They are a congenial set of people among themselves. And I would sleep undisturbed among a hundred of them, with a pocket full of money, if they believed me to be their friend, or one of them. I have trailed down alley ways and into dirty, stinking hovels with them, unarmed, and felt perfectly safe. However, I would not have given a great deal for my chances on more than one occasion if they could have found out that I was a government agent.

In my work I pretended to be a recent convert to the "cause" and they were forever hammering away at me to watch out for government men. They would point out men on the street whom they said were government men. On one occasion they pointed out my co-worker, Mr. Joyce, and said "there is one of the damned government agents now." Of course, I craned my neck to get as good a view of him as I could. Joyce and I worked together a good deal—we were never seen together, and did not recognize one another or speak on the street. But I would find out where a slacker was and tell Joyce. He would go out and arrest him. Shortly after he made the arrest I would manage to be at the Rice street Socialist headquarters to hear what they had to say about it. The conversation would perhaps be like this: "Well, they got Hardy today. I'll bet they will find out about Kammenetsky next." Then I would go to other members of the organization and find out who Kammenetsky was, what he was doing and where he roomed. When I got the information I reported back to headquarters and Mr. Joyce would usually be detailed to bring the man in. In that way I kept under cover.

On one occasion I was named to serve with a committee of five on the case of Otto Wangerin. He had been arrested for failure to register and was out on bail. When arrested he was registered at the county jail, and on this particular date he was called to the service. If he did not report for duty he would be classed as a deserter.

We met at the Rice street Socialist headquarters, and it was decided that Wangerin should leave the city. As soon as the meeting was over, I stepped into a pay station and 'phoned to the chief. A half hour later he and Mr. Kearney were at Wangerin's house where they caught him packing up.

I was suspected for a time, but two young I. W. W. girls came boldly to my defense. They said they had seen government agents snooping about Wangerin's house early in the evening. By the way, these I. W. W. girls are the friendliest I have seen. They will walk up to a stranger, and if they like his looks they will not hesitate to plant a lusty kiss on his features. If he happens to be sitting down, they flop into his lap.

One evening when I was there I saw J. O. Bentall, Socialist candidate for governor holding a "rebel girl" on his lap. The girls like to be called "rebel girls." They have a song about her. Another song they sang in connection with the war runs something like this:

"Onward Christian Soldiers,
Rip and tear and smite!
Let the gentle Jesus,
Bless your dynamite."

The I. W. W.'s are advocates of free love, and believe that to covet their neighbor's wife is alright, providing the wife reciprocates. Needless to say they are also atheists. For example I will cite the case of Maurice Kammenetsky: He was a young Russian who had traveled quite extensively. He was attending the University of Minnesota. One evening, at our Young People's Socialist League meeting he gave us an address on what he called "this Jesus stuff." It was sickening, but the young Socialists seemed to enjoy it. "I was in New York" said Kammenetsky "and I was down and out. I didn't have a cent and I was hungry. I didn't know anyone. There were a lot of us in the same fix. But we knew where they had a mission—a place where they shout this holy stuff—this Jesus stuff where a lot of people confess what they call their faith. We didn't want to hear it because we knew it was all a damn lie, but the cup of coffee and little dry bread they gave us didn't go so bad. We was willing to put up with a little holy stuff to get that." He went into a further discourse condemning religion, but it was so sickening and disgusting that I will not mention it here.

Kammenetsky had not registered, and my pal Joyce brought him to book in short order. He was given a sentence of 25 years at Fort Leavenworth, but I understand he was released with the other "conscientious objectors" early in December.

Perhaps my most "embarrassing moment" came in the winter of 1917-18. I have forgotten the dates, but I'll never forget the occasion. I was at Bemidji looking up a regular army deserter when I received a telegram from my chief. It read "Pro-German being held in jail at Akely. May be insane. Proceed to Akely and investigate at earliest opportunity. Campbell."

When I arrived at Akely I found the man in jail. He was kept under armed home guard. I found that he had not taken his allotment of Red Cross subscription and they thought he was pro-German. I talked to the man and found that he was in bad financial circumstances. He said he would do all he could. I ordered his release and he was allowed to go home.

During the course of the investigation it developed that an anti-draft paper had been circulated at Akely. I found that the paper had been circulated by one Olaf Skog and Chas. Peregrine. Both were farmers. The captain of the home guard sent a guard after Peregrine and brought him in. He answered the questions put to him, and admitted that he was an I. W. W. This, in itself did not constitute an offense against the federal statutes, and inasmuch as the petition could not be located, as it had been sent to Washington, I let the man go with the understanding that he was to report at Akely at any time I so desired.

In the meantime, Capt. Scherer of the home guards had sent a guard of eight men after Skog. They had returned and said Skog came out on the porch, armed with a high power rifle, and had threatened to blow the men to Hades if they came a step nearer. The guards were "armed to the teeth," but owing to the fact that the mother of the corporal in charge had died the night before, he was in no frame of mind to open hostilities. He reported back to Capt. Scherer with his men. The captain went into a rage and took twenty men with him to bring Skog in "dead or alive." I remonstrated with him and offered to go out alone to see him, if he did not want to come in. I knew full well that he would be more apt to receive an unarmed civilian with greater hospitality than he would a detachment of soldiers under orders to bring him in dead or alive. It did no good to protest. Capt. Scherer was determined to bring him in.

A short time after the captain and the men left, we heard a terrific explosion northwest of town—in the direction of Peregrine's home. Some one telephoned to Capt. Scherer's wife that the captain had been shot and mortally wounded. I commandeered a Ford and we drove to Peregrine's place.

We found his body a few feet from the barn. He had placed a quarter of a stick of dynamite in his mouth and had blown the top of his head off. Blood and brains were scattered over the barn yard. It was an awful sight.

We returned to Akely and tried to get in touch with Capt. Scherer and his men. About 8 o'clock in the evening they returned, the men all hungry and tired out. They had found no trace of Skog. I felt rather uneasy. Here I was in a lumber-jack town—plenty of I. W. W.'s, and no trains out. One of their number had committed suicide, evidently because he feared that he might be arrested and taken away from his family. There was nothing to do but stay in Akely and await developments.

To pass the time away I went to a program given by the Akely schools. About midnight the sheriff called up from Park Rapids. "What are you going to do with Skog?" he angrily demanded. "He came here scared stiff and says you have the whole home guard out after him!" I told him I just wanted to ask Skog some questions regarding the anti-draft petition and that I meant him no harm. I also told him that the armed posse sent after Mr. Skog was not sent at my direction. I asked to talk to Mr. Skog, and after talking with him a few minutes I convinced him that I meant no harm, and that I would like to see him in the morning. He promised, and the next morning came in and brought his wife with him. It appeared that he also, had been falsely accused of disloyalty. He had taken all he could afford. He had twelve children to support and payments to make on his small farm. I felt sorry for him and told him to go his way. He and his wife were so glad that they both cried. And I didn't just feel like laughing either.

Peregrine left a note in which he absolved me from all blame for his decision to commit suicide, but placed the blame on one of the citizens of Akely. He left another note asking that "no hypocrite preacher" be allowed to conduct his funeral. That was the last I heard of the Akely episode.

But my dealings were not confined to the I. W. W.'s and Socialists alone. I'll admit that their meetings and "speeches" more than kept me busy. They were a suspicious lot too. They wanted to know where I had been when I stayed away two or three days, and how I could spend so much time away from my business, etc. I had to lie like a trooper to keep from being trapped, and I had to make my stories jibe.

I investigated numerous cases of false claim for exemption and in this work found out much about the fickleness of human nature. I will cite one case. The man in question worked at the Royal Dairy Lunch on Wabasha street, St. Paul. He had been granted exemption on the grounds of having a wife and two dependent children. Investigation disclosed that he had not lived with his wife for over two years, and that she had been a resident of Lake City during that time. I went to Lake City and interviewed her. She was working in a greenhouse as a stenographer. She supported herself and two children and told me that she had not received a cent from her husband in the two years, but that her mother-in-law had induced her to sign her husband's exemption claim on the promise of money. She said that her mother-in-law had paid the draft

board $50 "for making out the papers." Of course, the man was placed under arrest. He was taken before Commissioner Samuel Whaley, entered a plea of not guilty, but was bound over to the federal grand jury. What became of his case, I do not know as I went to the army shortly thereafter. In other instances where the man had made false claim for exemption we withdrew the charge providing he would immediately go into the army. I handled a number of such cases.

I had more genuine excitement chasing bootleggers between Mankato and Sioux City than I did in any other branch of the service. I remember in particular the case of Robert Theodore Neumann. He had made two trips a week between Mankato and Sioux City. When Mr. Arnoldy and I came to Mankato we lay in wait for him. Sure enough he came. He filled the two black, brass studded grips previously described to us and took the train for Sioux City. We boarded the train and meant to arrest him as soon as we got across the line.

But there is often a hitch in the best laid plans. And this time it happened to us. There were three other bootleggers on the train. Two of them got off at Heron Lake to take the train for Pipestone and then to Sioux Falls. So we had to get off the train and arrest them at Heron Lake. Neuman and his pal Shields became suspicious and tried to get away. We got them coralled, and I was holding one of the number in the seat while the train started out of the station when Shields made a break for the door.

I jumped up and got a hold of his wrist as he was swinging to let go. I realized that if he did let go, I would fall off the train with him. So I let him go and he jumped. The train was going about twenty miles an hour and he rolled over several times, but got up unhurt. Then he started for town, hoping to catch the train for Pipestone. I spotted a brakeman and ordered him to stop the train, which he did. The other bootleggers were then bundled off, together with their liquor and we then went back to the village, a quarter of a mile away.

When we got there Shields had climbed on top of a box car and was hiding. I let on I didn't see him and climbed up the side of the car. I pulled my Colt's 45 and had a fine bead on him when I stuck my head over the top of the car. "Halt" I commanded, but he refused to halt. Instead he rolled off the top of the car to the ground fifteen feet below and hot-footed it out of town as fast as he could. By the time I could get on the top of the car he had a 100-yard start. I fired once away over his head, but it only scared him and he ran faster. I then scrambled and fell off the car and when I got on the ground I again fired at him, this time a little to the left of him so the bullet struck the ground fifty feet ahead of him. He turned like he had stepped on a revolving pivot and threw up both hands. He was unarmed. He said he had just been released from jail in Sioux City where he had served a year for alleged complicity in a murder. All these men were fined $50 in federal court in St. Paul.

Neumann admitted that he cleared about $250 each trip. He confessed that he had made an average of two trips a week for over a year. Despite this confession, he was fined only $50. As a striking contrast to this case, a 17-year old boy was given 11 months in the county jail, without option of a fine, for getting a half pint of whiskey for a soldier. An Italian store keeper who made a business of selling whiskey to soldiers for $2 a pint was given 90 days in jail the same day. I fail to understand that brand of justice.

During the eight months I was with the department I secured the arrest and conviction of over thirty slackers and deserters, and handled the cases of five alien enemies from the time I made the arrest until they were interned. I confiscated not less than $2,000 worth of whiskey and investigated numerous cases of false claim for exemption. I also investigated many cases of disloyalty and cases of German propaganda and sedition. But that is another story.

AFTER CHATEAU THIERRY.

(By Capt. Chester Tanner, M. C., U. S. Navy)

Following the wonderful achievements of the Americans in stopping the Hun at Chateau Thierry in June, 1918, Capt. Chester Tanner, son of Mrs. Martha Tanner of Fairmont, was hurried from Brest, where he was stationed as a naval surgeon, to help care for the flood of American wounded being evacuated to Paris. He tells briefly of his work in a letter written home to his mother.

"I am still in the big hospital in the big city. I operated until midnight last night and came on duty at 9:00 A. M. again to-day and will remain until 9:00 P. M. It is pretty long hours but someone has got to take care of these wounded Marines. Poor devils! They are all shot to pieces, legs off, eyes out, and infected wounds. It is a sight to behold. Certainly war is Hell!

"But the Marines are the greatest soldiers in the world. They slowed down the Huns at Chateau Thierry and covered themselves with glory. I don't want to see the United States until these damnable Huns are all killed off or else in chains. If they win the war I'm going up to the trenches just before the finish.

"One of my patients bayonetted three Huns before they finally got him and as soon as he gets well he is going back and get a few more.

"I haven't had a chance to see much of the city as I worked until midnight. No lights are allowed at night and of course it is darker than pitch. But Paris is the most beautiful city in the world—absolutely wonderful."

Capt. Tanner was granted his wish not to see the United States again until Germany was defeated. He remained on duty abroad until long after the armistice.

In a later letter, written early in July, 1918, Capt. Tanner, after recording accounts of German atrocities, says:

"There is a lull now but I hope they will soon start in again and kill some more Germans—the more the better. I hope they exterminate the whole German army. * * * All American officers back from the front agree that the only way to settle the thing is to keep on killing the Boche. And they are being killed by thousands. The only thing I am afraid of is that when we do lick them and make peace the United States will get tender-hearted and let them off easily. That's the thing the people back home must look out for. If they do this it will not be giving a square deal to the boys who are giving their lives to whip them. Preach the propaganda of making Germany pay for this. They should be disarmed, made to pay for Belgium and submarine sinkings. German soldiers like we are fighting aren't fit to have a place in the world.

"One of my patients, a British officer, was wounded. He got a broken ankle and was captured by the Huns. One day in the prison camp he couldn't get out of the way of a German officer fast enough and the officer knocked him down and then with both heels of his big boots jumped on the man's broken ankle, smashing it all to pieces. The man was later exchanged and is now here trying to have his leg mended.

"President Wilson once said we are not fighting the German people. We certainly are fighting the German people, every one of them. No one can tell me they are not all for the Kaiser."

SOLDIER'S LAST LETTER.

(By Clifford L. Cary, Private Bty. F, 7th F. A.)

The following letter was the last received by the force of the Fairmont postoffice from their former associate. It was written Sept. 9, 1918, place unknown, the date line reading merely "At the Front." The writer was killed in the Argonnes Oct. 8, 1918.

"I promised to write and sure intended to do so before this. I can't remember whether I have written you or not since I have been over here. I can't write much except that I am well and enjoying myself very much. I think I broke all records getting to the front. Two weeks after landing in France I was able to see the land held by the Germans. I am writing this on my gas mask and sitting all humped up in my pup tent. Am about five miles back from the front and the big guns are booming away at present. Over in the States they make us go to bed at ten and get up at five-thirty. Here we do just the opposite, we do all of our work at night.

"Our band is playing and believe me it sounds good. It makes a person think he is civilized again. I have seen several of the towns that have been bombarded and they look like the pictures you see back there, only a little worse. Those big shells sure have a nice whistle to them, it is so plain it seems a person ought to see them go through the air. It sure is a great experience to a person who comes out whole.

"France is a beautiful country. It is so much different than the States, but I can't describe it to you. I hope I will get back to tell you all about it. I met Dr. Utter, veterinary, from Fairmont. He is in the 1st Battalion and I am in the 2nd.

(Note.—Dr. Utter was the last Martin county man to see Private Cary. He visited with him shortly before Cary was killed and after returning visited Cary's parents and was able to tell them of their son's last days.)

"I heard that a Thieman boy was killed. I am the only one out of the 500 Minnesota boys in this Battery. One from Albert Lea is in Battery E. I suppose you folks have it all figured out when the war is going to end. I still have hopes that it will be this year. Bet the newspapers have big head lines about big advance we are making but wait for the big noise that is going to start when all the Sammies get to the front. They all think they are in the army over there and are tough soldiers but wait till they go through what some of the boys over here have.

"Many a time I think of you all and will be glad to get back again. It is dark so must stop with best wishes to all of you."

CHEERFULNESS OF THE WOUNDED.

(By H. E. Wolfe, Y. M. C. A. Secretary)

H. E. Wolfe and C. J. Timms, both former members of the Martin County War Board, later Y. M. C. A. secretaries in France, arrived in Paris just as the wounded were beginning to be evacuated from Chateau Thierry. Both volunteered as emergency nurses. Mr. Wolfe tells briefly of the work:

"Yesterday we heard that they were in need of many helpers at the hospitals and stations here so we went to American Red Cross headquarters to volunteer our services. They asked us to report at one of the railway stations for work to-day.

"We arrived at 7:30 A. M. and were none too soon for in a few minutes the first trainload of wounded came in, practically all of them American boys. Some could walk, some were wheeled and some carried on stretchers but there was not a moan from one of them. It made me choke up to see their very cheerfulness. Great were the stories they told but I am sure the censor would not pass them.

"The thing, perhaps, that got me most was the fact that some of the ambulance drivers were young women—pretty, refined young women—out there at day-break working for our boys. They could speak scarcely a word of our language but they spoke in terms of service that were unmistakable.

"If my voice could have power anywhere tonight I would want it to go out to the people of the United States asking them to realize that our country is at war. If all our people could spend twenty-four hours here they would respond with an effort that would revolutionize society, break all records for effort and giving, and cut many months from the war.

"When I think of the arguments and persuasion we had to use on the War Board to get them to loan on Liberty Bonds and compare the men, morale and patriotism with what I saw to-day I am almost driven to a doctrine of disfranchisement and confiscation for the benefit of the soldier. Before I left I was deemed a fanatic by some but there is no comparison in any speech I made at home with what I would say now."

THE MARINES AT THE MARNE.

(By Hanson A. Smith, Hq. Co. 6th Regt. U. S. Marines)

The writer of the following narrative was originally reported in the casualty lists as "killed in action." He won a number of citations and decorations from the American and French governments for bravery in action.

The citation from French Army Headquarters is as follows: "July 19, 1918, during the engagement at Vierzy he was transferred to the rear on account of a serious wound in the neck. While waiting for his wound to be dressed he left the ambulance and returned to the battle field and helped in the evacuation of the wounded until he was wounded a second time."

From G. H. Q. of the American Expeditionary Forces, Citation Orders No. 6 say:

"For gallantry in action at Bouresches, France, June 6, 1918, in bringing up supplies under heavy fire."

Writing to a Martin County friend of his experiences in the fighting in June, 1918, Private Smith says:

"I am quite well but very tired. Up to the present time I have not been wounded, only slightly burnt on left forearm by machine gun bullets. I suppose the papers have told you what the Marines have done. I have been in the fight since the beginning. On June 3 nine strong German assaults were beaten back. My work has taken me to many parts of the field so I have seen a good deal. One place where our artillery blasted the Germans out of a strong point the very grass is burnt, great rocks blown to fragments, trees and undergrowth twisted and torn to pieces.

"How did the Americans die? In places Americans and Germans fought to the death, all facing one another. In another place I saw a little line of Americans, all facing the enemy, caught by machine gun and shrapnel. I found two wounded. A German Red Cross man had found an officer and two men far in advance of this line, dressed their wounds and sent them back. Another man and I found their packs. This same Red Cross man asked to work in our hospital among the wounded. His request was granted I heard. No man who has not been in a modern battle and has seen the terrible destruction of modern weapons can realize what this war is.

"I worked one day caring for the wounded on the field, part of the time within a few hundred yards of the German lines but was not fired upon. I will tell you the experience of one evening. I was given three men and a guide to carry ammunition to a machine gun company in an advanced position. The guide took us to the wrong place. I put the men under cover as there was a strong bombardment. I went to inquire the way, taking the guide. While I was talking to a man in a hole I heard a shell coming close, a 'whizz-bang' we call them because they travel so fast. I dropped on my knees and the shell struck not more than four feet in front of me and exploded. I think a rock sticking some four inches out of the ground was all that saved me. The guide went back to the men. I got him again and we found a man who said he knew where a machine gun was and would guide me. I sent the guide back to the men with orders to wait. He tried to take the men away but two of them would not go and would not let him go. Finally I located the gun but it was separated from the rest of the company. The gunner said the others were worse off for ammunition and were expecting an attack. He told me where his men were. I found a lieutenant and two sergeants who said they would go a part of the way. I went back and got my men. The guide wanted to leave. I told him I would rather die than fail. I could have left the ammunition at the gun and let them get it to the rest of the company as best they could but we are supposed to carry out our orders.

"My duty was clear. I made up my mind to go through or die in the attempt. We went forward and were seen by a German battery of 88's which opened a direct fire point blank almost. They shot a little too high and we finally got through. I took part of the ammunition to the lieutenant in charge. As we lay down to talk we were seen by a German machine gunner who opened fire. The bullets ticked both my right and left sides and almost cut blood from my face. I rolled into the pit with the gun crew but was not hurt, only the slight burn. I left my men in as safe a place as I could find. Finally I got out and with two of the men brought the rest of the ammunition back to headquarters with all of my men unhurt. My prayer was that I bring them safely through. I really did not care so much for myself. I have taken out a good many parties but up to the present I have not had a man hurt. Two of my men certainly behaved fine and did well. When I reported to the lieutenant after I got back he said: 'Surely God is with you, Smith.'

"I have learned much up here. It is my firm conviction that this war will end in God's own good time and as He wills and no other way."

Smith went out of action on July 19th. He tells of it in a letter to his father, written on July 24.

"Just a few lines to let you know that I am getting along as well as can be expected. I am in a French hospital. I arrived here the 21st. I was wounded the morning of the 19th in the great battle.

"We were in a ravine in reserve before making the attack. A high explosive shell made a direct hit. Some men began to scream. I ran into the smoke. It was so dense I could not see others who could get out and when it finally cleared enough for me to see the scene cannot be described. It was the most frightful, terrible scene I have ever witnessed.

"There was one man I thought I could save, his leg being shattered. I warned him to lie still while I dressed him the best I knew how. I then went for a stretcher but there was none to be had. When I returned to the ravine everyone had left but the dead and wounded. I started to search for my man and found him as I had left him. I told him that it would be hard on him but the only way was for me to carry him out on my back. I bent over to put him on my back when a high explosive shell struck a few feet away and a fragment struck me in the region of the left kidney, inflicting a severe wound. Another struck me just above the left ankle and raised an awful welt but no serious damage, only cutting through the skin.

"After this I could not carry my man so I went back and asked a sergeant to send men for him as soon as possible. I also reported to the top sergeant, then I managed to make my way to the dressing station which was not far away. I could go no further. I did my best and this was the first time I had failed to accomplish what I had undertaken. I made up my mind long ago that if I ever failed they would have to carry me off the field or bury me. They carried me. I can hardly say that I ever had to make up my mind for the idea of ever turning back never entered my mind. I have had to face this issue many times and in the other battle I happened to know that I was mentioned twice for bravery.

"Don't feel sorry for me. The possibilities are that I will get well in due time. But more than this—I have done my work as best I could, I have worn my uniform without a stain. I have not done one thing or kept any company that I would be ashamed to introduce to my mother or sweetheart."

Smith recovered quite fully from his wounds and after many weeks in hospital was returned to the United States and discharged.

DODGING THE SUBMARINES.

(By Charles O. Williams, Seaman, U. S. Navy)

The following letter was written Sept. 13, 1918, by Williams upon his return from one of several trans-Atlantic trips, this time bringing home several hundred wounded.

"Arrived in port once more. Had rather an eventful trip. To begin with we had an accident before we sailed. They get civilians to coal ships on this side. There are a few sailors in the bunkers to see that the coal is stored all right. The bunkers are all closed except when the coal is let in. There are steam pipes running all through the bunkers and one of these burst and killed seven civilians and one sailor. They had no chance to get out. They were scalded like chickens when we got them out. The flesh came off the bones.

"Then we left port in the evening. The Mt. Vernon, a sister ship, and five destroyers were with us. About seven o'clock next morning a periscope bobbed up between the two ships. There was no chance for the ships to fire for fear of hitting one another. The Hun submerged almost immediately, then fired a torpedo. It hit the Mt. Vernon almost amidships and killed 35 men. I saw the whole thing from the deck. The torpedo made a white streak as it passed through the water. When it struck there was a great explosion and water and other materials flew mast high.

"The destroyers were on the job at once, firing and dropping depth bombs all around. They claim there were three submarines but I saw only one. Whether they got away I know not but only one torpedo was fired. It is a wonder they did not take a shot at us as we were nearest. We and three of the destroyers started right ahead at full speed and came across alone. The Mt. Vernon turned back and made Brest under her own steam at 14 knots but I guess she didn't have much to spare. When one ship is hit the others get away as soon as possible so they won't get hit too. They leave the destroyers to take care of the injured ship.

"We brought back some 300 wounded soldiers this trip. Some of them had some experiences to

tell. I wish I could get a couple of weeks at those ducks the season of which draws near. I know that is one great sport I shall miss."

WITH THE AIR BOMBING SQUADRONS.

(By Lieut. Lee C. Prentice, Deceased)

Lieut. Prentice, who lost his life in a flight over the German lines, wrote interestingly of the life of an air fighter in letters received by relatives here after his death.

These excerpts are from a letter written July 20, 1918, while Prentice was with the British Expeditionary Forces somewhere in France. It was received here a month later. The writer was killed early in August.

"There are three bombing squadrons here and a jolly lot they are. They have been giving Fritz the deuce and are still doing so. The squadron I am attached to has not been doing much the past week because it has had so many machines binged and is waiting for new ones.

"One of bunch, Lieut. Smith of New York, went over the lines on a 'show' this morning. We were awfully envious about his going but two of us got up 15,000 feet before the others. We have lots of fun in this rivalry.

"I got up 15,000 feet yesterday and, gee, but it was fun. Awfully cold though. I was very anxious to get up high because some people can't stand height and I didn't know whether I could either, so that worry is all over now and I know I can go as high as the darned machine can but 15,000 feet is about the limit the machines of this squadron can rise. They are very slow in comparison with the Bristol fighters I have been in but they are made for one purpose only, bombing. We are waiting for the machines with the Liberty Motors for then we can go higher and laugh at the damned Fritzs.

"Twelve machines went on a raid this morning. Fritz got them pretty badly and we lost some machines and men but Smith got back fine. Understand he has been credited with bringing down a Hun. Gosh, wish that was me. If our machines would only come now so we could get a chance at them, but our duty is bombing and the fighting in the air comes from defense only. Offensive fighting is left to the fighting squadrons and the scouts.

"It does feel good to hear from you how they raise the devil with the pro-Germans and Bolsheviks. That seems to be the worry of all the armies and soldiers in the Allied armies, how are the folks taking care of the traitors in the old home towns. That is one of the first questions the French and British ask the Americans, 'How are you handling the Hun at home? Your country must be jammed with spies.'

"I am finding out that the English have spies in Germany as well, for every time we have a raid and bomb some objective in about three days comes a mysterious report from across the line about what the effect was and how many people killed and the damage done.

"This is a most beautiful section of France. The most wonderful woods, rivers, homes and farms and only 12 miles away the Germans are tearing up the very devil. They have tried to get into this section many times for they used to be here in peace times.

"I sure enjoy your letters encouraging me and repeating your confidence in what I am trying to do. If one stops to think about the things he is doing and has gone through and is going through trust from home strikes deep. I don't believe I ever enjoyed your letters any more in my life than this year. There is a good reason, for any thread that connects one with home folks from away over here and in this kind of life strikes a mighty tender chord.

"On every side we hear wondrous tales of what our own artillery is doing and of course the dough boys are covering themselves with glory. I hope when our air force once gets started we can make the same showing."

In a still later letter Prentice wrote:

"I am located in a rather quiet sector just now, that is quiet from the infantry and artillery standpoint, but old Fritz has found our home and comes over nearly every night with his message of love wrapped in a 250-pound bomb. As we are a bombing squadron with no fighting planes we sweetly reply with the roar of our 'Archie' (anti air craft guns).

"The next day comes our turn and we start out in the morning for some German city in the heart of Old Deutschland, or some airdrome, perhaps an important railway junction or ammunition dump, and do our little bit.

"Sometimes we go over with only 'Archie' to contend with; then sometimes they get a hunch we are coming so they wait for us behind some innocent looking little cloud and give us just a little taste of hell (doesn't taste good either) and then we have to fight all the way to our objective and fight all the way back and take a photograph of our objective before coming home. I am getting so I hate the sight of clouds. I never dreamed they could hide so much deviltry.

"Sometimes we all come back and sometimes we have to leave pals along the way. 'Where is Jack? Oh, he came down in flames just across the line or he had engine trouble and was forced to land in Fritz's territory. Perhaps he can hide in the woods and make his getaway.' One does not allow these things to make him feel bad, it's all in the game, all in the day's work.

"It's fun just the same. It might make you smile when I tell you that just before doing a 'show' we carefully pack away two large cakes of sweet chocolate and a canteen of water in case we could hide in the woods and escape from a forced landing. Then we pack razors, soap, etc., and heavy boots in case of capture. Germans very seldom give prisoners razors to keep clean. And the boots, if they don't take them away from you, obviate wearing the paper shoes made by the German government.

"Seems funny, I have been in the army over a year and now is the first fighting I have seen. The first two months I was in France I did nothing, then was sent to England for more gunnery work, and for which I am now very thankful, which took about eight weeks. I am now attached to a British bombing squadron on the independent force. Don't know for how long but I hope not too long for I want to get back among the Americans again when those much touted American planes come over.

"It seems that I am cut off from the news of the world entirely. The only papers we see are months old. Stories of our boys' heroism come drifting through from various places. You bet they are doing their bit and doing it well. It ought to shame some of those draft dodgers and grafters at home with these stories drifting back. But it doesn't. Every one of our boys who has gone down has been game to the very end. We do not see the result of hand to hand fighting ourselves. Only individual cases of boys gamely driving back after being all shot up, dying as they hit the airdrome, or the occasional crashes where boys are ground up. Still it's the best branch of the service—this air game—in spite of the many drawbacks.

"If I can get my share of the Fritzs and get back O. K. I will be happy. Just wish me a clear eye and a sure aim and I will be happy. This shooting in the air is surely different than handling a rifle on the ground."

WOUNDED AND A PRISONER OF GERMANY.

By Chas. E. Shoemaker, Private Co. B, 316th Inf.

So far as known but one Martin county soldier had the experiences of a prisoner of war in the hands of the Boche. Private Shoemaker tells of his four weeks as a wounded American soldier in the hands of the enemy in the following narrative.

"On Nov. 4th, 1918, our division, the 79th, was engaged on the Verdun front in the 47-days battle of the Meuse-Argonne. While making the drive nicely when I tangled with one of Fritz's shrapnels. I got the worst of it. I got a flesh wound in the right thigh, two scratches on the right knee, and just for good measure, a machine gun bullet came along and grazed my left side just below the ribs. One inch closer and it would have been my finish. I was lucky.

"They got me about 9 o'clock in the morning. I managed to get to a trench and find shelter from the bullets and shell that were coming over pretty thick, striking and bursting all around me. It was too hot for our fellows and they had to fall back temporarily and I was left in the trench to shift for myself as best I might.

"About four o'clock in the afternoon Fritz came along and found me. They carried me about three miles to the rear to their first aid station where they dressed my wounds and kept me over night. They gave me a little black coffee and bread and a stretcher for a bed. The next morning I was taken further back into Belgium and after remaining there a couple of days I was loaded into a German Red Cross train, carrying German, French and American wounded. After three days and as many nights with rations consisting only of soup and what they called a little bread and coffee I was unloaded at one of Germany's largest prison camps near Darmstadt.

"I was placed in a temporary hospital and had my wounds treated once a day, except on some occasions when they would skip a day. Here is where I learned to fully appreciate the good old American Red Cross. From them I received a new uniform and outfit of clothing to replace my soiled, worn and blood-stained garments, worn when I went out of action. These were issued me when I was able to leave my bed and walk about. They also gave me rations every fourth day and through them I had plenty to eat, by doing a good deal of the cooking myself. From the Germans I received only soup (mostly hot water), a couple of potatoes and a piece of bread, and once or twice a week a little rice and coffee.

"My wounds were protected with dressings of paper, as they claimed they had no cloth left for bandages.

"After the armistice was signed I was given the privilege of going out of the prison walls to a little village where I could buy a few articles such as onions, potatoes, pickles and a little candy.

"I never was abused or mistreated while a prisoner. I think the reason for this was that the armistice was signed so soon after my capture. The Germans no doubt feared that ill treatment of the American prisoners would bring swift and certain retribution.

"On December 1st I was ordered to entrain for release behind the allied lines. Though my wounds were still unhealed I had to walk six miles to a troop train that carried a large number of prisoners back to France. The walk was almost too much for me in my condition. Upon being released I was placed in a French hospital where it was pretty lonesome as every one spoke French. I was soon transferred to an American hospital, where I remained several weeks until my wounds were well healed when I was returned to the States for discharge after another month of treatment."

HIDE AND SEEK WITH SUBMARINES.

By Walter H. Blanck, Pharmacist, U. S. Navy.

The following extracts are from a letter written in June, 1918.

"I have been attached to the Trans-Atlantic transport service since Jan. 1. As a result I have spent about six weeks on terra firma during that time. Nevertheless I feel none the worse. A man o' war makes an excellent home. It separates us from all the madness of a large city, crowded subways, footpads and all such.

"Talk of pastimes! We are always playing tag and hide and seek. Of course, not like we used to at school, but we have playmates. We call them 'tin fish' and 'Heinies' but I guess you folks at home call them 'the terrible German submarines.'

"We fail to see anything so terrible about them, but on the other hand the German submarine sailors are always complaining. They say 'the Yankee sailors play too rough.' They won't play with us any more. Now they pick on some helpless little tramp steamer which happens to get lost in a fog or storm.

"We don't give them much of a chance. They submerge when they see us. We just run over their wake and throw a couple of 'ash cans' (depth bombs) overboard and then John U. Boat comes up, not all together however, but in pieces. The crew comes up the same way. One of them comes up and forgets to bring his head along, another without his body and still another without his legs. It's horrible to look at but the fools ought to know better than to monkey with anything that flies the American flag. They're ignorant. The Yankees will team them.

"I have spent all holidays this year outside of my native land. Washington's birthday in Halifax; Palm Sunday in Brest; Easter Sunday in Bordeaux; Decoration Day in Queenstown; my birthday in latitude 14. Don't know where I'll spend the Fourth, may be in 'Davy Jones' locker.'

"This is a small world after all. One evening on entering an elevator of Fifth Ave., New York, I bumped into Ray Keyes. We swapped experiences and talked of home across the supper table. Walking through a warehouse at Queenstown, Ireland, I saw a sailor I thought I knew. I looked again and sure enough, it was Carl Jessen, looking just as big, sturdy and healthy as the last time we were fishing together in Minnesota.

"Decoration Day I visited the graveyard where the victims of the Lusitania are buried."

TWO HUNDRED MILES OF BATTLE FRONT.

By Robert E. Porter, 1st Lt. Q. M. C.

(From a letter written October 10, 1918)

"We took about a 200-mile trip along the French front yesterday studying the French methods of getting supplies and ammunition to the front and I surely regret that I cannot tell you where we went. It was quite a sight—15 cars of Allied officers.

"We visited one prominent town recently occupied by the Germans and later shelled by them. One does not realize the awful destruction until one actually sees a town once containing 30,000 people completely destroyed. A beautiful cathedral is just a pile of rocks. It had one tower partially standing and I climbed to the top of that to look over the vast ruins.

"In some places the shell holes were so big that one could drive a Ford through them.

"We saw houses that were partly blown up. The different rooms showed as though one had cut the house in two with a dull knife.

"In some places three sides of a room would be left and the bed would be hanging over the edge of the room, the pictures still hanging and in the kitchen there would be all the cooking utensils on the wall, the dishes on a table. In one case a half bottle of wine was still standing on the table.

"In some places the destruction had been carried further by hand, the furniture and pictures being destroyed. There were hundreds of such houses. The treachery of the Germans is shown by the fact that they have planted mines and bombs in these ruins that are exploded every now and then.

"We were lucky in seeing an aereal combat just over the German lines. There were two big sausages up in the air and a bunch of planes but so far up we could not teli which was which. It was just dusk and the Germans were firing a heavy barrage in front of our planes. We could see the shrapnel burst and flash high up in the air. Would like to finish by saying the German planes came down in flames, but while they probably did, we did not see them.

"We saw the emplacement of the big gun that fired on Paris. It was very much like a railroad turntable on great bearings, the size of a small bowling ball and which fit in a circular groove. It was in the middle of a dense wood and was indicated only by an innocent looking railroad leading to it. They had big cranes there to unload munitions and fine concrete billets under ground. They had destroyed it as much as possible by blowing it up.

"The wonderful part of it is that they put in the railroad and gun in less than a month. The foolish part is that they fired only 24 shots and did practically no damage.

"We saw machine gun nests up in trees, under bridges, in huts and everywhere. One of them was a concrete hut commanding the road and bridge. The walls were 3½ feet thick of reinforced concrete. There were about 12 port holes and the place was covered with grass and looked like a peasant's hut. The Germans' cots and mess and even letters were still there. There were a number of German helmets there but I did not keep one as I have no room to lug around souvenirs.

"I will write as often as possible and we will be able to talk it over before many moons from the looks of things now. Believe me I will be some happy gink when I set foot on American soil again."

GASSED AT BELLEAU WOODS.

(By Thad Allen, Private 78th Co., 6th Regt. Marines.)

One week after being put out of action by German gas Thad Allen wrote the following letter to his parents from the Base Hospital at Royat, France. Allen recovered and later returned to action with the famous 2nd Division.

"Am writing this with just the corner of one eye open, so do your best to read it. I don't know whether you saw my name in the casualty list.

"About June 13th I got into a kind of artillery trap and the part of the company that got out was gassed with mustard gas. After a couple of days' misery I landed here near Clermont, a famous tourist resort. I was totally blind for a week and will have no use of my eyes for another one. Gas is awful stuff. Luckily I kept most of it out of my lungs so I will get out all right in a few months. Part of my body is burned black as though I had bathed with liquid fire. Mustard gas settles on moisture and forms sulphuric acid.

"With the water in my canteen I took an emergency wash of the worst spots. Yet I am covered with mammoth blisters. I had a H—— of a time but the worst is over. Am in bed, stiff, my lungs full of blood, but soon I'll be enjoying the scenery. I can only taste fruit and liquid food. I lost everything—gassed, lost and robbed when I was blind. I am mummified with bandages and can't see but will be out before long."

Later, when partially recovered from his injuries, Private Allen wrote a vivid description of the advance of the 2nd Division at Chateau Thierry as seen and experienced by a private in the ranks.

"June 1st, 1918, in the early morning, the whole 2nd Division got into trucks at Seraus, swept through Paris and Meaux, and on to meet the German drive. The road was filled with refugees. At a deserted village near noon we stopped for a short rest and ate all the rabbits and fowls left behind. Very soon our trucks took us a ways further. We got out and advanced in combat formation to the edge of a ravine and dug in for the first time. We wondered why—no Huns, no French, no firing. Soon over the hills came a few groups of French and then from out the wood across the ravine came occasional far off shots. Then, far away across open country and jungle, came the Huns, in long lines, confidently marching their ten easy kilometers a day. The flying French entreated us to leave from certain and useless death. The Hun lines stopped at the ravine, ignorant of our presence.

"They were some surprised. We opened on them with careful aim and telling effect. I had a fine, telescopic rifle and brought down three that I know of in a short time. Before night the Hun artillery was growing. Soon we were in the midst of shell holes. The earth shook and earth and rocks showered us. More than one guy made an unlucky selection for his little hole. We went two days without a bite to eat because the artillery blew up every chow cart that approached the front. The second night I crawled from my hole and received some scraps of bacon from the packs of those who didn't need it any more, and believe me that raw bacon tasted fine.

"June 6th, 'over the top.' Machine guns everywhere. I don't know how but we cleaned them out with ball or bayonet. Our company did great work and captured more than two Heinies to the man, besides those killed and driven back.

"I am glad I got to the front in time to see the thousands of refugees fleeing a German advance that was scarcely contested. It is different than last winter—fighting Germans who had been taking their own pace toward Paris in the belief that they had already won; with artillery and aviation odds against us—different than it is now fighting their fleeing armies who know what American bullets and American bayonets are, with artillery and aviation odds all in our favor. Things are not as they were last winter when, near Verdun, we were in some of the muddiest trenches this country can show, with inadequate clothing and insufficient rations. I am glad I was in the first 200,000 even if things didn't go so pleasantly."

WHEN DEPTH BOMBS LET GO.

By H. E. Wolfe, Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

(From a letter written in July, 1918.)

"We had our greatest excitement and sensation at supper last night. It was just 7:20. We were all jollying along as usual when, out of the fog there came a distinct 'boom,' and our ship trembled from stem to stern.

"There was a second's silence, then the mate said 'that's it.'

"No other word needed to be spoken. The next instant 65 men sprang to their feet and grabbed for their life preservers, which during the entire journey we have had to wear or have near us night and day.

"The ship seemed to list to port, but, looking out, we saw that we were still moving. Then came a second 'boom.' Strange to say it did not seem to specially startle us.

"The colonel's voice rang out telling us to stand fast and not leave the room unless the bugle sounded 'abandon ship,' a call to which we have daily responded in drill ever since we left. We returned to our seats at the table.

"In the next few minutes there were additional 'booms' to the number of fourteen. We were beginning to speculate as to the cause by that time, feeling that it was not what we suspected.

"Before we had finished the meal the colonel reported that about a mile and a half or two miles astern and to the left of us the destroyers had sighted a submarine for which they dropped 14 depth bombs. It was the explosion of these that we heard and felt.

"Believe me, if they could rock our ship at that distance I don't see how they could fail to get the submarine, so much closer and smaller."

ESCAPED BATTLE'S PERILS TO DIE OF DISEASE.

Private Fridolph O. Anderson, who before the war was assistant cashier of the Triumph State Bank, spent a month at the front with Co. E, 54th Inf. He was then evacuated to the rear as a pneumonia patient and died.

A letter written Oct. 3, 1918, to a young lady friend, reached this county at the same time as news of his death. It was his last written word home.

"I am keeping busy looking for some Germans to shoot at. We went into the trenches Sept. 1 and now am just back of the first lines. I expect to go back soon. I am getting used to the big shells whizzing over and so far have been lucky not to get wounded.

"I have not written to my sisters that I am in the trenches as they would be worrying. (Anderson had two sisters in this county. His parents are dead.)

"Have travelled a good way since I left the good old U. S. A. and seen many interesting scenes, including part of England and Scotland, also France. Will have a great deal to tell you when I get back home.

"We have got old Kaiser Bill a-thinking now and showing him what the Sammy boys can do.

"I am writing this in the Y. M. C. A. to the tune of the piano and listening to the music reminds me of home. I can imagine myself in the front room hearing you play the piano. Hope it won't be long till I can be sitting in one of those easy rockers watching your fingers go swiftly over the keys.

"The Y. M. C. A. certainly is a nice place to go. We had a Bible class organized but have not had time to get together lately. About thirty members used to meet once each week for Bible study. I do not neglect to read my Bible and pray even if the class does not get together. I carry my testament with me always."

GASSED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

By Private Albert F. Donwen, Co. A, 129th Inf.

Private Albert F. Donwen of Jay township survived all battles and saw the victorious dawn of armistice day. Still he did not live to return to home and loved ones. He was killed in a railroad accident in France Nov. 20, 1918. In a letter written October 16, 1918, to his parents he expresses the belief, common among the soldiers at that time, that the end of hostilities was at hand.

"I am very sorry to say that I had quite a surprise on my birthday. I was slightly gassed on October 5th. Left for the hospital the next day and am at a base hospital now. I am being well cared for so don't worry about me. I was blind for a few days and can only talk a little now. But I think I will soon be after old Fritz again, that is, if I can ever catch up with him. We surely have got him going, haven't we?

"I could have written and let you know about this much sooner but I didn't have the material to write on. The nurse just brought me an envelope but I bummed this paper. I will try to fill it up the best I can. It looks as though we would be home before very long but you can never tell.

"I expect threshing is all over with by this time and you will be husking corn when you get this letter. I wouldn't mind being there to help you husk a few loads."

PATROL HUGS EARTH TO AVOID HUN BULLETS.

(By Private Theodore Ludwigson, Hq. Co., 324th Inf.)

This letter was written by Private Ludvigson to Martin county relatives after hostilities had ceased. The writer recounts some of the emotions a fellow experiences while serving at the front.

"I belong to Headquarters Company and the band marches with us, also Old Glory, just as bright as ever. The Huns, with all their damnable tricks, haven't even stained it. Gee, but it makes me feel good when the band strikes up "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and to see Old Glory waving in the breeze. When I realize what it means to us now my old rifle snaps into place and my feet get wild, no matter how far I have marched or how tired I am. We didn't see much of it while on the firing line and it certainly seems good to march with it again.

"I got news from home that one of my chums had died and it seems hard to know I will see him no more. Many of my comrades here have left us the same way. I have helped to carry them away or to guard them at night and it makes a fellow's blood boil to see how perfectly the Huns sometimes succeed with their devilish work.

"I'm a Pioneer now, you know, and our work was mostly out in No Man's Land. We found four boys in our trench one morning and they were bayonetted, shot and grenaded by a Boche patrol to make sure they were dead. It was a terrible sight. We carried them away and then started on a general Hun hunt with rifles cocked and bayonets fixed. We searched every bush and dugout in the woods. Our sector was in Alsace-Lorraine, near St. Die. Perhaps you can locate it on the map. It is a very mountainous region with forest all over it.

"We got a couple of snipers but the rest got into their lines too quick for us. Our trenches were about 200 yards apart in some places.

"Next day we started out with a patrol of 15 men to inspect wire entanglements and we went around on the German side of the wire. Pretty tough navigating, believe me. We had to crawl on our stomachs much of the way. All went well until we had nearly made the round. We were about 100 yards from Fritz when the man next to me and in the rear of the patrol fell down in a mud hole. Holy Moses! Talk about excitement. The Huns heard and opened up on us.

"Machine guns were fairly cutting the grass around us. There was one thing in our favor and that was a little path on the crest of a hill. It was

about six inches deep and we had to lie down flat and back up like a crab to face the enemy. They were too many for us and we dared not fire at them unless we could see them. They were at the foot of the hill in some bushes and trenches and poking away at us to beat the band.

"A hand grenade struck a tree not thirty feet from me and the machine guns sent a volley of bullets at the rate of 500 rounds a minute all around us. The sunken path is all that saved us as the bullets would hit in the dirt and glance over us. The Fritzs thought they would have game for supper but soon changed their minds when our own machine gun post spied them and a fight took place. We crawled through the mud till we got to our own trench again. Then the French woke up and sent a barrage of 75's over into the Fatherland. It seemed mighty good to hear them whistle over our heads and burst among the enemy.

"I don't see how in God's name our patrol ever got away without being killed, but as luck would have it one of our boys on post was up in a tree and spied the Germans in time to give the alarm. So we owe our lives to him.

"The Huns soon turned tail and ran and then we joined the bunch and took after them. They have got any jackrabbit beaten that I ever chased. We trailed them until dark but never got a chance at them. They are the worst kind of cowards when they see the other side has an even show. They thought our patrol was easy picking or they would have left us alone. They forgot that Uncle Sam had some ready stuff on hand."

SECRET WAR PREPARATIONS.

(By George W. Dewey, Captain M. C., U. S. A.)

The following letter was written by Dr. Dewey from an unidentified place in France on June 21, 1918.

"This little town of possibly 400 inhabitants before the war has already fed 40 of its best men to the guns. I visited an American Base Hospital today, only ten miles from here, an Orthopedic Hospital, and saw thirty young Americans come in from the firing line with stubs to be fitted with artificial hands and feet. I looked them all over, wondering if I would see any familiar faces. I asked what part of the United States they came from and found they were from almost every state in the Union. 'Any from Minnesota?' I asked. 'Why yes, the sergeant over there is from Minnesota.' I approached him. 'Yes,' he said, 'I am from Minneapolis.' Leg off above the knee. The monster jaws had closed on him and taken his leg.

"Another handsome six-footer, not over 25 years old, with both hands off, was from North Dakota. One from New York and so on from all over the country. One strapping fellow attracted my attention as he looked as though he ought to be all right except for a weak, trembling, staggering gait. I asked him where he was wounded and with a cough and a very faint voice he answered 'Gassed.' However, bad as is their condition, the medical protession is now doing wonders for these dismembered fellows. The one with both hands off said he had tried on an artificial hand to-day and could pick up a pin from the floor with it.

"You may wonder what I am doing in this little town, which you probably cannot find on the map, and to what organization I am assigned. Censorship will not allow me to tell. 'Assembly Factory.' May assemble self binders or hay rakes or sewing machines. Probably as much like the latter as anything. It is an international affair. There are five different nationalities, speaking as many languages. At sick call this morning I had 46 men to look over with no one to help but a single interpreter. Almost as bad as getting mail from home. But as badly as the languages seem to be mixed it is not like the Tower of Babel for there is a clear-minded head to manage and when this factory begins to move old Satan himself will have to sit up and take notice.

"I am not exactly on the firing line, but like every one else in the army I may be somewhere else tomorrow. I was ordered here. I never saw a soul that is here before I came. I have not seen anyone since I came that I ever saw before. But there is a lot of work and we are good friends and don't get lonesome. That is the spirit of it all here for we are after the devil and after him hard and won't be back till it's over over here."

HOW AN AMERICAN SOLDIER DIED.

The family of Private Henry Foster received the details of the death of this soldier in a letter from a sergeant of his company, written from France. The letter reveals the manner in which the typical American soldier comported himself in battle. The sergeant says:

"I am writing you on a matter of great sorrow to you but thinking you would like to know the details of your brother's death I will state the main facts and if my words seem cold and cruel I ask your forgiveness.

"After taking Grand Pre three times the Germans were retreating to the timber about one half mile to the north, leaving us in possession of the road running east and west with open ground between. Our next advance carried us across this open ground in the face of heavy machine gun fire. Our objective was to clean up their machine gun nests and force the enemy through the timber.

"Your brother Henry was in a party detailed to get a certain nest of five guns but in the dash across the open he was hit by a machine gun bullet, death being instantaneous. Later I and some comrades buried him where he fell about a mile and a quarter northwest of Grand Pre.

"I am proud to say that Henry Foster met his death like a man, fighting for his country, and you should be very proud of the memory of a brother who was a soldier and a man."

Foster's company suffered very severe casualties in the fighting at Grand Pre. Every officer and most of the enlisted men were killed or wounded—but the objective was attained and the victory won.

MARTIN COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Five years before the Confederacy fired upon Ft, Sumter Martin county was an unsettled wilderness. It is true that previous to that date soldiers, trappers and hardy adventurers had penetrated the Chain Lake country and brought back accounts thereof to the outlying settlements in what was then the "far west."

In March, 1856, the first permanent settler staked his claim in Martin county, which was then a part of Brown county. He was Calvin Tuttle and came from the vicinity of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, which was then one of the nearest settlements. His claim was located on Silver Lake. He brought with him his family, consisting of wife and seven children, and established the first home in Martin county. A few others came the same year, among them Wm. H. Budd, to whose published recollections we are indebted for much of the information upon which this chapter is based.

Immigration into the new country was slow and there was no general settlement until after the Civil War period When the country became involved

in civil strife there were only a few small settlements, the principal ones being at Fairmont, Center Chain, East Chain, Tenhassen, along Elm Creek and in Nashville township. The early settlers kept close to the wooded banks of the lakes and streams, which gave them shelter, fuel and material for their humble cabins. In 1861 the population was only a few hundred.

Prior to permanent settlement detachments of United States troops passed through the territory and brought back accounts of a wonderful wooded lake country, abounding in game, fish and fur-bearing animals. General John C. Fremont led an expedition through the southwest part of the county, giving his name to a small body of water, later perpetuated in the name "Lake Fremont township." Lt. Albert Lea, for whom the city of Albert Lea is named, passed through on an exploring expedition with a small company about 1854.

According to Budd's History of Martin county the first troops to pass through what is now Fairmont after settlers had established homes here, was a battery commanded by Major Wm. T. Sherman, later General Sherman, the great Civil War commander. He had a battery of four field pieces and was en route from Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to Ft. Ridgley, Minn. Major Sherman made camp for his command on the east shore of Hall Lake, on land now owned by J. W. Lowe. While here he bought corn for his animals, numbering 64 mules and 80 horses, from the settlers. The ancient memoranda of the transaction shows Wm. H. Budd to have sold the corn and that he received from the government 75 cents a bushel. This data proves this county during the outbreak and his name is not of record.

The first local military organizations were formed in August, 1862, when, due to the great Indian uprising, the settlers formed themselves into volunteer military units for mutual protection. Several from this county served in a company regularly organized at Winnebago City, to which place and Blue Earth City nearly all of the settlers fled when the first news of the Indian outbreak reached them. Only one person is known to have been killed in county during the outbreak and his name is not of record.

After a few days the excitement subsided somewhat and the settlers returned to their deserted homes. Feeling the need of protection, as Indian depredations continued throughout the southwestern part of the state, the establishment of a government military post at Fairmont was procured. This was one of a number of similar posts along the frontier.

Ft. Fairmont, which was a stockaded enclosure standing approximately where the court house is now located, was established in 1862. The first garrison was Co. A, 25th Wisconsin. Major Jerry Rusk, later governor of Wisconsin and prominent in national politics, was in command. Successive commands that later garrisoned the post were Co. A 7th Minn. Inf., Co. D 9th Minn. Inf., Co. F 1st Minn. Mounted Rangers, Co. C 6th Minn. Inf., Co. F 1st Minn. Mounted Rangers, and finally a detachment of cavalry. The post was abandoned early in 1865. During the time it was located here a number of the settlers enlisted in Co. C, 6th Minn. Inf. and later went south with the command.

The establishing of a military post not only brought security but prosperity in a degree to the settlers. There was a ready market for such supplies as could be produced locally and employment for much civilian labor. There was little for the soldiers to do except to patrol the line between Fairmont and adjacent posts. Much time was spent in hunting and fishing and a considerable number of Civil War soldiers, later engaged in rigorous campaigns and bloody battles in the southland, carried in their memories pleasant recollections of the days of service at Fairmont.

A second military post in the county, also enclosed in a stockade, was established in connection with Ft. Fairmont in Sec. 36, Galena township, some fifteen miles northwest of Fairmont. This was called Ft. Chanyaska. (In Budd's history this is spelled "Shinnieska".) Successive reliefs from the Fairmont garrison occupied this post.

In the midst of the toil and hardship incident to establishing homes in a new country, far from transportation and markets and the menace of hostile Indians Martin county was called upon to furnish its regular quota of troops under the various calls of Pres. Lincoln for volunteers, also under the draft when it became operative later in the war. That the settlement gave freely of its meagre and sorely needed man power is shown by the fact that more than sixty volunteers entered the Union army. Considering the scant population of the county at that time the roster of soldiers proves that there were no slackers here in those days, and that Martin county gave to the Union army men far out of proportion to its population. In many instances the volunteers were married men who had lately established their families here. All were poor and it is difficult for the people of to-day to imagine the hard conditions of life under which the people, more particularly the women and children, were forced to live while husbands and fathers were in the army. Not too much honor can be accorded the heroic women of those days who "kept the home fires burning." Some of them still survive and are able to look back through the long vista of the years and picture in their minds the stirring and soul-trying experiences of the first war days the people of this county passed through.

The recruits of the '60's did not march away in Pullman cars to the music of bands and amid the plaudits of the populace. They lacked the material comforts that followed our soldiers in the World War quite to the trenches. Their clothing and food was meager, their wages paid in depreciated currency. Private soldiers were paid $13 per month, subject to a heavy depreciation. There were no family allotments and allowances to help those who remained in the homes.

As the little parties of soldiers departing for the front left their homes they went on foot, on horseback or on wagons drawn by oxen or horses. For the most part they went to Ft. Snelling, the military headquarters of the state, for mustering. One party started to march the entire distance, and actually did travel on foot to Faribault, where teams met them and furnished wagon transportation the rest of the way. From Ft. Snelling to the South the journey was usually by steamer, via the Mississippi river.

Unfortunately no record has ever been made of the names and service of the men from this county who served in the Civil War and at this late date such compilation is rendered most difficult as time has severed nearly all the ties of personal recollection binding those days to the present. However the work has been undertaken and by careful search of the records in the office of the adjutant general of the state and interviewing the few veterans and members of their families who remain the list which follows has been compiled. That it is complete or free from error is not to be expected. So far as known but four Martin county Civil War veterans survive at this date, April 1, 1920. They are Frank Park, Wm. H. Swearingen, Henry Henton and George Murray. Mr. Murray and Mr. Henton are the only ones still resident of the county.

Roster of Civil War Soldiers.

Name	Age at Enlistment	Enlisted	Discharged	Command
Bardwell, Chester A.	34	Feb. 16, 1864	Aug. 19, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Bennett, Hiram	23	Nov. 19, 1864	Sept. 6, 1865	Co. C 5th Minn. Inf.
Brainard, L. F.	27	Feb. 14, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. K 1st Minn. H. A.
Bottomley, William	23	Feb. 13, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Brown, Mathias	42	Feb. 12, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Budd, William H.	34	Feb. 16, 1864	Aug. 19, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Burdick, John W.	30	Feb. 18, 1864	Aug. 19, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Burnham, Alex	17	Feb. 15, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. K 1st Minn. H. A.
Burnett, Eugene	18	Apr. 12, 1864	Jun. 1, 1866	Co. B Brackett's Bn.
Burnett, George	24	Sept. 7, 1864	Jun. 17, 1865	Co. B 1st Minn. H. A.
Canfield, Daniel A.	18	Aug. 21, 1862	Died Jan. 20, 1864	Co. K 7th Minn. Inf.
Canfield, James E.	24	Aug. 17, 1862	Died Feb. 4, 1864	Co. D 9th Minn. Inf.
Canfield, Lucien F.	21	May 21, 1861	Jun. 1864	Co. A 1st Minn. Inf.
Carver, Samuel H.	42	Feb. 15, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. K 1st Minn. H. A.
Chesrown, J. M.	28	Feb. 11, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Clark, Hiram	29	Feb. 20, 1864	May 10, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Cole, Lafayette	25	Feb. 6, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. K 1st Minn. H. A.
Connoly, Silas W.	18	Feb. 6, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Cook, M. L.	39	Feb. 13, 1865	Died, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Doolittle, Edwin	32	Feb. 4, 1865	Sept. 20, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Elwiss, Francis	24	Mar. 30, 1865	Jul. 14, 1865	Co. G 1st Minn. Inf. Bn.
Fitzsimmons, Dan'l C.	18	Feb. 19, 1864	Jan. 28, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Frederick, Jacob	30	Feb. 15, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. K 1st Minn. H. A.
Garrison, George W.	31	Mar. 30, 1865	Jul. 14, 1865	Co. G 1st Minn. Inf. Bn.
Gleason, William	32	Feb. 4, 1865	——— 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Hayworth, Jehu	36	Feb. 21, 1865	Nov. 22, 1865	Co. I 2nd Minn. Cav.
Henton, Henry	24	Feb. 18, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. M 1st Minn. H. A.
Hodgman, A. J.	35	Feb. 15, 1865	Sept. 21, 1865	Co. H 1st Minn. H. A.
Hubbard, William	38	Feb. 26, 1864	May 13, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Hudson, James S.			Died in service	2nd Wis. Cav.
Johnson, Isaac	37	Mar. 16, 1863	Died in service	Co. A 7th Minn. Inf.
Johnson, Rodney S.	34	Feb. 10, 1864	Aug. 19, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Jones, Charles	19	Feb. 4, 1865	Jun. 27, 1865	Co. E 1st Minn. H. A.
Keys, Edgar G.	28	Feb. 20, 1864	Jun. 15, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Loomer, Joseph H.	37	Feb. 13, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Love, Daniel				
Lovell, George W.	23	Feb. 13, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Murray, George	24	Feb. 15, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. K 1st Minn. H. A.
Park, Frank	21	Aug. 26, 1864	Jun. 26, 1865	Co. C 11th Minn. Inf.
Patchin, Joseph	21	Dec. 1, 1863	Nov. 1, 1864	Co. C 2nd Minn. Cav.
Pease, Frank L.	18	Feb. 4, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Personius, C. D.	43	Feb. 20, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Personius, Horace	26	Nov. 16, 1864	Died of Service Dis. Jan. 11, 1867	Co. I 5th Minn.
Pitcher, Asa				
Pitcher, Henry	17	Jan. 31, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. E 1st Minn. H. A.
Rice, Stephen O.	38	Nov. 18, 1864	——— 1865	Co. D 1st Minn. H. A.
Rice, William F.	25	Feb. 24, 1864	Jan. 5, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Rogers, Robert F.	28	Feb. 13, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. F 1st Minn. H. A.
Schultz, Christian	44	Nov. 1, 1864	Killed Dec. 16, 1864	Co. K 5th Minn. Inf.
Scott, George M.	23	Nov. 18, 1864	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. D 1st Minn. H. A.
Sheppard, Jerome	24	Nov. 18, 1864	Nov. 18, 1864	Co. D 1st Minn. H. A.
Smith, Alfred B.	27	Nov. 20, 1864	Jun. 26, 1865	Co. F 11th Minn. Inf.
Smith, John H.	27	Aug. 27, 1864	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. D 1st Minn. H. A.
Stewart, Carey	22	Feb. 15, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. K 1st Minn. H. A.
Swearingen, I. G.	24	Feb. 16, 1864	Aug. 19, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Swearingen, Wm. H.	22	Aug. 17, 1862	Aug. 24, 1865	Co. D 9th Minn. Inf.
True, Lewis F.	28	Aug. 27, 1864	Jun. 26, 1865	Co. H 11th Minn. Inf.
Whitcomb, Edward E.	21	Feb. 20, 1864	Died in service	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Whitcomb, Milo S.	25	Feb. 20, 1864	May 24, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Willoughby, Joseph	35	Feb. 14, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865	Co. K 1st Minn. H. A.
Wiltze, Thomas B.	40	Feb. 25, 1864	Aug. 19, 1865	Co. C 6th Minn. Inf.
Young, Alphonzo W.	34	Mar. 10, 1865	Jun. 30, 1865	1st Minn. Bty. L. A.
Youngman, William H.	22	Aug. 17, 1862	——— 1865	Co. D 9th Minn. Inf.

The great Civil War ended fifty-two years before the World War began. Still many of the veterans of that internecine strife survived to see our armies again victorious, a goodly number of these grizzled heroes in Martin county. Many of them saw sons and grandsons march away to again serve under the flag to which they half a century before had given proof of their devotion. Several of them again served their country in the only capacity open to them—as members of the county war board, solicitors in drives for funds and as speakers to stimulate zeal for the country's cause.

J. A. Everett, an officer in a Maine regiment in the 60's, since deceased, addressed many public gatherings to stimulate recruiting before the draft became operative. C. E. Coleman, H. P. Edwards and James D. Griggs were members of the county war board. All gave a hearty hand clasp and fervent "God bless you" to the boys of 1917-18.

The records of the pension office of April 17, 1918, showed the following Civil War veterans to be resident of Martin county on that date. Several on that roster have since passed to the eternal bivouac,

such being indicated by the letter (d) after their names as they appear below.

Adams, Benjamin, (d), Granada.
Anderman, Henry, (d), Fairmont.
Anderson, Charles A., Fairmont.
Anderson, John O., Dunnell.
Ammann, Jacob, Welcome.
Atzenhofer Peter, Triumph.
Ballou, Edward L., (d), Fairmont.
Boyce, John, Fairmont.
Brush, Edwin, Fairmont.
Canright, Solomon, (d), Truman.
Clay, John, Fairmont.
Colman, Charles E., Fairmont.
Corey, Allen, Fairmont.
Dettmer, Henry, Fairmont.
Edwards, Huntington P., Fairmont.
Everett, James A., (d), Fairmont.
Follett, Frederick, Fairmont.
Griggs, James D., Truman.
Hendrick, Thomas C., Fairmont.
Henton, Henry, Truman.
Jewett, John G., Fairmont.
Johnson, Nathan, (d), Fairmont.
Jones, Chauncey W., (d), Fairmont.
Lloyd, Edward S., (d), Granada.
Leaning, Henry, Sherburn.
McCadden, Richard J., Fairmont.
Mills, Silas, Truman.
Murray, George, Fairmont.
Nelson, Olof A., Sherburn.
Oberg, Charles J., Dunnell.
Odell, Joseph H., Granada.
Persons, Walter C., Ceylon.
Patchin, Joseph, Truman.
Ray, Ransom P., (d), Fairmont.
Robinson, John, (d), Truman.
Runyan, Henry H., Fairmont.
Schultz, William, Fairmont.
Schultz, William H., Sherburn.
Seaton, Wellington S., Fairmont.
Sisson, Olen G., (d), Sherburn.
Smith, Josiah, Fairmont.
Smith, Orlando, (d), Fairmont.
Stadt, Charles, Welcome.
Stewart, James, Fairmont.
Swearingen, William H., Fairmont.
Taplin, John, Fairmont.
Taylor, Augustus A., Fairmont.
Trumble, Harvey W., Sherburn.
Tuttle, Harmon B., Fairmont.
Tyler, Robert M., Fairmont.
Ward, Albert L., Fairmont.
Weber, Cyrus, Sherburn.
Wheeler, Edwin W., Granada.
Woolcott, Johnson, Ceylon.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Martin county furnished one full company of infantry for service in the Spanish-American war. This was Co. D, 2nd Inf. Minnesota National Guard, which after muster into federal service became Co. D, 12th Minn. Volunteer Infantry. Minnesota furnished eleven regiments of infantry in the Civil War and when its state troops were called to serve against Spain the regiments were given numbers consecutively beginning with the 12th.

In raising troops for the Spanish-American war there was no general opportunity for enlistment as only a small number of troops were needed and the system then prevailed of forming complete local companies with local officers of the men's own election, such companies being accepted for federal service as needed or whenever political influence procured their recognition. Under this system Minnesota furnished four regiments of infantry for this war, three of which were former national guard regiments and one raised late in the war by volunteer companies being recognized and called to service.

Fairmont had long maintained a national guard company and this was called out almost immediately after war was declared. When the call was responded to Co. D was officered by Capt. Irving J. Boyce, 1st Lt. William R. Boyce and 2nd Lt. Edward K. Slater. The Captain and First Lieutenant were brothers, young farmers residing in Rutland township. Lt. Slater, 18 years of age, was a printer employed in Fairmont.

Co. D entrained at Fairmont April 28, 1898, going to Camp Ramsey, which was established at the State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, a state mobilization camp. Here on May 7th the men, except for a few rejected on physical examination, were mustered into federal service. On May 16th the company left for Camp Thomas, Chickamangua, Georgia, for training preparatory to service in Cuba, the regimental commander having selected service there in preference to the Philippine Islands. The regimental commander was Col. Joseph Bobleter of New Ulm, a Civil War veteran and former state treasurer, the senior national guard officer of the state.

The military situation never required that Co. D leave the United States. The quick collapse of Spain's army prevented a very large part of the forces of the United States from leaving the home camps. The 12th Minnesota was among the regiments that were not needed.

Co. D remained at Camp Thomas until Aug. 22nd. On June 25th 25 additional men, recruited at Fairmont, were added to the rolls, bringing the strength of the company to 3 officers and 106 enlisted men. During the summer the command suffered severely from an epidemic of typhoid fever, probably one-half of the men having the disease, while many others suffered from dysentery and other complaints. Sanitary conditions were intolerably bad and facilities for caring for the sick crude in the extreme. Notwithstanding the stamina of the men was such that only one, Private Leon C. Brown, died. Capt. Boyce was ill in hospital during all of the period of service in the south, the command devolving upon Lt. W. R. Boyce.

Conditions became so bad at Camp Thomas that on Aug. 22 orders were received to proceed to Lexington, Kentucky, where Camp Hamilton was established. At that time less than forty men were present fit for duty. At Camp Hamilton the health of the men rapidly improved. The stay at this station was brief. On Sept. 15th, in obedience to orders previously received for muster out, Co. D started for Minnesota and home. The regiment proceeded to New Ulm, Minn., where Camp Mueller was established at the Brown county fair grounds. Co. D was immediately furloughed for thirty days and returned to Fairmont in a body on Sept. 22. On Oct. 7th the men were guests at an elaborate banquet given by the people of Fairmont.

Furlough expired on Oct. 22nd when all returned to New Ulm for discharge. The final checking and disposition of records and property took until Nov. 6, 1898, when the command ceased to exist and the discharged men returned to their homes, mostly in Martin county. Only a small number are still resident here at the time this sketch is written. They are scattered through many states and foreign countries. Several have died and the whereabouts of many are unknown.

Several of the former members of Co. D served in the World War. Private John H. Gould was with the A. E. F. as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Veterinary Corps. He followed the regular army as a career after his short term as a volunteer. Lt.

Wm. R. Boyce was again in the service as a Captain of Infantry. Sergt. John H. Christie, an old regular army man, returned to that service and served until retired for age. He was recalled to service during the World War and died while on duty as an instructor at a camp in the United States. Private Arthur M. Nelson was again in service as Major Adjutant General's Department. Musician William P. Helinsky served overseas as an air service mechanic.

Roster of Co. D, 12th Minn. Vol. Inf.

Name	Rank	Remarks
Boyce, Irving J.	Captain	Resides in Portland, Oregon.
Boyce, William R.	1st Lieut.	Co. Treas. Martin county.
Slater, Edward K.	2nd Lieut.	In business at La Grange, Ill.
Clark, James H.	1st Sergt.	In postal service at Fairmont.
Lewis, George	Q. M. Sergt.	Died since discharge.
Teeter, George	Sergt.	
Bird, Alex	Sergt.	Died since discharge.
Montgomery, Edward	Sergt.	Died since discharge.
Christie, John H.	Sergt.	Died in service during World War.
Williams, William D.	Corporal	
Milbert, Walter	Corporal	
Pratt, Marshall N.	Corporal	Grain buyer, Cleveland, N. D.
Bird, Benjamin F.	Corporal	In business at Fairmont.
True, Norman T.	Corporal	In business at Truman, Minn.
Drown, Samuel F.	Corporal	
Conklin, Percy T.	Corporal	Traveling salesman, Fairmont.
Burdick, Frank V.	Corporal	In business at Fairmont.
Swearingen, Charles	Corporal	Resides at Fairmont.
Gould, Watson W.	Corporal	
Livingston, Robert	Corporal	U. S. civil engineer.
Helinsky, William P.	Musician	Estherville, Iowa.
Lampert, Adelard	Musician	Resides in Canada.
Dyslin, Maurice	Artificer	
Wolter, John	Wagoner	
Anderman, George	Private	Lives at East Chain, Minn.
Blair, James	Private	
Blencoe, Frank E.	Private	Lives in California.
Brown, Leon C.	Private	Died in service.
Buchan, John	Private	Lives in northern Minn.
Buck, Fred	Private	Resides at Mankato, Minn.
Burrell, George	Private	
Casey, Thomas	Private	
Caroll, James	Private	Deserted Aug. 9, 1898.
Cheeney, Zina R.	Private	
Conquest, Frank E.	Private	
Crawford, Ernest R.	Private	
Crown, John H.	Private	Detailed to band.
Cutler, Willis	Private	
Diedrick, Peter G.	Private	
Decker, Alfred R.	Private	Resides at Welcome, Minn.
Elias, John	Private	
Eaton, Charles A.	Private	
Eaton, Frank	Private	
Frankfurt, Herman	Private	Farmer near Fairmont.
Fowler, Edwin	Private	Resides in California.
Frederickson, George	Private	
Flemming, Robert	Private	
Flemming, Louis	Private	
Frank, John	Private	
Gould, John H.	Private	Lt. Col. U. S. regular army.
Greer, Virgil	Private	Company clerk.
Graham, Frank L.	Private	Resides in Fairmont.
Gimm, Otto	Private	Resides in Fairmont.
Garmes, William L.	Private	
Groebe, Charles A.	Private	
Grant, Clarence E.	Private	Resides in Seattle, Wash.
Heiges, Roy	Private	Resides in Minneapolis, Minn.
Hanson, Eric	Private	Deceased.
Hicks, Vernon	Private	In business, Fairmont.
Headley, Aubrey	Private	Farmer, South Dakota.
Houghtaling, Archie G.	Private	U. S. postal service, St. Paul.
Hecht, Fred G.	Private	In business, Truman, Minn.
Jones, Milton	Private	Missionary in India.
Johnson, Axel E.	Private	
Johnson, Robert	Private	
Jurries, Fred C.	Private	
Joswiak, Jacob P.	Private	
Kruse, Orrin A.	Private	

Name	Rank	Remarks
Kramer, Fred W.	Private	Detailed to band. Fairmont.
Krahnke, Otto	Private	Resides in California.
Meyer, Henry	Private	Resides at Jackson, Minn.
Milbert, George N.	Private	
Murray, Edward	Private	
Merrill, Chas. O.	Private	Resides at Minneapolis, Minn.
McAuliff, Joseph P.	Private	Absent sick at muster out.
Murrell, Leslie V.	Private	
Neacher, John	Private	Died since discharge.
Nelson, Arthur M.	Private	Resides in Fairmont, Minn.
Oxreider, George J.	Private	Died since discharge.
Oothoudt, Joseph	Private	
Peters, William J.	Private	
Pickett, Ellsworth	Private	
Peterson, Adolf	Private	
Petersen, Maurinus	Private	U. S. police, Canal Zone.
Petersen, Chris	Private	
Personius, Wesley G.	Private	
Pulver, Harry B.	Private	
Robinson, George E.	Private	
Santee, John H.	Private	Resides at Excelsior, Minn.
Smith, Elliot	Private	Prof. of astronomy, U. of Cincinnati.
Shaver, Eddie	Private	Died since discharge.
Sunderson, Adolph	Private	In business, Fairmont.
Svendsen, Edward K.	Private	
Swearingen, Arthur	Private	
St. John, Roscoe, E.	Private	Resides at Racine, Wis.
Speier, Joseph	Private	Resides at St. Cloud, Minn.
Schumacher, John J.	Private	
Schoeppach, Will G. C.	Private	Resides at Colgate, N. D.
Stiles, Irwin	Private	
Theobald, Frank	Private	Discharged Sept. 2, 1898. Resides at Ceylon.
True, Gerald	Private	Died since discharge.
VanAmber, Roy E.	Private	Resides at Truman, Minn.
Wilkin, Emil	Private	Resides at Monticello, Minn.
Wilcoxen, Edgar	Private	
Wright, Bert A.	Private	Died since discharge.
Welch, Dean	Private	
Young, Arthur	Private	Resides at Winnipeg, Canada.
Zimmerman, Frank	Private	

One Martin county man served in this war outside of Co. D. Roy A. Everett was regimental adjutant of the 12th Minn. He now resides at Gadsby, Alberta.

Following their discharge three men, F. W. Kramer, Maurinis Peterson, and Fred C. Jurries, enlisted and served in the Philippine Islands, seeing active service during the Aguinaldo insurrection.

MARTIN COUNTY ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

In the critical days of 1916 when as a result of Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico, and other outrages on the international border it seemed that armed intervention in Mexico could not be longer avoided, Martin county was called upon to furnish a company of national guard infantry for federal service.

The company, stationed at Fairmont, was depleted in numbers, but with the call to duty rapidly filled its ranks with splendid soldier material from all parts of the county.

The company was called on June 26, 1916, and entrained on that date for Ft. Snelling,. Minn. where a complete brigade of Minnesota national guard infantry was mobilized for federal service. A Martin county guardsman, Arthur M. Nelson, was appointed adjutant to the brigade commander, Gen. Arthur W. Wright of Austin, immediately on reaching camp. Gen. Wright was later disqualified for command and was succeeded by Gen. F. E. Resche of Duluth before departure for the south.

Co. E spent a brief but intensive period at Ft. Snelling, a post rich in historic interest and military traditions. It was at this post that most of Minnesota's soldiers of the Civil War period had mobilized and left for the front by river boat. A canvas camp was established, the post having insufficient barracks at that time for so large a command. It had in fact been in disuse as a military post for a number of years and the barracks, officers' quarters and other buildings unoccupied except for a small detachment of the Quartermaster Corps. With the arrival of the 3,000 national guardsmen it took on new life and was a busy center of military activity in 1916 and the succeeding years of the World War.

On June 30th Co. E was formally mustered into federal service and subject to duty under the laws then existing anywhere within or without the United States that the government saw fit. Equipment and supplies were rushed to Snelling and outfitting of the troops was speedily accomplished, with plenty of drilling interspersed to keep officers and men fully occupied through the long summer days. Practically all of the troops were given a course of instruction and practice on the rifle range before departure. On July 15th the first units left Snelling for the South and by the 19th all had left.

The location on the border assigned Co. E and the rest of the Minnesota brigade, which included besides the three infantry regiments, a regiment of field artillery, was Llano Grande, Texas, a mere name on the map, there being no town or settlement at that place, although it was a railroad station. Llano Grande is only a half day's march from the Rio Grande River and located about 35 miles up that stream from, Brownsville, Texas. It is in

the most southerly part of the main land of the United States and its climate semi-tropical.

The arriving troops found Llano Grande chiefly a densely wooded area, the heavy growth of mesquite and underbrush forming an almost impenetrable jungle. This had to be cleared away in order to afford a camp site and drill fields. The work was done by the troops assisted by hundreds of civilian laborers, most of whom were of full Mexican blood though native born American citizens. Within a few weeks the camp site took on an entirely different appearance with plenty of level open spaces for drills and maneuvers.

This particular section had been the scene of numerous affrays and disorders with many people, both Mexican and American, killed. With the arrival of troops in large numbers these incidents stopped and the soldiers formed the opinion that in many of the occurrences of the past blame could be placed at last equally upon the inhabitants of the two countries. The relations of the Mexicans with the troops were uniformly amicable and in that particular sector there were no clashes with any armed bodies of marauders from across the boundary, nor was there a single proven act of violence or hostility against any soldier of the Minnesota brigade.

With the passage of time and the return of Pershing's punitive expedition from Mexico, which was several hundred miles to the northwest, the conviction settled upon the army and the country that there would be no intervention in Mexico. It was the judgment of many that, anticipating as inevitable the participation of the United States in the European struggle, a primary object in the mobilization of the guard on the border was to train the troops for their part in later eventualities. Certain it is that in this respect the mobilization was worth all it cost the country and provided many thousands of the best officers and men in the vanguard of the forces sent to France in 1917 and 1918.

Greater attention was given to field maneuvers than in any previous mobilization of American troops, of which this was by far the largest the country had seen since the Civil War. In November, 1917, there was staged in the vicinity of Brownville the greatest combat exercises ever seen in the United States as a training experience. The Minnesota brigade participated as a unit under its own officers. The marches and maneuvers occupied two weeks and involved road marches of more than 100 miles. The conduct, endurance and morale of the men was admirable and proved them fit for any service that might be demanded of them.

Although transferred in the dead of summer from a northern to an extreme southern latitude the health of the troops was remarkable. In the Minnesota brigade there was no death from preventable sickness. In fact in more than six months of service there were but five deaths in the brigade, three from appendicitis, one accidental and one suicide.

Demobilization begun in December, 1917. The brigade was transported again to Ft. Snelling, Minn. where it was returned to its status of state troops. Co. E was formally mustered out service on Jan. 24, 1917.

In July of the same year the company was again in federal service for the World War. The experiences and training in border service showed splendid results as nearly all of the men remained with the colors. The company furnished two captains, twelve lieutenants and numerous non-commissioned officers in the new army organized in 1917-18.

Roster Co. E 2nd Inf. M. N. G.

Capt. Henry W. Luedtke
1st Lieut. James H. Clark
2nd Lieut. William R. Boyce
1st Sergeant Frederick L. Hoover
Mess Sergeant John Scharpf
Supply Sergeant Lyn Houghtaling

Sergeants

Orren C. Thompson
Harold H. Tanner**
William C. Meyer**
Earl E. Phifer
Walter S. Carver
Ralph K. Parker

Corporals

William A. Ellis
Carl A. Sauck
Claude H. Blencoe
Frank E. Potter
Emil G. Thiemann
Frank Kessler

Cooks

Alfred C. Talzman
William Cramlett

Buglers

Harland H. Fowler**
Kenneth E. Personius
Albert E. Fillmore

Mechanic

Esgar W. A. Serle

Privates

Abernathy, Charles O.
Allen, Harry
Blanck, Alfred C.
Brown, Guy H.
Brown, Robert A.*
Burns, Arlo E.
Bush, George E.
Craig, Claude A.
Crawford, Glen I.
Coombs, William J. B.
Culshaw, Robert
Fairbanks, Louis
Gaertner, Sidney J.*
Haroldson, Ivar A.
Heiges, David M.
Hurt, Barney R.
Jeffries, Roy D.*
Kent, Clarence E.
Kruse, Lloyd R.
Kubera, Tony I.
Lattimer, George A.
Lockard, Loyd C.
Lofstedt, Einar S.
Martin, Edwin
McCulloch, James E.
McDermott, George H.
McMullin, John F.
Meyer, Fred W.**
Meyer, Harry C.
Miller, Ray F.
Morgan, Alfred L.
Nielsen, Holger
Nowak, John
Patterson, Clarence L.
Personius, Lester C.
Polsten, William H.
Pondorf, Frank
Records, Spencer R.
Sawyer, Robert I.*
Schultz, Emil
Slater, Earl E.
Soma, Andrew
Thomsen, Ed.

* Discharged for physical disability.
** Transferred.

THE VICTORY MEDAL.

Each of the soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses of the county, is entitled to wear the victory medal, issued by the government in recognition of service between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. There are distinguishing features between the medals of those who served overseas and within the United States.

There are worn with the victory medal battle clasps which are awarded for participation in any of the thirteen major operations which have been recognized by the war department as battles proper. There is also a defensive sector clasp, for troops that were at the front but not engaged in any of the thirteen designated operations. There are also five overseas service clasps for troops not entitled to battle clasps.

The following is a list of the battle and service clasps and the number of troops entitled to wear the same. These are arranged in order of date of engagement and service.

Cambrai, between May 12 and Dec. 4, 1917—2,500.

Somme Defensive, between March 21 and April 6, 1918—2,000.

Lys, between April 9 and April 27, 1918—500.

Aisne, on the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims, between May 27 and June 5, 1918—36,150.

Montdidier-Noyon, between June 9 and 13, 1918—27,000.

Champagne-Marne, between July 15 and 18, 1918—85,000.

Aisne-Marne, between July 18 and Aug. 6, 1918—277,880.

Somme Offensive, between Aug. 8 and Nov. 11, 1918—54,000.

Oise-Aisne, between Aug. 18 and Nov. 11, 1915—85,000.

Ypres-Lys, between Aug. 19 and Nov. 11, 1918—108,000.

St. Mihiel, between Sept. 12 and 16, 1918—557,750.

Meuse-Argonne, between Sept. 26 and Nov. 11, 1918—1,208,350.

Vittorio-Veneto (Italy), between Oct. 24 and Nov. 4, 1918—1,200.

Defensive Sector (for service in defensive sectors as distinguished from major operation in European and Siberian service)—1,005,500.

*France, between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918—621,200.

*Italy, between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918—4,800.

*Siberia, for any service—9,000.

*Russia, for any service in European Russia—9,000.

England (where service was in England only), between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918—30,100.

* For service not entitling them to battle clasp or defensive sector clasp.

The names of battles in the foregoing list are those officially recognized by the war department. Many of the operations are frequently called by other, but unofficial names.

GERMANY'S STUPID AERIAL PROPAGANDA.

In common with their comrades generally Martin county soldiers treated with humorous contempt the efforts of the German general staff to undermine their morale, especially through the means of printed propaganda. In the latter months of the war Boche air planes dropped over the American lines great numbers of the **Aerial Messenger,** carefully printed in English. That Germany should imagine that American soldiers could be swerved from their purpose by such crude methods is typical of the bungling stupidity of German tactics.

Several of these innocuous but interesting pieces of literature were preserved and brought home by Martin county men. The following is a typical sample:

The Better Part of Valor.

Are you a brave man or a coward?

It takes a brave man to stand up for his principles. Cowards stand behind leaders and die, imagining that by so doing they become heroes.

The motive of an act is its measure. If you think the war is hell and that you as a citizen of the United States of America have no business to be fighting in France for England you are a coward to stay with it. If you had the courage to face criticism you would get out and over the top in no time to a place where there is some likelihood that you may see home again.

What business is this war in Europe to you anyhow? You don't want to annex anything, do you? You don't want to give up your life for the abstract thing humanity.

If you believe in humanity and that life is precious, save your own life and dedicate it to the service of your own country and the woman who deserves it of you.

Lots of you fellows are staying with it because you are too cowardly to protest, to assert your own wills. Your wills are the best judges of what is best for you to do. Don't ask any one's opinion as to what you would better do! You know best what is the right thing to do. Do it and save your life! Germany never did any harm to you, all the newspaper tales of wrongs were printed to inflame you to the fighting pitch, they were lies, you know you can't believe what you read in the papers.

If you stay with the outfit, ten chances to one all you will get out of it will be a tombstone in France.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

The work of welding into an organization of patriotic purposes and mutual helpfulness the men and women who served in the World War was taken up early in 1919 throughout Martin county. Posts of the American Legion were in process of organization while one half of the service men of the county were still with the colors.

The first national caucus of returned service men looking to the organization of a great national body that would include in its membership all Americans who entered military or naval service during the period of hostilities was held at St. Louis, Mo., May 8, 9 and 10, 1919. Delegates were selected on the basis of congressional districts and states. Arthur M. Nelson of Fairmont was one of the 38 delegates from Minnesota and chosen a member of the first National Executive Committee.

Immediately after the return of the Fairmont delegate from the national caucus the organization of a post at Fairmont was begun. On May 15th the first meeting was held at the Fairmont commercial club rooms with 27 veterans present. Lyn Houghtaling was chosen chairman, Leo J. Seifert secretary and R. C. Lowe treasurer. A charter list was signed up and committees appointed. The name of Lee C. Prentice Post, American Legion, was decided upon.

This was the first post organized in the county though its charter was not granted until August 1st following. Members flocked to the new veterans' organization at all points where posts were being organized. Within a short time there were posts at Fairmont, Sherburn, Truman, Welcome, Ceylon, Dunnell and Triumph-Monterey. Granada organized in March, 1920. With this post the organization of the county as an American Legion

unit was completed, there being a post at every village where maintenance is practicable. The complete list of posts in the county is as follows:

Town	Post Name
Fairmont	Lee C. Prentice Post
Sherburn	Thomas Saxton Post
Welcome	Carey-Klusendorf Post
Truman	Oles-Reader Post
Dunnell	Oselius-Anderson Post
Ceylon	Ernest Nassen Post
Triumph-Monterey	Henry W. Foster Post
Granada	Bert D. Rodewald Post

In every instance the Posts are named in honor of men from the immediate locality who gave their lives in the service.

The principles of the American Legion, though already familiar to all, are properly reproduced here. The preamble to the constitution of every American Legion Post is as follows:

"For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligations to the community, state and nation; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

As the one great society of World War soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses, recognizing no distinctions between former officers and former enlisted, foreign or domestic service, branch of service, male or female, democratic and thoroughly American in all its principles and precepts, the American Legion is destined to be a tremendous influence in American life so long as it shall exist.

WORLD WAR AND CIVIL WAR FORCES COMPARED.

During the World War approximately 4,800,000 men served in the army, navy, marine and other forces of the United States. This was almost exactly 5 in each 100 of population. In the Civil War 2,400,000 served in the Union forces, which was in the proportion of 10 to each 100 of population. It will thus appear that in the Northern states the percentage of men serving in the army was double what it was for the country as a whole in the World War.

Compared with the efforts of England it is shown statistically that while it took that country three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France the United States accomplished it in one-half of that time. One and a half million United States soldiers were sent to France in a six month period.

Of the total forces in our army 10 per cent. came from the national guard, 13 per cent. from the regular army and the remaining 77 per cent. through the selective service act or draft.

WAR STATISTICS.

Figures and facts given in the following pages are taken from the latest and most authentic sources, usually the publications of the United States government, and are as complete and accurate as they can be made.

Battle Deaths, Casualties and Prisoners Taken by the Various Divisions Serving Overseas.

Division	Deaths	Casualties	Prisoners
2nd	4478	22230	12026
1st	4411	21612	6469
3rd	3177	16117	2240
28th	2551	13980	921
42nd	2644	13919	1317
26th	2135	13460	3148
32nd	2915	13392	2153
4th	2611	12504	2756
77th	1992	10498	750
27th	1785	8986	2357
30th	1629	8954	3848
5th	1976	8840	2356
82nd	1298	7546	845
89th	1433	7291	5061
35th	1067	7283	781
90th	1392	7277	1876
33rd	989	7255	3987
78th	1384	7245	432
79th	1419	6750	1077
80th	1132	6132	1813
91st	1414	5778	2412
37th	977	5243	1495
29th	951	5219	2187
36th	600	2528	549
7th	298	1693	69
92nd	176	1642	38
81st	251	1224	101
6th	93	546	13
88th	29	118	3
93rd (Incomplete)	584	2582	
Troops not in Divisions	1019	3498	
Replacement and Depot Divs.	1472	1556	
	50323	255970	63079

Figures in "Deaths" column are battle deaths with exception of Replacement and Depot Divisions.

The foregoing list accounts for all combat divisions. Other divisions that served in France were not used as combat troops or broken up to refill other divisions. Divisions from 1 to 8 were regular army divisions; 26 to 42 national guard divisions; all others national army divisions.

The following went to France as divisional units but were not in active battle service as divisions: 39th, 40th, 34th, 84th, 86th, 87th, 8th, 31st, 38th. Most of the men from these divisions saw active service after transfer to other units.

BATTLE DEATHS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

The accredited historical work "War With Germany," compiled by Col. Leonard P. Ayers, Chief of the Statistical Branch of the General Staff, and based upon the most authentic information in possession of the United States Government, gives the total battle deaths of the war in round numbers at 7,485,000. This includes those killed in battle and died of wounds. These are distributed among the various warring countries as follows:

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000
France	1,385,000
England and colonies	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	364,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro	125,000
Belgium	102,000

Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	50,323
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000

PERCENTAGE OF DRAFT MEN PHYSICALLY QUALIFIED.

Reports of the Provost Marshal General's office showed that there was considerable divergence in the number of men of draft age found physically fit for service in different parts of the country. Men from the central states showed the smallest percentage of military ineffectives, while in the New England and Pacific coast states the percentage was the highest.

In the following states 75 or more men out of every 100 examined were found physically fit for military service: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming and Kentucky. Sixty-seven out of each 100 examined were found qualified in Montana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida. Sixty-two in each hundred were passed in Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia. In the remaining states the percentage was an average of 54 qualified men in every 100.

THE DEAD RECRUIT.

He did not die where booming cannon's roar
Meets bursting shell or hand grenade,
His not the chance with his own corps,
In this great struggle, thus to give
His strength and splendid youth to Freedom's blade;
In training camp his lot to die,
A soldier in the making, not yet made.

No victor's wreath will ever crown his head,
At his return no cymbals ring;
Or triumph's sonnet e'er for him be read.
Yet when he died, lost was a man
Who might have worn with grace the laurel wreath.
His death untimely was and mourned
Will be, by patriots, for a life so brief.

But this his fitting epitaph shall be:
Of all the men who marched away,
Or fought, or died on foreign soil, to free
The nations from a tyrant's thrall,
We, too, can say of him, "He gave his best
For Freedom's holy cause," and first
To give, as freely, nobly as the rest.

(The foregoing verses were written to the memory of Seward Fred Feller, one of the Martin county soldiers whose fate it was to die in the training camps of the United States.)

WINNING THE D. S. M.

Few indeed are the soldiers to whom comes the Distinguished Service Medal, decoration given only for instances of the most conspicuous gallantry. Opportunity for acts that bring this rare decoration come but rarely and in many instances the one who wins it loses his life in doing so as the surroundings are always those of the greatest danger.

But one Martin county soldier wears the Distinguished Service Medal. He is John P. Schroedel, of Fox Lake township, who served as a private. The citation awarding it is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 30TH DIVISION

Gen. Orders No. 5

John P. Schroedel 12159955. Co. B. 119 Infantry.

In the attack on the Hindenburg line near Bellicourt 29th of September, 1918, where his company was somewhat disorganized, due to the smoke and fog and scattered in shell holes. To collect the various units it was necessary to find a trench large enough to contain them. He having located same, he then volunteered to take all men he could find to this trench. In so doing it was necessary for him to pass many times through heavy machine gun fire and artillery bombardment. While the men were in this trench several machine guns were firing upon them and Private Schroedel alone went out and took two machine gun positions, silencing them and returning with five prisoners. His conduct was conspicuous for its gallantry and utter disregard of personal danger.

By Command of Major Gen. Lewis.

Private Schroedel's exploit is further narrated in an article which was published at the time of the award in the Sherburn Advance Standard, as follows:

"The conduct which merited this recognition is one of the finest pieces of heroism that has come to our attention for some time. 'Conspicuous for its gallantry' hardly does justice to such conduct. John performed a deed on the battle field of such valor as to command the highest praise from every true patriot. The citation as reproduced above tells the whole story. It's a big story in a few words.

"On this occasion John was not satisfied with having already that day gone over with his own men but went out to find an officer to take command of a squad of eighty to make another attack. He didn't find anyone, but just then the Australians came along and with them he again went over the top in order to get into the scrimmage. He was with the British for two days before rejoining his own company.

"Oct. 18 the company was compelled to retreat under heavy shell fire. All but twenty-five of the men were either killed or disabled on this occasion. It was while volunteering to go out and get a wounded lieutenapt in the front of the lines that he was wounded. A German sniper caught him with a rifle bullet, the missile going clean through his right lung, breaking three ribs.

"Despite his wound, he had the nerve to crawl back to the trench and from there walked to the first aid station, a distance of a mile. He was just about all in when he got there, he says. From there he was taken to the base hospital at Rouen, thence to a hospital at Paignton, England, where he remained until hel left for the States on Dec. 18. For a time he was in base hospital No. 3, New York, being sent from there to the hospital at Ft. Snelling, where he received his honorable discharge."

COMRADE TELLS OF SAXTON'S DEATH.

(By Clarence E. Dickson, Glidden, Iowa.)

Details of battle deaths among Martin County's soldiers are generally lacking but a comrade who was with him when killed tells how Private Tom Saxton of Sherburn met his death the third day of the Mense-Argonne offensive.

"Tom Saxton was killed by shell fire Sept. 29, 1918. It was a Sunday morning, just about six o'clock. We had just started to go over the top, the orders being to leave our position at five-thirty. It was just getting light in the east.

"Tom was acting corporal of our squad. We had been in pretty tight places for a couple of days and a lot of the boys had been killed. This left us short of non-commissioned officers. Our corporal was one of those put out of action so Tom was put in charge over us.

"Tom said to me: 'If anything happens to me get what stuff I have that is any good and keep it.' I said 'No, that this is the way to do: if you get hurt or killed I will send your things home to your folks and if it is me that gets bumped off you do the same thing with mine.'

"I was just a little way from him when he was killed. I ran over to him but he was dead when I got there I took everything that was of any value from his body and when we reached our objective I gave them to an officer in charge of our company and took his receipt. I told him to send the things to Tom's mother.

"Tom was a good soldier and he and I were close friends ever since I first met him which was en route from Camp Dodge, Iowa, to Camp Sevier, S. C., where we were together for about six weeks before being sent to Camp Merritt for embarkation. We sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and were on the water 18 days.

"After five weeks' training in France we were attached to the British Army and went to Belgium, being the first American troops in that country. We went to the trenches at Ypres, Belgium, on July 15th. After that we were continually in action and under shell fire for 32 continuous days. We went over the top in Belgium three times and Tom did not get a scratch but I was cut on the hand by barbed wire entanglements. We went over twice in another sector on the west front and were sent from there to the Somme where we again went over twice. From this sector we went to the Argonnes and were assaulting the Hindenburg line when Tom was killed. I helped carry him to the company headquarters but I do not know where he is buried. Tom was a good soldier all the way through."

Glidden was wounded a few days after Saxton was killed and the officer to whom he turned over Saxton's personal effects was killed. The comrades who acted as a burial squad for Saxton were also all killed later in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

WITH THE 37TH DIVISION.

(By Pvt. 1st Cl. William Russel Stum)

"I was called to service from Fairmont, Minn., April 29, 1918, and went to Camp Lee, Virginia, where we were under training until June 11, 1918, when the division was called for overseas service. We sailed on June 15 on the S. S. "Leviathan," formerly the German ship "Vaterland," from Hoboken, N. J., and landed at Brest, France, June 22, debarking the following day.

"After a rest of three days we again entrained and for three days rattled in box cars (40 Hommes, 8 Chevaux) across beautiful fertile France, and detrained June 29 in the Bourmont area. Here the infantry continued intensive training until the end of July when we were ordered to the Baccarat sector in the Vosges mountains. On August 4th we took over the trenches in that sector, the extending fifteen kilometers from the forest Dex Eliux, north of the village of Badonvilliers, through the Bois Communal, De la Woevre, Bois des Haies, and the villages of Merviller and Ancerviller, along the edge of the Bois Banal to the southern edge of the Bois des Prentress.

"During the six weeks' period that we held that sector each night, when the weather permitted there would be enemy air raids which were very heavy. From our side the score was more than evened by successfully carrying out a large gas projector attack and by bombing his dumps at Circy and Blamont and every night we tackled the enemy in No Man's Land. We would penetrate the enemy lines for more than a kilometer, taking prisoners and obtaining information without much loss to ourselves.

"Sept. 16 movement was made by rail to the area around the little town of Robert Espagne, after a rest of four days another move, this time by bus, landing us at Recicourt. In fact we were on the great battlefield of Verdun, where thousands of brave soldiers had fallen earlier in the war, and which was soon to be again famous as the chosen field for the great American drive along the Meuse river. We were indeed honored by being one of the divisions of the American Fifth Corps, selected to start the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which pushed on along the left bank of the Meuse to the battle famed city of Sedan. The 37th was one of the divisions that gave the initial impetus to the great offensive that contributed so greatly toward the final victory.

"During the cold and rainy night of Sept. 24 and 25 the division relieved the 79th along a front of slightly over three kilometers. The ruins of the city of Avocourt were in the center of this front and just within our lines.

"At 11 o'clock on the night of Sept. 25th the artillery preparation commenced. Each hour added to its intensity until guns of all calibres were contributing their part to the mightiest artillery action of the war. This preparation reached its maximum at 5:30 A. M. of Sept. 26 when it rolled on over the enemy trenches and strong points in a barrage which enabled infantrymen, following closely and quickly, to overcome all resistance left by the enemy.

"The sun rose bright and clear Sept. 26, and for that day only. During that night showers which continued for the next five days added to the burden and the trail soon became knee deep with mud. We captured Ivory and a little later Montfaucon, which had been entered by patrols the night before. Forty-eight prisoners were taken by the 37th. Montfaucon was and had been for four long years a German stronghold. From a tower there the Crown Prince had directed the monster attack on Verdun and now on the second day of the great offensive it had fallen and with it fell the Hindenburg line.

"We were relieved October 1, after having fought and advanced for four days against all weapons and instruments of warfare at the command of the enemy. Still under fire the remanent companies started for the rear, hungry, tired, sleepy and wet. Many of us had seen our comrades and officers fall, some severely wounded, some to pay the price supreme. The 37th captured 13 officers and 1107 men, among them what was called the foremost of the German divisions, the 37th German division, their 117th Division and the 1st and 5th Guard Divisions, the latter two the elite of the Prussian Guard. Included in the spoils taken were 12 77's 1 105, 10 155's, aircraft guns, ammunition of all kinds, 250 machine guns and other war material.

"From this position we were sent to the old St. Mihiel sector where the division lines extended from Bois de Jaulny de Huilbot, along the northern edge of the Bois de la Montagne and Bois de Chary to the southern edge of Etabg de la Chaussee. Across the way the villages of Rembercourt-sur-Mad, Charcy, Dommartin, Dampnitoux and LaChaussee formed the front of the enemy lines. The village of Haumont was in no man's land.

"Eight days in this position passed with a rush and on the ninth the infantry was withdrawn and retraced its steps to Pagrny-sur-Meuse. Then on October 18 French box cars, each crowded with 40 men, slipped away and rattled north through an air of whispered secrecy and surmise. Little by little as towns and villages rose out of obscurity the mystery cleared and after three days the trains came to a stop at St. Jean and Wieltje, Belgium.

"The ruins of Ypres were within easy view and stood as a monument proclaiming from each shat-

tered wall the bravery of the British troops who had so nobly fought and held there. Hesitatingly the men crawled out and gazed in awe upon the desolation that spread as far as our eyes could see over a flat waste of shell-torn fields, forests and roads. Sign boards alone marked the sites where villages had stood. So heavy and so frequent had been the shelling that even the shattered stones and brick that once formed habited houses had been beaten into dust.

"Through such scenes we marched until we reached Meulebeke and Denterghem on Oct. 22. The division was attached to the French army in Belgium and placed at the disposition of the King of Belgium, which we considered a high honor. During the night of Oct. 29-30 we took over three kilometers of the front lines extending along the Courtrai-Ghent railroad just across the Lys river with Olsene approximately in front of the center.

"At 5:30 A. M. Oct. 31, 1918, we went over the top again and once more a hard battle, the fifth in which our division had been engaged, was fought. We crossed the Escaut river for the second time on November 9th. This time the operation was to take place about 15 kilometers south of Ghent between the little villages of Kleinmeersch and Heuvel. We had to swim the river and cold and wet we were. Rumors of Germany's acceptance of the armistice terms began to abound. All activities were speeded up and every plan made to keep the Boche running. The entire night was spent in feverish activity in obtaining a foothold across the river. The morning of Nov. 11th, with armistice rumors thick in the air, found the eastern bank securely held by American soldiers. The armistice was signed and provided that all hostilities cease at 11 o'clock that day. The fight was pushed up to the last second and so fast did we push forward that at 11 o'clock when the advance was ordered stopped, the 37th Division was holding the line as far east as the little villages of Dickele, Zwartenbroek, Keerhem and Undelgem.

"Well, the war was over, and on the afternoon of Nov. 11, the very stillness, so recently rent by the shriek of artillery shells and the whistle of machine gun bullets, was oppressing, a strange and curious thing. But from some secret nook the American base ball had rolled out and was being tossed about where three hours before no living thing could be exposed.

"Yes, the war is over and many hundreds of my comrades have I seen pay the price supreme. On foot we traced our way back to France from our most advanced position which was 21 miles from Brussels. We were homeward bound and proud of the part we had in the war and satisfied at having done it well."

The medical profession of the county showed its loyalty splendidly during the war. Dr. W. J. Rochardson of Fairmont, beyond the age that would permit his entering service, worked throughout the war as a member of the Draft Board. N. Phillip Anderson of Dunnell, O. E. Fitz and A. F. Hunte of Truman, G. W. Dewey, G. H. Luedthe and R. C. Lowe of Fairmont, all practicing physicians, abandoned their practices, and served as medical officers. W. W. Wooley and R. H. Zierke, Fairmont dentists, entered that branch of the service. J. N. Campbell of Truman and G. W. Utter of Ceylon left the practice of veterinarians to serve as such in the army. W. J. Siemens, oculist, of Fairmont, also served in a military hospital.

APPENDIX

World War Facts and Figures

DETAILS OF MAN POWER.

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the Nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the Army.

In the War with Germany the United States raised twice as many men as did the Northern States in the Civil War, but only half as many in proportion to the population.

The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did in our first year, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, and the United States accomplished it in one-half of that time.

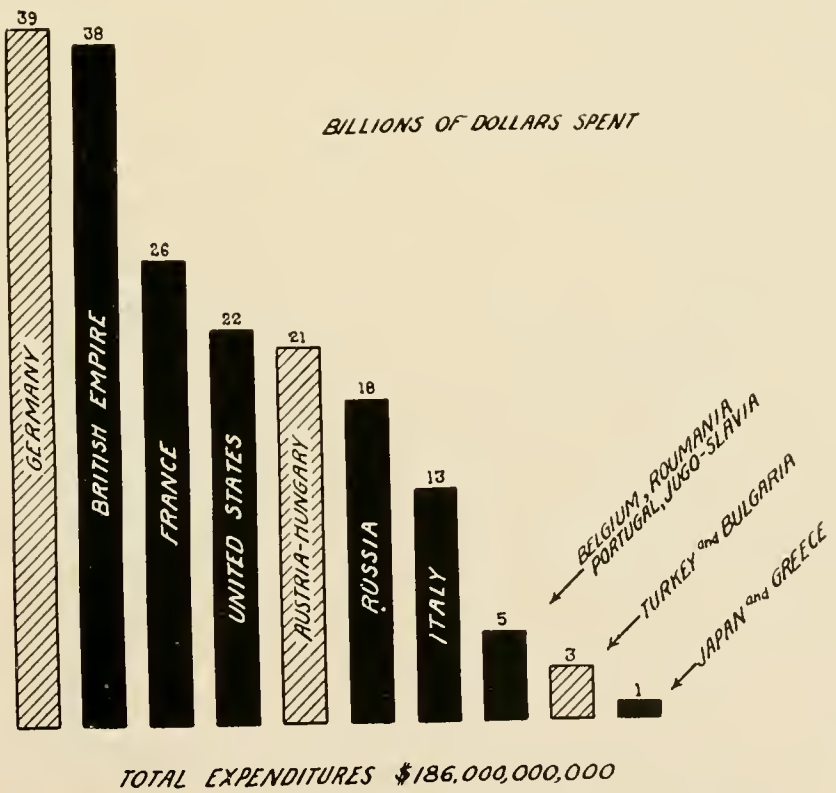
Of every 100 men who served, 10 were National Guardsmen, 13 were Regulars, and 77 were in the National Army (or would have been if the services had not been consolidated).

Of the 54,000,000 males in the population, 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in service.

In the physical examination the States of the Middle West made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys; whites better than colored; and native born better than foreign born.

In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the Civil War and at one-twentieth of the recruiting cost.

There were 200,000 Army officers. Of every six officers, one had previous military training with troops, three were gradnates of officers' training camps, and two came directly from civil life. 48 per cent of officers came from officers training camps 21 per cent were medical officers, 13 per cent were commissioned direct from civil life, 8 per cent from the ranks, 6 per cent from the National Guard, 3 per cent from the Regular Army and 1 per cent chaplains



BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT BY EACH NATION FOR DIRECT WAR EXPENSES TO THE SPRING OF 1919.

CAMPS AND DIVISIONS.

Division.	Camp.	States from which drawn.
Regulars:		
1st	France	Regulars.
2nd	France	Regulars.
3rd	Greene, N. C.	Regulars.
4th	Greene, N. C.	Regulars.
5th	Logan, Tex.	Regulars.
6th	McClellan, Ala.	Regulars.
7th	MacArthur, Tex.	Regulars.
8th	Fremont, Calif.	Regulars.
8th	Sheridan, Ala.	Regulars.
10th	Funston, Kans.	Regulars.
11th	Meade, Md.	Regulars.
12th	Devens, Mass.	Regulars.
13th	Lewis, Wash.	Regulars.
14th	Custer, Mich.	Regulars.
15th	Logan, Tex.	Regulars.
16th	Kearney, Calif.	Regulars.
17th	Beauregard, La.	Regulars.
18th	Travis, Tex.	Regulars.
19th	Dodge, Iowa	Regulars.
20th	Sevier, S. C.	Regulars.
National Guard:		
26th	Devens, Mass.	New England.
27th	Wadsworth, S. C.	New York.
28th	Hancock, Ga.	Pennsylvania.
29th	McClellan, Ala.	New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia.
30th	Sevier, S. C.	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia.
31st	Wheeler, Ga.	Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
32nd	MacArthur, Tex.	Michigan, Wisconsin.
33rd	Logan, Tex.	Illinois.
34th	Cody, N. M.	Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota.
35th	Doniphan, Okla.	Missouri, Kansas.
36th	Bowie, Tex.	Texas, Oklahoma.
37th	Sheridan, Ohio	Ohio.
38th	Shelby, Miss.	Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
39th	Beauregard, La.	Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.
40th	Kearney, Calif.	California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico.
41st	Fremont, Calif.	Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming.
42nd	Mills, N. Y.	Various States.
National Army:		
76th	Devens, Mass.	New England, New York.
77th	Upton, N. Y.	New York City.
78th	Dix, N. J.	Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware.
79th	Meade, Md.	Northeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia.
80th	Lee, Va.	Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania.
81st	Jackson, S. C.	North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico.
82nd	Gordon, Ga.	Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee.
83rd	Sherman, Ohio	Ohio, Western Pennsylvania.
84th	Zachary Taylor, Ky.	Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois.
85th	Custer, Mich.	Michigan, Eastern Wisconsin.
86th	Grant, Ill.	Chicago, Northern Illinois.
87th	Pike, Ark.	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama.
88th	Dodge, Iowa	North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Western Illinois.
89th	Funston, Kans.	Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska.
90th	Travis, Tex.	Texas, Oklahoma.
91st	Lewis, Wash.	Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Utah.
92nd	Funston, Kans.	Colored, various States.
93rd	Stuart, Va.	Colored, various States.

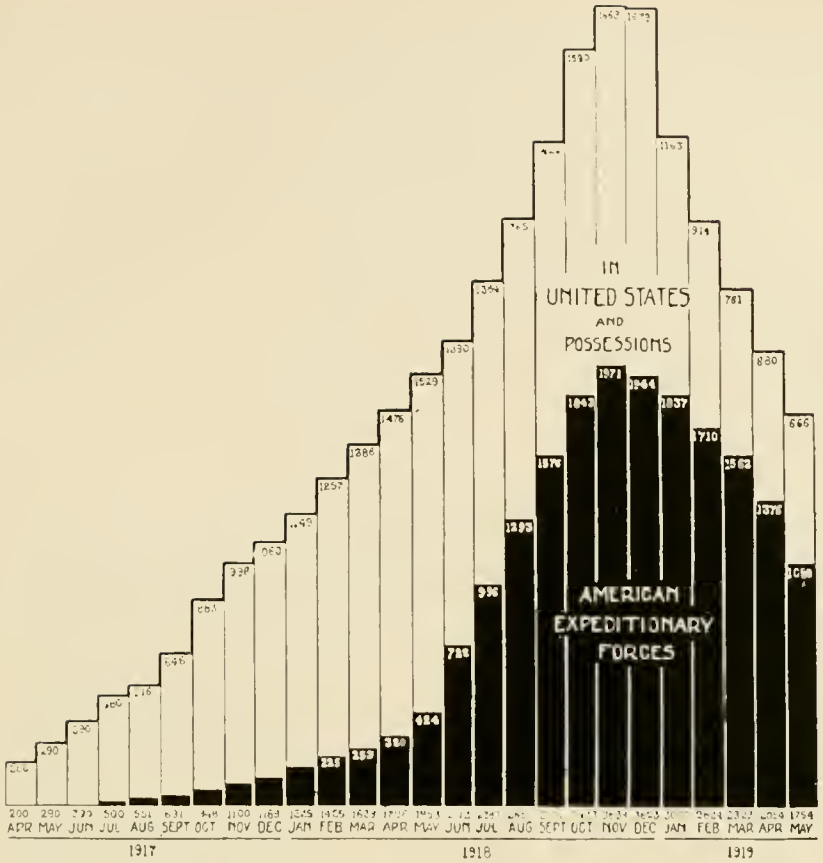
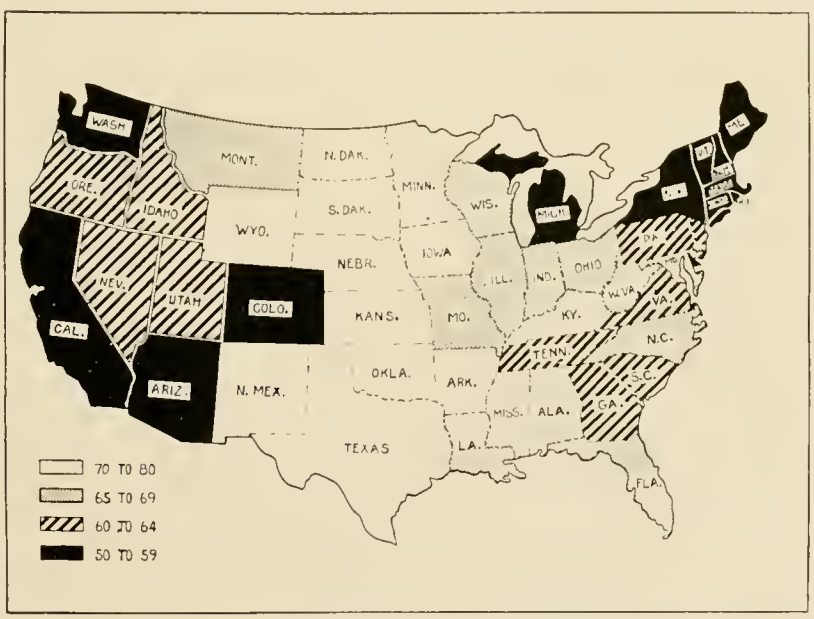


Diagram 2.—Thousands of soldiers in the American Army on the first of each month.



PER CENT OF MEN PASSING PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR ARMY SERVICE, BY STATES.

The divisions are in three groups. The Regular Army divisions, numbered from 1 to 20, were originally made up from Regular Army units plus voluntary enlistments and selective-service men. The National Guard divisions, numbered from 26 to 42, came in largely from the militia of the several States. The National Army divisions, numbered from 76 to 93, were made up almost wholly of men called in by the selective-service law. As an aid to memory it may be helpful to note that the Regular Army divisions were numbered below 25, the National Guard divisions from 25 to 50, and the National Army divisions betwen 50 and 100. Four additional National Army divisions were in process of organization when the armistice was signed.

TRAINING THE TROOPS.

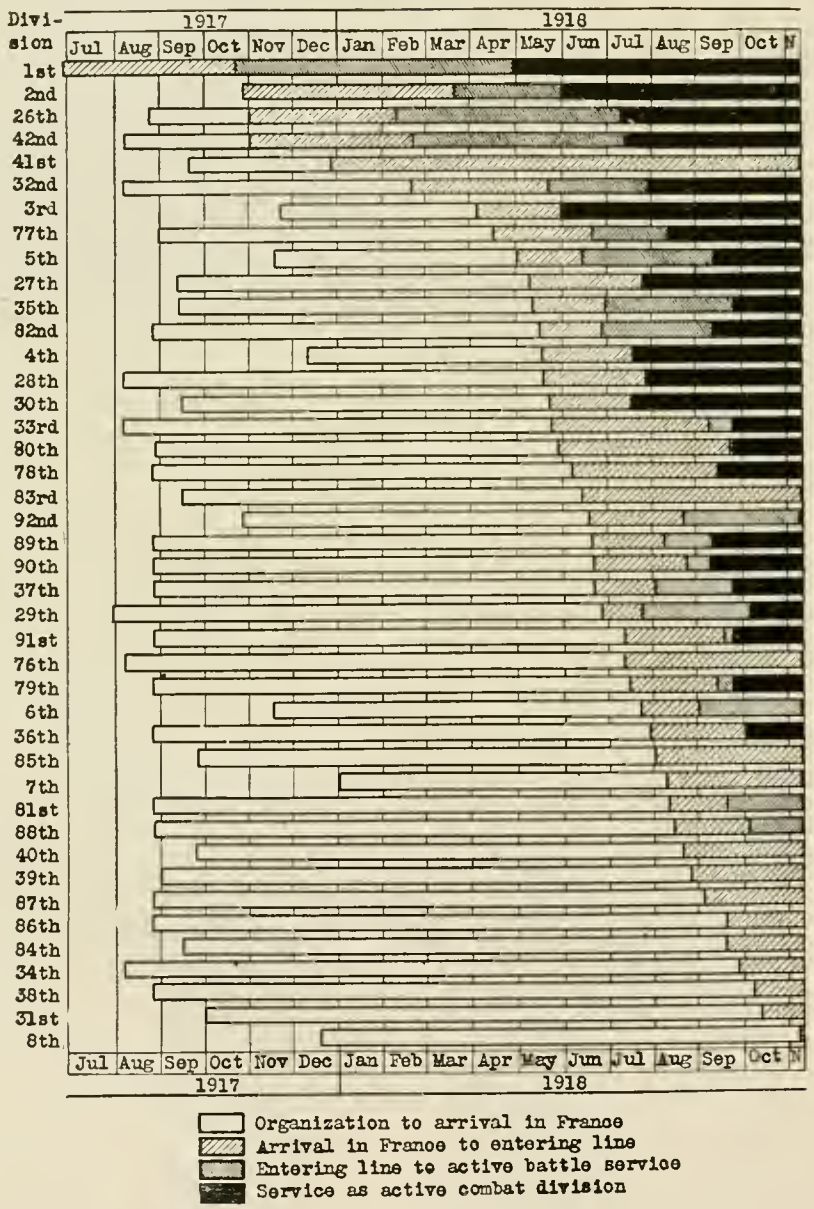
The average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training here, two months overseas before entering the line, and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

Most soldiers received their training in infantry divisions which are our typical combat units and consist of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men.

Forty-two divisions were sent to France.

More than two-thirds of our line officers were graduates of the officers' training camps.

France and England sent to the United States nearly 800 specially skilled officers and noncommissioned officers who rendered most important aid as instructors in our training camps.

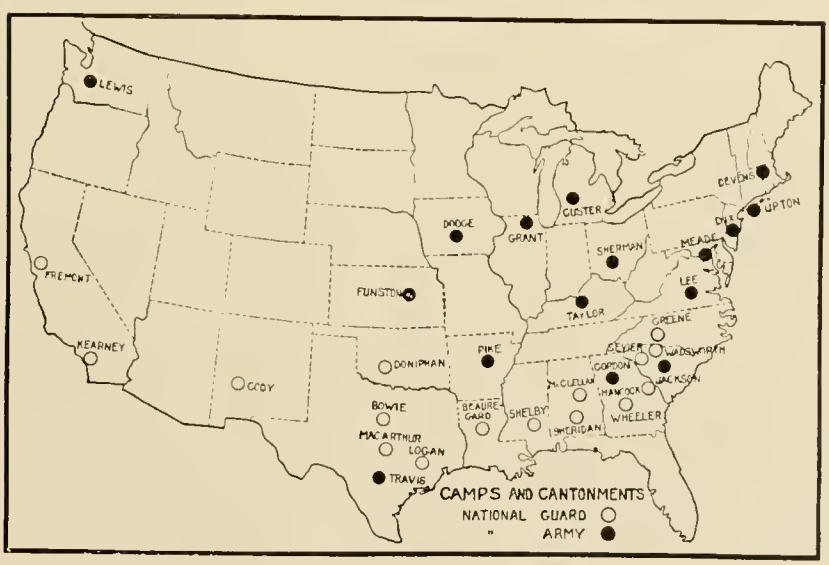


TIME FROM ORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONS TO ENTERING LINE.

	Men	Per cent
New York	367,864	9.79
Pennsylvania	297,891	7.93
Illinois	251,074	6.68
Ohio	200,293	5.33
Texas	161,065	4.29
Michigan	135,485	3.61
Massachusetts	132,610	3.53
Missouri	128,544	3.42
California	112,514	2.98
Indiana	106,581	2.83
New Jersey	105,207	2.80
Minnesota	99,116	2.64
Iowa	98,781	2.63
Wisconsin	98,211	2.61
Georgia	85,506	2.28
Oklahoma	80,169	2.13
Tennessee	75,825	2.02
Kentucky	75,043	2.00
Alabama	74,678	1.99
Virginia	73,062	1.94
N. Carolina	73,003	1.94
Louisiana	65,988	1.76
Kansas	63,428	1.69
Arkansas	61,027	1.62
W. Virginia	55,777	1.48
Mississippi	54,295	1.44
S. Carolina	53,482	1.42
Connecticut	50,069	1.33
Nebraska	47,805	1.27
Maryland	47,054	1.25
Washington	45,154	1.20
Montana	36,293	.97
Colorado	34,393	.92
Florida	33,331	.89
Oregon	30,116	.80
S. Dakota	29,686	.79
N. Dakota	25,803	.69
Maine	24,252	.65
Idaho	19,016	.51
Utah	17,361	.46
Rhode Island	16,861	.45
Porto Rico	16,538	.44
Dist. of Col.	15,930	.42
N. Hampshire	14,374	.38
New Mexico	12,439	.33
Wyoming	11,393	.30
Arizona	10,492	.28
Vermont	9,338	.25
Delaware	7,484	.20
Hawaii	5,644	.15
Nevada	5,105	.14
Alaska	2,102	.06
A.E.F.	1,499	.04
Not allocated	1,318	.04
Philippines	255	.01
Total	3,757,624	

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY EACH STATE.

Figures do not include Sailors and Marines in which all enlistments were voluntary and not on a State Quota Basis.



ARMY CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS.

TRANSPORTING THE ARMIES.

During our 19 months of war more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. Half a million of these went over in the first 13 months and a million and a half in the last 6 months.

The highest troop-carrying records are those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe and May, 1919, when 330,000 were brought home to America.

Most of the troops who sailed for France left from New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half landed in France.

Among every 100 Americans who went over 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, 3 in Italian, 2 in French, and 1 in Russian shipping under English control.

Our cargo ships averaged one complete trip every 70 days and our troop ships one complete trip every 35 days.

The cargo fleet almost exclusively American. It reached the size of 2,600,000 deadweight tons and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo.

The greatest troop-carrier among all the ships has been the **Leviathan,** which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month.

The fastest transports have been the **Great Northern** and the **Northern Pacific,** which have made complete turnarounds, taken on new troops, and started back again in 19 days.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

The records of the Quartermaster show that during the six months of hard fighting, from June to November, the enlisted man in the A. E. F. received on the average:

Slicker and overcoat, every 5 months.

Blanket, flannel shirt, and breeches, every 2 months.

Coat, every 79 days.

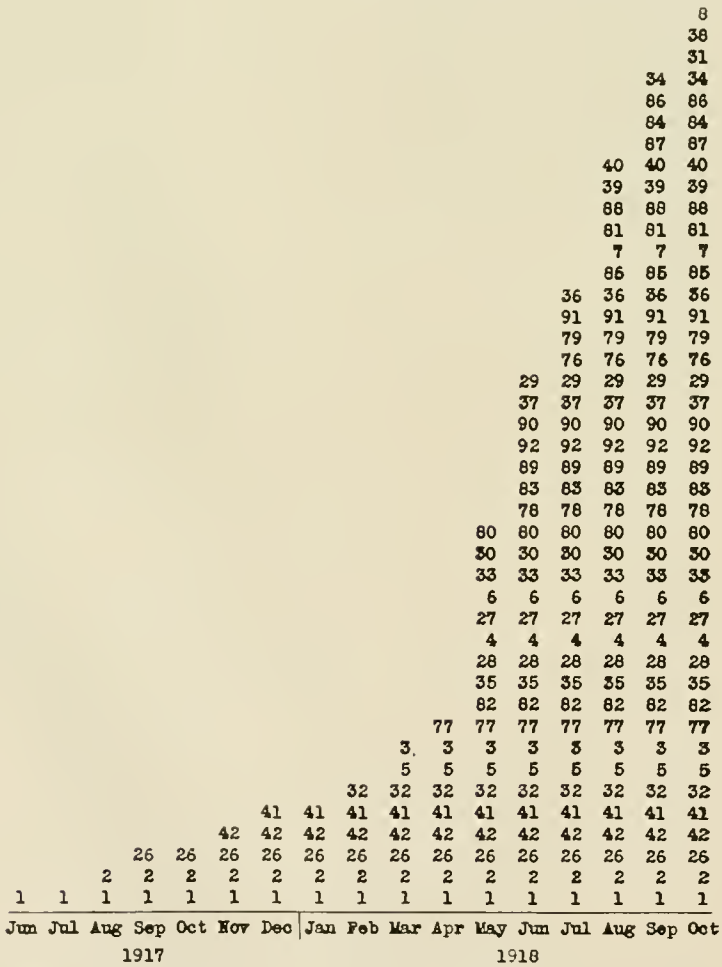
Shoes and puttees, every 51 days.

Drawers and undershirt, every 34 days.

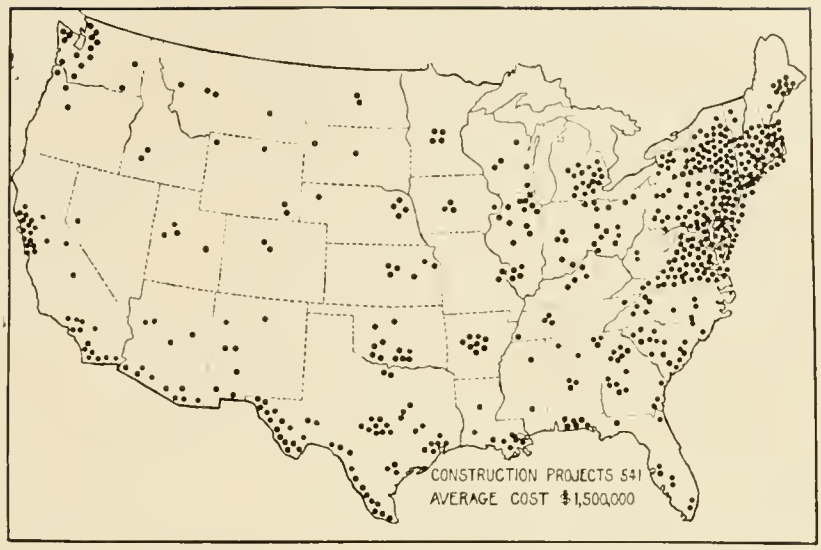
Woolen socks, every 23 days.

The problems of feeding and clothing the Army were difficult because of the immense quantities involved rather than because of the difficulty of manufacturing the articles needed.

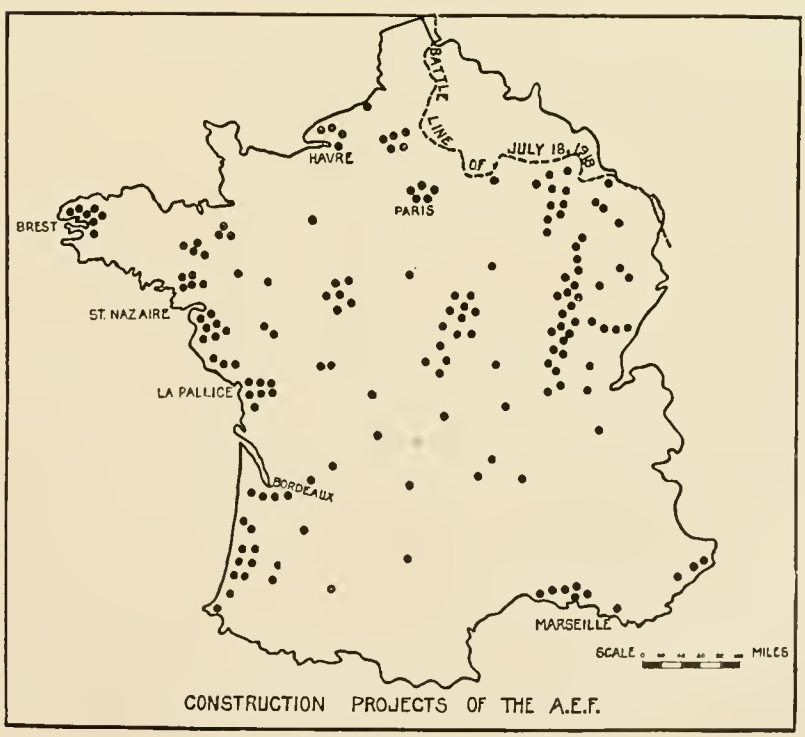
Requirements for some kinds of clothing for the Army were more than twice as great as the prewar total American production of the same articles.



NUMERICAL DESIGNATIONS OF AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN FRANCE EACH MONTH.



CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF THE ARMY IN THE UNITED STATES.
Each dot represents a military station, camp, supply depot, training or war production project.



To secure the articles needed for the Army the Government had to commandeer all the wool and some other staple articles in the United States and control production through all its stages.

The distribution of supplies in the expeditionary forces required the creation of an organization called the Services of Supply, to which one-fourth of all the troops who went overseas were assigned.

American Engineers built in France 83 new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard-guage track, and 538 miles of narrow-gauge track.

The Signal Corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

Prior to the armistice 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France.

Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama Canal, and construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

The Army in France always had enough food and clothing.

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

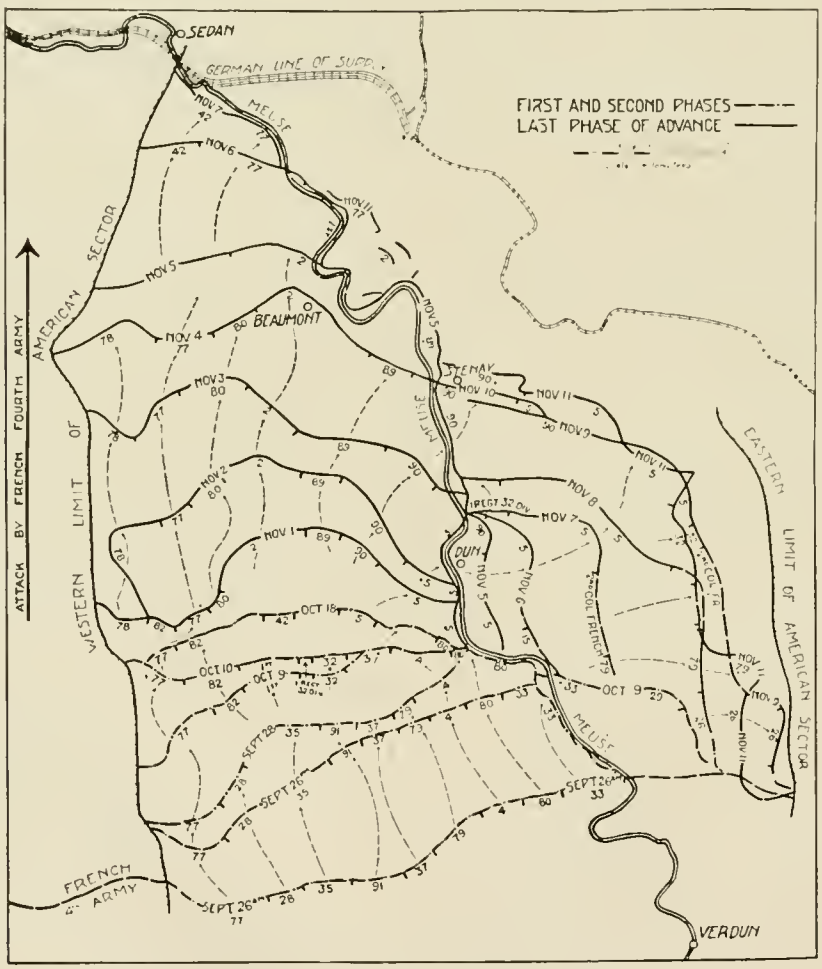
When war was declared the Army had on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles. Their manufacture was continued, and the American Enfield designed and put into production.

The total production of Springfield and Enfield rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000.

The use of machine guns on a large scale is a development of the European war. In the American Army the allowance in 1912 was four machine guns per regiment. In 1919 the new Army plans provide for an equipment of 336 guns per regiment, or eighty-four times as many.

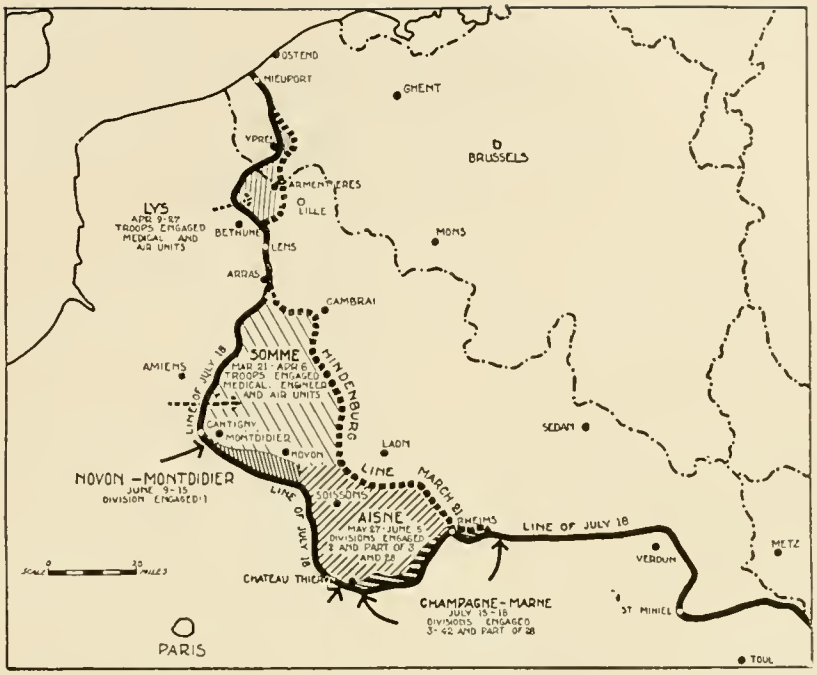
The entire number of American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000.

During the war the Browning automatic rifle and the Browning machine gun were developed, put into quantity production, and used in large numbers in the final battles in France.

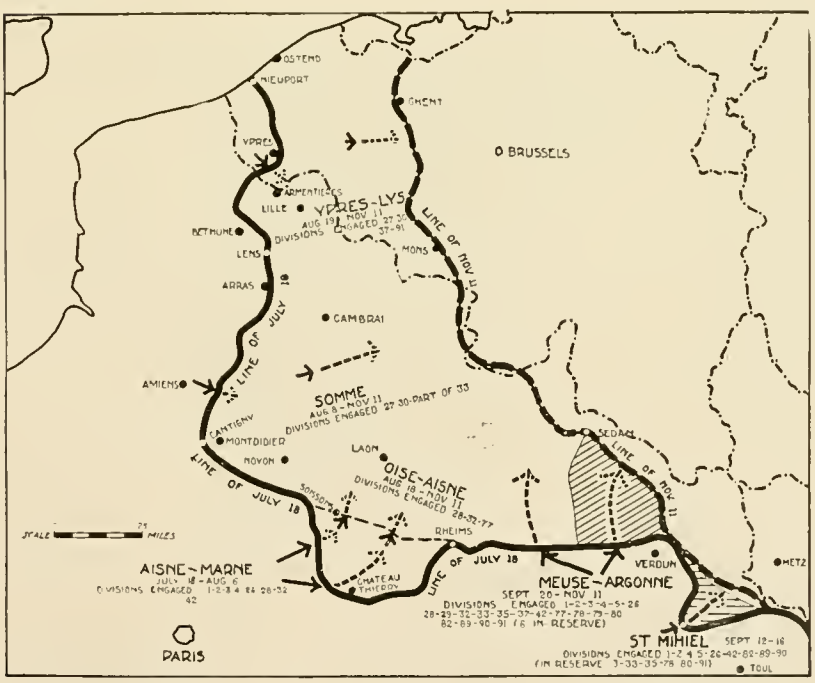


THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE-ARGONNE.

Days of battle	47	Square kilometers of territory taken	1,550
American troops engaged	1,200,000	Villages and towns liberated	150
Guns employed in attack	2,417	Prisoners captured	16,059
Rounds of artillery ammunition fired	4,214,000	Artillery pieces captured	468
Airplanes used	840	Machine guns captured	2,864
Tons of explosives dropped by planes	100	Trench mortars captured	177
Tanks used	324	American casualties	120,000
Miles of penetration of enemy line	34		



THE FIVE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVES OF 1918 SHOWING THE AMERICAN UNITS ENGAGED IN EACH.



ALLIED OFFENSIVES OF 1918 AND THE AMERICAN TROOPS PARTICIPATING THEREIN.

The Browning machine guns are believed to be more effective than the corresponding weapons used in any other army.

American production of rifle ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000, of which 1,500,000,000 were shipped overseas.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1919.

It is appropriate to comment on the fact that there are many articles of munitions in which American production reached great amounts by the fall of 1918 but which were not used in large quantities at the front because the armistice was signed before big supplies of them reached France. In the main, these munitions are articles of ordnance and aviation equipment, involving such technical difficulties of manufacture that their production could not be improvised or even greatly abbreviated in time.

As the production figures are scrutinized in retrospect, and it is realized that many millions of dollars were spent on army equipment that was never used at the front, it seems fair to question whether prudent foresight could not have avoided some of this expense.

Perhaps the best answer to the question is to be found in the record of a conference that took place in the little French town of Trois Fontaines on October 4, 1918, between Marshal Foch and the American Secretary of War.

In that conference the allied commander in chief made final arrangements with the American Secretary as to the shipment of American troops and munitions in great numbers during the fall and winter preparatory for the campaign of 1919.

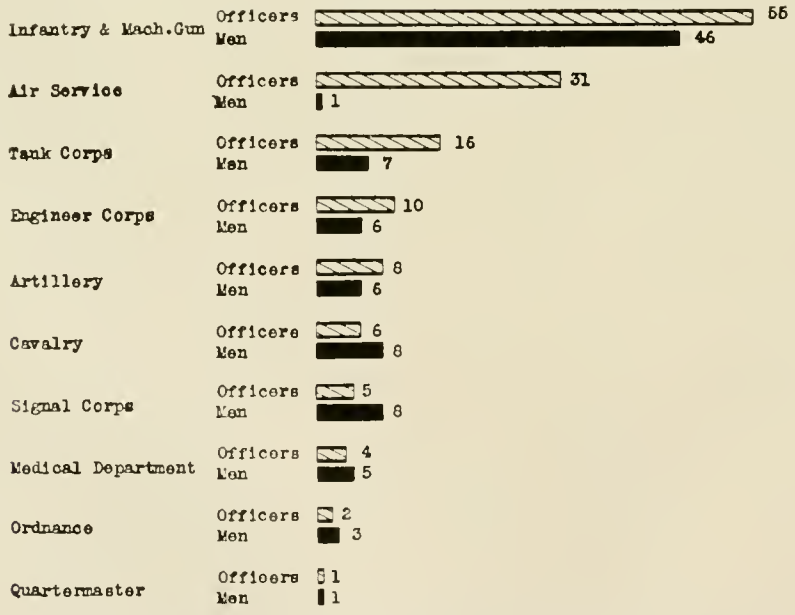
This was one day before the first German peace note and 38 days before the end of the war, but Marshal Foch was then calling upon America to make her great shipments of munitions and her supreme contribution of man power for the campaign of the following year.

TWO THOUSAND GUNS ON THE FIRING LINE.

When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men, and shortly found itself confronted with the problem of preparing to equip 5,000,000 men.

To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

It was arranged that we should purchase from the French and British the artillery needed for our first divisions and ship them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper, and other raw materials, so that they could either manufacture guns for us in their own factories or give us guns out of their stocks and replace them by new ones made from our materials.

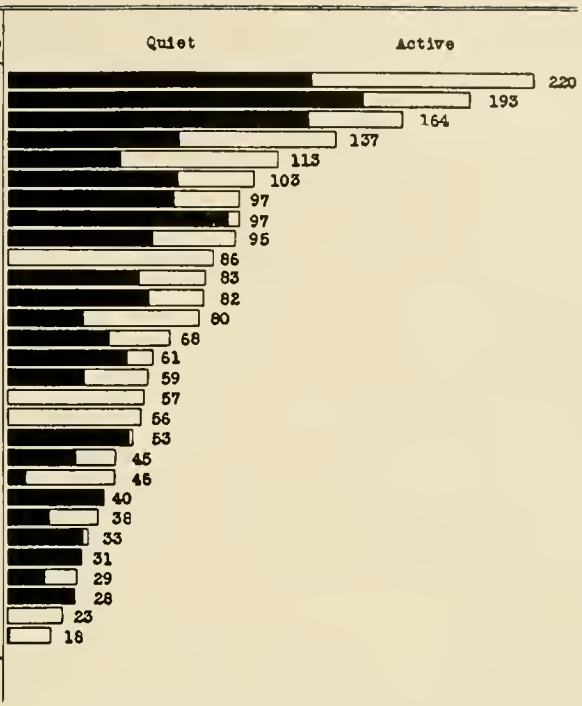


BATTLE DEATHS AMONG EACH THOUSAND OFFICERS AND MEN WHO REACHED FRANCE.

BATTLE DEATHS BY SERVICES.

The chances of death are much heavier in the Infantry than in any other branch of the service. The diagram compares the various services in respect to the chances of death in each. The bars show how many battle deaths there were among each 1,000 men in the various services who reached France. Of each 1,000 enlisted men in the Infantry 46 were killed in action or died of wounds. The officers show a higher rate. The most striking difference between the death rates of officers and men appears in the Air Service. Here the casualties among officers are much higher than among men because in our service all aviators are officers.

Division	Quiet	Active
1st	127	93
26th	148	45
42nd	125	39
2nd	71	66
77th	47	66
5th	71	32
82nd	70	27
35th	92	5
32nd	60	35
3rd	0	86
89th	55	28
29th	59	23
28th	31	49
90th	42	26
37th	50	11
33rd	32	27
27th	0	57
30th	0	56
92nd	61	2
79th	28	17
4th	7	38
6th	40	0
78th	17	21
7th	31	2
81st	31	0
91st	15	14
88th	28	0
36th	0	23
80th	1	17
Total	1,329	905



DAYS SPENT BY EACH DIVISION IN QUIET AND ACTIVE SECTORS.

Division	Kilometers	Per cent
77th	71½	9.14
2nd	60	7.67
42nd	55	7.03
1st	51	6.52
89th	48	5.13
3rd	41	5.24
80th	38	4.86
26th	37	4.73
32nd	36	4.60
33rd	36	4.60
91st	34	4.35
37th	30	3.83
30th	29½	3.77
5th	29	3.71
90th	28½	3.64
4th	24½	3.13
78th	21	2.68
36th	21	2.68
79th	19½	2.49
82nd	17	2.17
35th	12½	1.60
27th	11	1.41
28th	10	1.28
92nd	8	1.02
29th	7	.89
81st	5½	.70
7th	1	.13
6th	0	
88th	0	
Total	782½	

KILOMETERS ADVANCED AGAINST THE ENEMY BY EACH DIVISION.

Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000, or equal to all those purchased from the French and British during the war.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

In the first 20 months after the declaration of war by each country the British did better than we did in the production of light artillery, and we excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy ammunition.

So far as the Allies were concerned, the European war was in large measure fought with American powder and high explosives.

At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than the French and British production combined.

At the end of the war the American production of high explosives was 40 per cent greater than Great Britian's and nearly double that of France.

During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

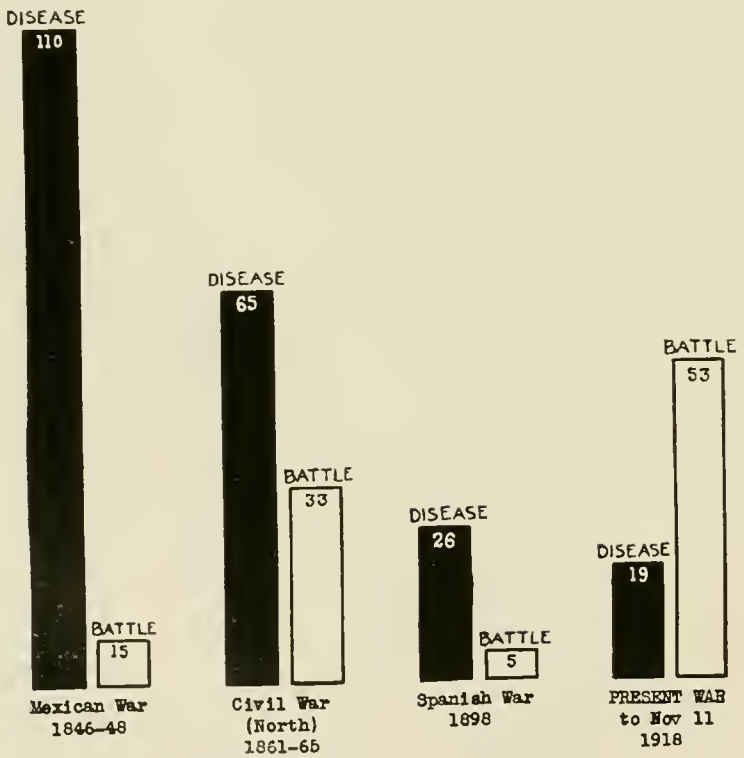
Out of every hundred days that our combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for 75 days, by British artillery for 5 days, and by French for 1½ days. Of the remaining 18½ days that they were in line without artillery, 18 days were in quiet sectors, and only one-half of 1 day in each hundred was in active sectors.

In round numbers, we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and we used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

AIRPLANES, MOTORS AND BALLOONS.

On the declaration of war the United States had 55 training airplanes, of which 51 were classified as obsolete and the other 4 as obsolescent.

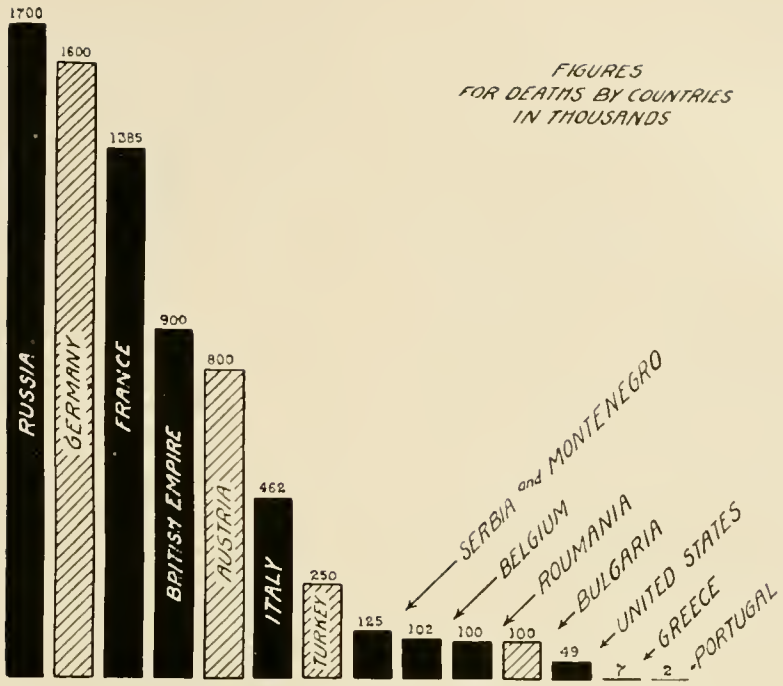
When we entered the war the Allies made the designs of their planes available to us and before the



DISEASE AND BATTLE DEATHS.

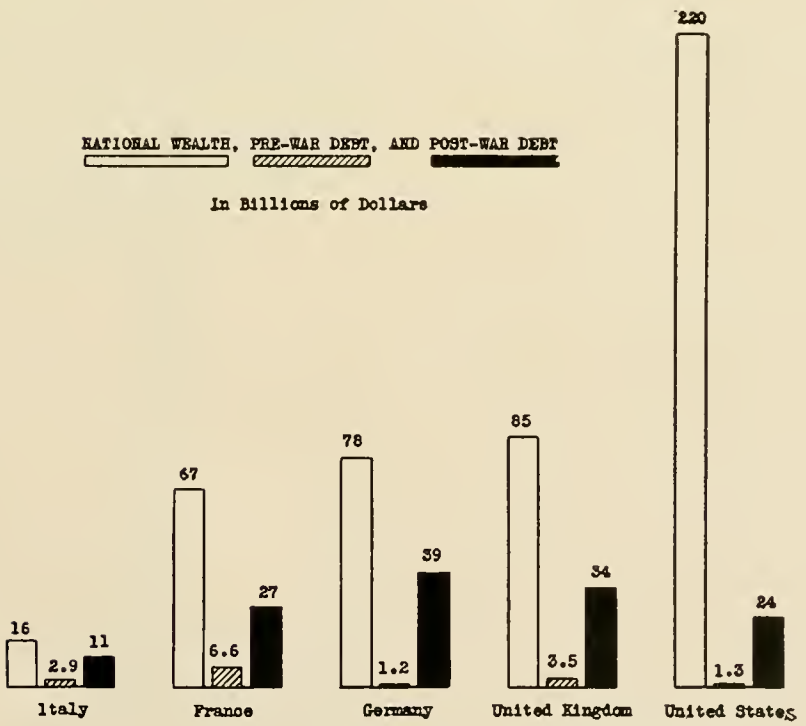
The total number of lives lost in both Army and Navy from the declaration of war to May 1, 1919, is 122,500. Deaths in the Army, including Marines attached to it, were 112,432. About two-thirds of these deaths occurred over seas. There were 768 lost at sea, of which 381 are included under battle deaths, since their loss was the direct result of submarine activity. Almost exactly half the losses were from disease. If the comparison between disease and battle losses is limited to the expeditionary forces, battle losses appear more than twice as large as deaths from disease.

This is the first war in which the United States has been engaged that showed a lower death rate from disease than from battle. In previous wars insanitary conditions at camps and the ravages of epidemic diseases have resulted in disease deaths far in excess of the number killed on the battle field. The facts are shown on the diagram. In order to make a fair comparison the figures used are the numbers of death each year among each 1,000 troops. Since the time of the Mexican War a steady improvement has been made in the health of troops in war operations. The death rate from disease in the Mexican War was 110 per year in each 1,000 men; in the Civil War this was reduced to 65; and in the Spanish War to 26; while the rate in the expeditionary forces in this war was 19. The battle rate of 53 for the overseas forces is higher than in any previous war. It is higher than in the Civil War because all of the fighting was concentrated in one year, while in the Civil War it stretched over four years. The rates in this war for the total forces under arms both in the United States and France from the beginning of the war to May 1, 1919, were 13 for battle and 15 for disease.



BATTLE DEATHS OF ARMIES ENGAGED IN PRESENT WAR 7,582,000

FIGURES SHOW THOUSANDS OF MEN KILLED IN ACTION AND DIED OF WOUNDS.



ESTIMATED PRE-WAR NATIONAL WEALTH, PRE-WAR NATIONAL DEBTS, AND POST-WAR NATIONAL DEBTS OF FIVE NATIONS IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

end of hostilities furnished us from their own manufacture 3,800 service planes.

Aviation training schools in the United States graduated 8,602 men from elementary courses and 4,028 from advanced courses. More than 5,000 pilots and observers were sent overseas.

The total personnel of the Air Service, officers, students, and enlisted men, increased from 1,200 at the outbreak of the war to nearly 200,000 at its close.

There were produced in the United States to November 30, 1918, more than 8,000 training planes and more than 16,000 training engines.

The De Haviland-4 observation and day bombing plane was the only plane the United States put into quantity production. Before the signing of the armistice 3,227 had been completed and 1,885 shipped overseas. The plane was successfully used at the front for three months.

The production of the 12-cylinder Liberty engine was America's chief contribution to aviation. Before the armistice 13,574 had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the expeditionary forces, and 1,025 delivered to the Allies.

The first flyers in action wearing the American uniform were members of the Lafayette Escadrille, who were transferred to the American service in December, 1917.

The American air force at the front grew from 3 squadrons in April to 45 in November, 1918. On November 11 the 45 squadrons had an equipment of 740 planes.

Of 2,698 planes sent to the zone of the advance for American aviators 667, or nearly one-fourth, were of American manufacture.

American air squadrons played important roles in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. They brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses of planes numbered only 357. Americans brought down 71 German balloons and lost 43.

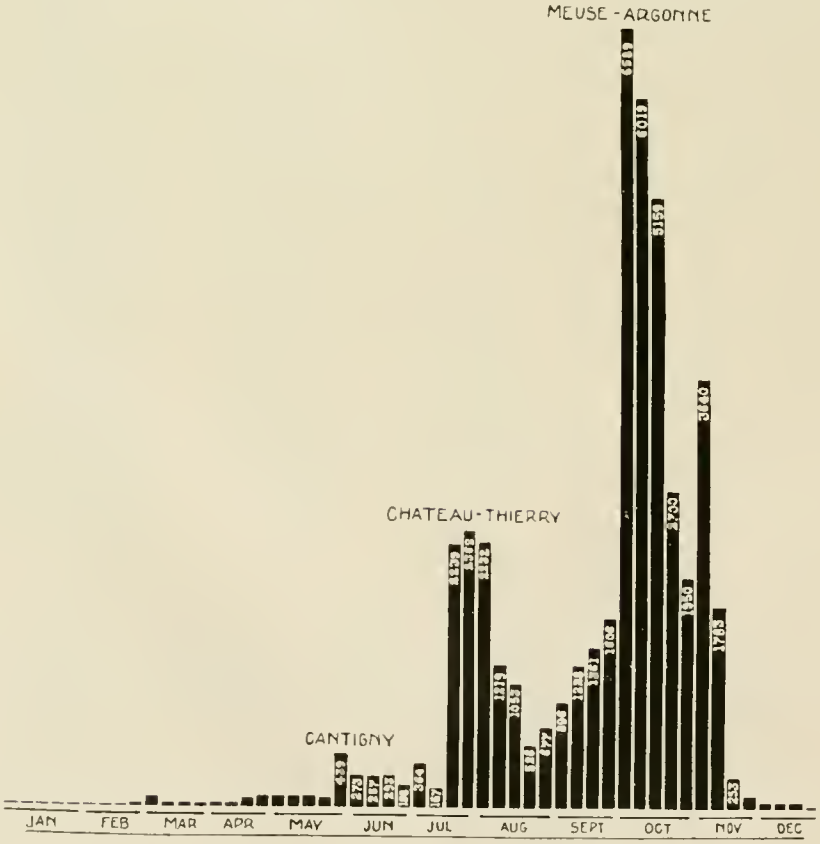
BATTLE FACTS AND FIGURES.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front.

Of the 42 divisions that reached France 29 took part in active combat service. Seven of them were Regular Army divisions, 11 were organized from the National Guard, and 11 were made up of National Army troops.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in 13 major operations.

From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.



AMERICAN BATTLE DEATHS EACH MONTH OF 1918.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

On the 1st of April the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals the allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the Northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted for 47 days during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

The American battle losses of the war were 50,000 killed and 236,000 wounded. They are heavy when counted in terms of lives and suffering, but light compared with the enormous price paid by the nations at whose sides we fought.

WHERE THE ARMY DOLLAR WENT.

ARMY EXPENDITURES.

The table herewith shows the amount expended by each important Army bureau. The Quartermaster Corps, which paid the soldiers and furnished them with food, clothing, equipment, and miscellaneous supplies, spent the most. The Ordnance Department was next in order, with over $4,000,000,000 for munitions, more than half of its expenditure being for artillery ammunition.

EXPENDITURES BY ARMY BUREAUS.

	Expended to Apr. 30, 1919.	Per cent.
Quartermaster Corps:		
Pay of the Army, etc.	$1,831,273,000	12.9
Other Quartermaster Corps appropriations	6,242,745,000	43.8
Ordnance Department	4,087,347,000	28.7
Air Service	859,291,000	6.0
Engineer Corps	638,974,000	4.5
Medical Department	314,544,000	2.2
Signal Corps	128,920,000	.9
Chemical Warfare Service	83,299,000	.6
Provost Marshal General	*24,301,000	.17
Secretary's office and miscellaneous	*33,367,000	.23
Total	14,244,061,000	100.00

* Figures are for Dec. 31, 1918. Expenditures since that date for these purposes have been small compared with other items in table.

BATTLE CASUALTIES AND DISEASE.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors, who served in the war with Germany, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilties.

The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years.

Russian battle deaths were 34 times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany 32 times as great, the French 28 times, and the British 18 times as large.

The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the Navy, and the rest in the Army and the Marines attached to it.

In the American Army the casualty rate in the Infantry was higher than in any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men.

For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary forces battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

In this war the death rate from disease was lower, and the death rate from battle was higher than in any other previous American war.

Inoculation, clean camps, and safe drinking water practically eliminated typhoid fever among our troops in this war.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

Of each 100 cases of venereal disease recorded in the United States, 96 were contracted before entering the Army and only 4 afterwards.

During the entire war available hospital facilities in the American Expeditionary Forces have been in excess of the needs.

COST OF THE WAR.

The war cost the United States considerably more than a million dollars an hour for over two years.

The direct cost was about $22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war.

Our expenditures in this war was sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary war continuously for more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

In addition to this huge expenditure nearly $10,000,000,000 have been loaned by the United States to the Allies.

The Army expenditures have been over $14,000,000,000 or nearly two-thirds of our total war costs.

During the first three months our war expenditures were at the rate of $2,000,000 per day. During the last year they averaged more than $22,000,000 a day. For the final 10 months of the period, from April, 1917, to April, 1919, the daily average was over $44,000,000.

Although the Army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly

equal to the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war.

The pay of the Army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public-school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

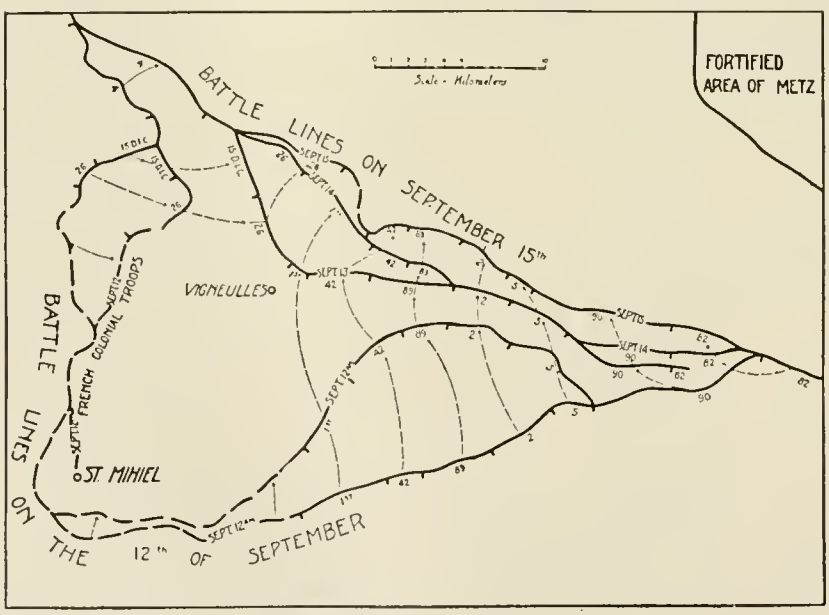
The total war costs of all nations were about $186,000,000,000, of which the Allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.

The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britian, and France, in that order. After them come the United States and Austria-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.

The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the allied side.

FIGURES OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

Total armed forces, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc.	4,800,000
Total men in the Army	4,000,000
Men who went overseas	2,086,000
Men who fought in France	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped from America to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,234,021
Total draft inductions	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month	400,000
Graduates of Line Officers' Training Schools	80,468
Cost of war to April 30, 1919	$21,850,000,000
Cost of Army to April 30, 1919	$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war	50,000
Americans wounded in war	236,000
American deaths from disease	56,991
Total deaths in the Army	112,422



BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL.

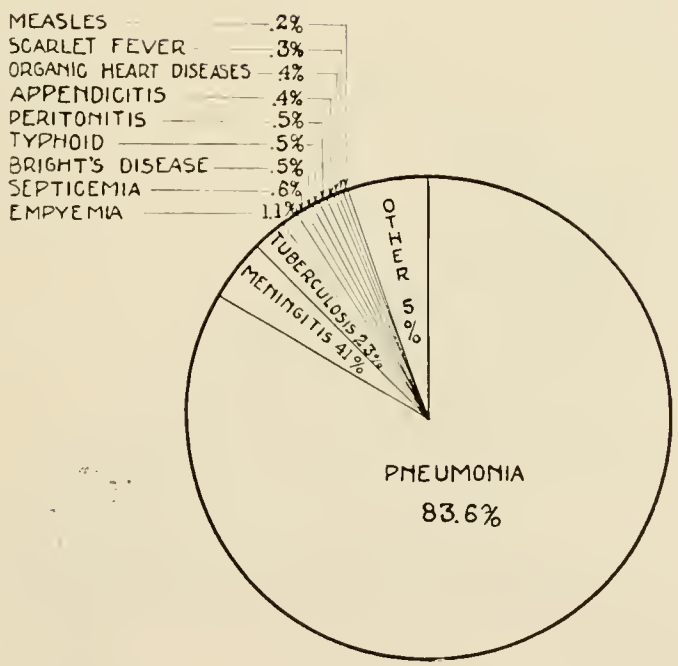
Illustration shows, by number, the American Divisions engaged and the successive lines held Sept. 12-15, 1918.

SOME INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

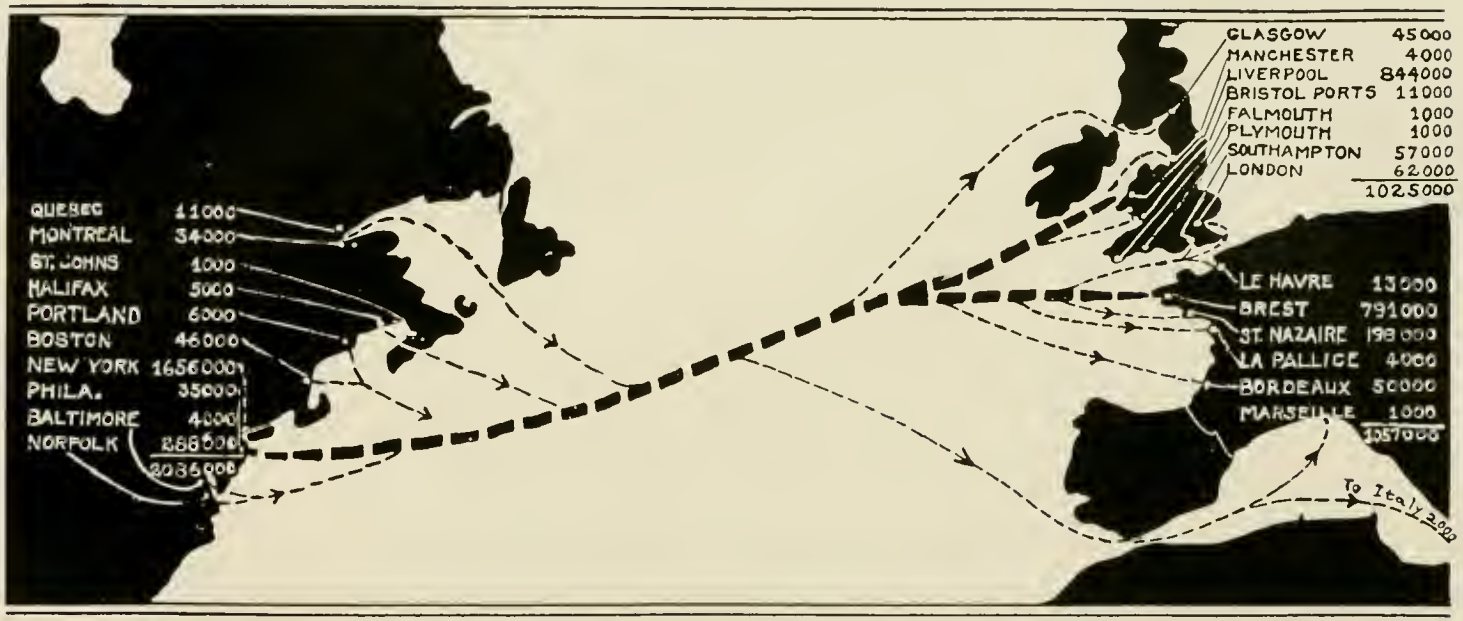
Duration of the War

Allied and Associated Nations	War Declared By Central Powers	War Declared Against Central Powers	Duration of War Yrs.	Mos.	Days
1. Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	2	14
2. Russia[1]	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
4. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Aug. 7, 1917	4	3	7
5. Great Britian	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
6. Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy		May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino		June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Roumania[2]	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece		Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
13. United States		Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam		July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia		Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China		Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil		Oct. 26, 1917	1		16
20. Guatemala		Apr. 21, 1918		6	21
21. Nicaragua		May 6, 1918		6	5
22. Haiti		July 12, 1918		3	30
23. Honduras		July 19, 1918		3	23

[1]Treaty March 3, 1918
[2]Treaty March 6, 1918



ARMY AND NAVY DEATHS BY PRINCIPAL DISEASES.



TROOPS SAILING FROM AMERICAN PORTS AND LANDING IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

WAR CHRONOLOGY

Chief Events from Beginning to the Signing of the Armistice—1918

1914

June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.
Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.
Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
Aug. 25-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.
—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
—Russians severly defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.
—Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).
Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.
Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Rennenkampf, driven from East Prussia.
Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.
Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).
Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.
Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.
Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).
Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
—South African rebellion collapses.
Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.
Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.
Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.
Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.
Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British isles after Feb. 18.
Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.
Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
Feb. 20—United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.
Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identic note.
March 1—Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
March 17—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.
March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).

April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
April 8—Steamer Harpalyce, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
April 22—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
April 28—American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
May 1—American steamship Gulflight sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. Lusitania sails at 12:20 noon.
May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)
May 7—Cunard Line steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
May 8—Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassee).
May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lusitania.
May 12—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.
May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
American steamship Nebraskan attacked by submarine.
May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulflight and Cushing.
June 3—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
June 8—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
June 9—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
—United States sends second note on Lusitania case.
June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraskan and expresses regret.
—Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
July 21—Third American note on Lusitania case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Nowogeorgiewsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
July 25—American steamship Leelanaw sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.
Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.
Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to Arabic. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
Sept. 4—Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the Arabic.
Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to Arabic.
Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
Sept. 25-Oct.—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows sinking of Arabic and is prepared to pay indemnities.
Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
Oct. 20—German note on the evidence in the Arabic case.
Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 4—United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
Dec. 17—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Galipoli Peninsula).
Dec. 26—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
Dec. 30—British passenger steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916

Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
Jan. 13—Fall of Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
Jan. 18—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the Lusitania affair.
—Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).

March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
March 19—Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).
March 24—French steamer Sussex is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin, to inquire into sinking of Sussex and other vessels.
April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of Sussex and other vessels.
April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.
April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.
April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.
April 29—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the Sussex and in the main meets demands of the United States.
May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfilment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.
May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.
June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukowina overrun.
June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of Petrolite, an American vessel.
July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.
Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8.)
Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer Stephano.
Oct. 28—British steamer Marina sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).
Nov. 6—British liner Arabia torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
Nov. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportations.
Dec. 5-6—Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.
Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."
Dec. 14—British horse transport ship Russian sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).
Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Entente Allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restoration, reparation, indemnities."

1917

Jan. 10—The Allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.
Jan. 11—Supplemented German note on views as to settlement of war.
Jan. 13—Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.
Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
Jan. 31—Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).
Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.
March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.
March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.
March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.
March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium
April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).
April 16-May 6—French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.
May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.
May 15-Sept. 15—Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug. 9). Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gabrielle, Sept. 14.
May 15—Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.
May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.
May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.

June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan ($2,000,000,000 offered; $3,035,226,850 subscribed).
June 26—First American troops reach France.
June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies, Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
Sept. 8—Luxburg despatches ("spurlos versenkt") revealed by United States.
Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'etat of Gen. Korniloff.
Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.
Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
Oct. 23-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed ($3,000,000,000 offered; $4,617,532,300 subscribed).
Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.
Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviki.
Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.
Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, Chairman of American delegation.
Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.
—Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.
Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.
—German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.
—Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviki gaining control of city.
Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.
—Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.
—Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, President.
—Armistice agreement between Bolshevik Government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.
—Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel is destroyed by explosion.
Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet (1 British, 5 neutral ships), a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers; a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.
—United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters (19 lives lost).
Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.
Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U boat losses—17 merchantmen (14 over 1,600 tons), 1 fishing vessel.
—Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrance of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.
Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.
—Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.
Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.
—At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.
—Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.
Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarrail as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.
Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago sector but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.
—British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.
Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.
—France and Germany agree through Swiss Government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.

Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.
—Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.
Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.
Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.
Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.
—Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Bireh, 8½ miles north of Jerusalem.
—In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,400 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.
—British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors also sunk.
Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmanieh sunk by a mine.
—British Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

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Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.
—Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.
—Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.
—Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania.
—Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance.
—Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.
Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.
Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.
Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.
—British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.
—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.
—British War Office states captures and losses during 1917; captures, prisoners on all fronts, 114,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.
Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
Jan. 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.
—British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.
—British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,244; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.
Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.
—United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.
Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storehouses and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.
—French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.
—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.
Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.
—Germans bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.
—Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenine.
Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace.
—Premier Lloyd George addressing Trades Union Conference, declares "We must either go on or go under."
Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing monitor Raglan and small monitor M-28; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.
—Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.
Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbeke, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnaville.
—Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
—Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
—Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.
—Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.
—Gen. Szetezair Boroevic, a Slav, succeeds Archduke Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.
Jan. 22—Baron Rhondda, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.
Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Nieuport, but are expelled in counter attack.
Jan. 24—On Monte Tomba front Germans move defense lines back from Piave River westward to Monte Spinoncia.
—British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Ledeghem, Belgium, and at Douai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillig; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.
Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.
—In address to Foreign Affairs, Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.
Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.
—Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.
—Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.
—Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.
Jan. 27—Cunarder Andania torpedoed off the Ulster coast.
Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.
—The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.
—Roumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.
—French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 300 grams (about 11 ounces).
Jan. 29—Iatlians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,600 prisoners, 100 machine guns.
—Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge.
—German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 169.
Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.

Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel Mechanician torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
—Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 36, injure 190.
—Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (686,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.
—London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.

Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
—British penetrate Mukhmas in Palestine.

Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.
—Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Roumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviki seize Roumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Baxhchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.

Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.

Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.

Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviki take Niepin in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taurida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.

Feb. 5—United States steamer Alamance torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.
—Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.
—United States transport Tuscania torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.
—That since beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.

Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend.
—"Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammerfors.
—Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Roumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Roumanian Cabinet resigns.
—Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livenza.

Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Giralda Jan. 26.
—Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
—Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.

Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviki at Sarny. M. Holubovicz named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviki fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Hertling.

Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship Sebastian and Italian steamship Duca di Genova torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.
Feb. 11—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.
—Italian torpedo craft enter Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.
Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.
—The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.
—French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez and Metz-Sablon.
Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
—Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
—Sinking of Spanish ship Ceferino announced.
—The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,600 tons, and 3 fishing craft.
—Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,600 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.
—The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seamen.

Feb. 14—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant, Filippo Cavallinie, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchère sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
—A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
—Germany renews war on Russia.

Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviki defeat Ukrainians.
—Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
—A German submarine bombards Dover, England.

Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
—German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.

Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.

Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviki; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
—The Bolsheviki pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.

Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.
—Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolshevik troops.

Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.

Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.
—London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Esthonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.

Feb. 21—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.
—United States steamship Philadelphian, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin des Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
—United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
—A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
—London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.
—Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
—British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Oderzo-Portogruare railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.
Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies and Chinese, Siamese and Brizilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.
—Madrid reports Spanish steamer Mar Caspio sunk by German submarine; crew saved.
—Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship Düsseldorf.
—Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
Feb. 24—London despatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenine declares Russian Army is demoralized and refuses to fight.
—More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.
Feb. 25—In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples.
—A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.
Feb. 26—Roumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
—Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamship Neguri by German submarine.
—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 34 saved out of 200 on board.
—British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
—German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.
Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
—Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.
—British steamship Tiberia sunk by submarine; crew saved.
—London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 14 over 1,400 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600 tons.
March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviki near Rostof-on-Don.
—British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
—Germans reach Dnieper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.
—German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vlieland Island.
—Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.
—United States war cost for February $1,002,878,608 (loans to Allies, $325,000,000).
March 2—Kieff, held by Bolsheviki since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
March 3—By treaty of peace with four Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviki agree to evacuate Ukrania, Esthonia, and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum.
—Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
—Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.
March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.
—British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.
—Norwegian steamship Havna (1,150 tons) torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.
—Washington announces building of $25,000,000 ordnance base in France.
March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" (New York City) repel German raid and take prisoners.
—Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers; gives up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route to Black Sea.
March 6—United States troops hold 4½ miles of battle front "somewhere in France."
—British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 merchantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).
—Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attache in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroyers.
March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.
—British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of $3,000,000,000, states that at end of March national debt will be $29,500,000,000; loans to Allies total $6,320,000,000.
March 8—In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.
—Spanish Cabinet resigns.
March 9—Germans advance north of Poelderhoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
—On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
—United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aero accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
—Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
—British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.
—Italian aircraft bombard enemy supply station near Oderzo.
March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector.
—British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
—Guildford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no one lost.
—British airmen bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.
March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.

Mar. 11—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.

—German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.

—In air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.

—French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.

—In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.

March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.

—In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.

—Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.

—German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.

—London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Scholtz and Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.

—British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.

March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.

—Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in custody of United States detectives.

—London reports unarmed British schooner Nanny Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.

—British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany, and Bruges docks.

—British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

—Richthofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.

—German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.

—German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.

—Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.

March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.

—David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.

—Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,757 tons).

—Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helsingfors.

March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.

—Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zweibrücken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.

March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.

March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxemburg, Saar and Moselle.

—British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.

March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.

—Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.

March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.

—United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.

—United States destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.

—Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Stolt-Neilson, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.

March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A .M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10.30, etc.

—French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reinsand, in Souain sector.

—United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.

—Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.

—British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.

—Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.

—Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.

March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Elowsallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.

March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).

—Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.

—Brussels fined $500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.

—German Reichstag adopts war credit of $3,750,000,000.

March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Mocuvres.

—British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.

—Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.

—British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.

—Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.

—Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.

Mar. 23—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.

March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.

—Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.

—British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.

—Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.

March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.

March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Biabats, Barleux and Etalon. The Mrench take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retiring; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.

—United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas.

—London announces United States steamship Chattahoochie (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.

March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maisonette and villages of Biache and Belleaux; Etalon is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richecourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richecourt, Biefvillers, Grevillers, Irles and Miraumont, crossing the Ancre River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead 1,383; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.

March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.

—Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.

—The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.

—Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.

—British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,600 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.

March 28—Heavy fighting along 55-mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Pierrepont.

—British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighting and 4 after night bombing.

—French airmen (27th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.

—Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.

—A squad of police rounding up deserters in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.

March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Foch, chosen Commander in Chief of all Allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese).

—Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave and Denain; Franco-British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuvillesur-Bernard, Mezieres, Marcelcave and Hamel.

—Germans claim to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.

—The German long range gun kills 75 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.

—The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.

March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Moreuil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orvillers, Plemont and Plessier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaucourt and Mezieres.

—Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).

—During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.

March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.

—Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.

—The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, Capture Poltava and set it on fire.

—British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.

—Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.

March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.

April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hangard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.

—In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.

—French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.

—Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; 9 injured.

—British Admiralty announces loss of Tithonus by submarine, with 4 of crew.

—In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.

—In London no hot meals are served between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10:30 P. M.

April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounds, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 183; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 164; disease, 793; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the

long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.

April 3—Ayette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poelcapelle.

April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admirally reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,379.

—White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.

—War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.

—40,000 German troops land at Hango, Finland.

—Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.

April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.

—Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75 victories.

—Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.

—United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.

—Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.

—Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.

April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.

—Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,300 guns; the Allies deny these figures.

—Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.

—Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported torpedoed.

—United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.

April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Abbecourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.

—The Belgian relief ship Ministre de Smet de Naeyer (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.

—The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."

—Long distance bombardment of Paris.

April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehn, with 1,400 prisoners.

—Germans bombard Rheims.

—United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.

April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Coucy-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bucquoy are heavily shelled.

—Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.

—Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.

—Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.

April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese 4½ miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassée capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix.

—Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.

April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentiéres and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentieres; French repulse Germans in Hangard.

April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassée Canal to Armentiéres, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.

—The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line northwest of Rheims and bring back prisoners.

—The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

—Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.

—German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.

—Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 89% of her coal).

—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.

April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassée to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentiéres, which is full of gas.

—British troops continue advance in Palestine.

—A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.

—United States steamship Lake Moor (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.

—British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.

—German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.

—Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retain her African possessions. Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentiéres (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition). United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims.

—Germans make air raid on east coast of England. French airplanes down 8 of enemy, damage 23; also bomb railway stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops; in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control; 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 26, wounds 72; on London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Man Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British Government Committee of inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Convention presents a divided report to the British Government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40% of membership to Unionists; to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.

April 13—Germans capture Rossignol, advance to border of Nieppe Wood; take 400 prinoners. French hold Hangard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.

—British hold line against massed attack from Armentières to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.

—German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.

—Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles' letter published by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.

—The British and French Governments agree to confer on Gen. Foch title of Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in France.

—Navy department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 293 on board, not heard from since March 4.

—German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Björneborg.

April 15—"Fat Bertha" (long range gun) bombards Paris; kills 13; wounds 45.

—British sink 10 German trawlers.

—Turks recapture Batum, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.

—Lieut. Fonck, French aviator, brings down his 34th German airplane.

—Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.

April 16—United States casualty list to date: killed, 472; died of wounds, 83; b accident, 190; of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.

—Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed.

—In France men of 19 years are called for training.

—Red Guards evacuate Abo.

April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Arnim's forces take Poelcapelle, Langemarck and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.

—"Big Bertha" kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris.

—London reports Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.

—United States steamship Florence H. (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 75 saved.

—Baron Burian appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Cabinet (Premier, Dr. Wekerle) resigns.

—British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.

—Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.

April 18—West of La Bassèe and Givenchy 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 prisoners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Avre; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.

April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.

April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,600 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.

—United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.

—German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport.

—Premier Orlando announces the Italian Army forms right wing of United Allied army in France.

—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.

April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany, if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.

April 21—The Germans claim tod have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns; Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.

—Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 days' reports missing).

—British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Menin, Armentières and the Thourotte railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chaulnes, Juniville and Bethenville; 3 British machines fail to return.

—British and French troops land at Murmansk on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards. Russian Red Guards are co-operating.

—Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.

—Guatemala National Assembly declares war with Germany.

April 22—Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.

—Bonar Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for $14,860,000,000.

April 23—Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.

—United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 93; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,592; missing, 86.

April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British cruiser Vindictive runs the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and distracts attention during operations. A similar enterprise attempted at Ostend was not successful, the British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed, officers 16, men 144, officers died of wounds 3, missing 2, wounded 29, men died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 355.

April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Robecq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viengelhoek Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.

—British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.

April 25—Germans assault from Wytschaete to Bailleul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.

—British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.

—French fight their way into Hangard.

—Gen. von Risberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.

April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Locre.

—The British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 538 prisoners.

—British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.

—The French Government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

April 28—The loss of Kemmel Heights forces British to retire. Locre changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezeele.

—In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqsu.

—The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.

—Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.

April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Locre.

—In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurmatli and 300 prisoners.

April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,723; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.

May 1—Legion made of the Czechs and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.

—British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 260 prisoners.

—Sebastopol, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.

—Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.

—At Versailles, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, with representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in conference.

—Gavrio Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.

May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.

—United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.

—British airmen drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.

—In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.

May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.

—British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlshuttle work.

—United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.

May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.

—British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.

—Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

—British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Memeo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.

May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges, on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne.

May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return

—Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.

—Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of misstating army strength.

May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.

May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.

—Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.

—United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.

May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.

—In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.

May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.

—Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.

—The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.

—The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.

—The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.

May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Ceuvre; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.

—United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.

—German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.

—The Italians attack Col dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.

—Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.

May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-le-Martel.

—German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.

May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 14 captive balloons.

—British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.

—German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.

—Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.

—In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,346 in area held by the British.

—United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 172; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,752; missing in action and in prison, 215.

—Germans bombard French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.

—Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.

—Italian naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.

—German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.

May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from 2 to 10 years.

—British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.

May 16—British raid Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.

—German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.

—British airmen bomb Saarbrücken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.

—Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.

May 17—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.

—German division, near Dvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.

—Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.

May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.

—United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.

—American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.

—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.

May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancre, a mile from Morlancourt; 360 prisoners, 20 machine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.

—London despatches say that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.

—Musselman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.

—German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.

—Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.

—France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.

May 20—On south bank of Ancre, British enter Ville-sur-Ancre.

—United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.

—In German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 wounded.

—German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Blargies.

—Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.

—Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 44, injure 179; 5 raiding planes destroyed.

May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.

May 21-22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.

May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.

—United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.

May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karusewald; 11 tons on airdromes and billets and docks at Bruges.

—British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.

—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.

—British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.

May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlangen, 12 miles north of Metz.

—Steamer Inniscarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.

—Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.

—Amsterdam despatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.

May 25—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseneare and the Bruges docks.

—The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.

—German superdreadnaught U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.

May 25-June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

May 26—During Allied raids over Liege, Longdoz railroad station destroyed; 26 killed.

—English transport Leasowe Castle (9,737 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 13 military officers, 79 men missing.

May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.

May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Cauroy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.

—German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbeuy and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Malmaison, Courtecou, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.

—Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolon.

—Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.

May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.

—Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.

—Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.

May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.

—German airplane bombards Amiens.

May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship. War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.

May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.

June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.

—British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.

—British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz-Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.

June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The Texel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship Bristol. Schooner Jacob S. Haskell sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Platt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.

June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. Italian airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britian, from today, 3 half pence (3c).

June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.

—Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons) Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winne Connie (1,869 tons), Edward H. Cole (1,791 tons), Jacob H. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (779 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Hauppauge (1,330 tons).

—French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.

—German submarine attacks French steamship Radioliene off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.

—Norwegian steamship Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar, British steamship Harpathian blown up off Virginia Capes.

—United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.

June 5—Norwegian steamship Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamship Argonaut torpedoed off Scilly Island.

—Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Dommiers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.

—British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentières, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.

—United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.

—British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.

June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphraise and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.

—Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 656 guns, 2,000 machine guns.

—Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down 3.

—United States Marines drive Germans 2½ miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torcy and force way into Bouresches.

—Holland hospital vessel Koningen-Regents sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.

—Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.

June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.

—Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Ancre and take 300 prisoners.

—Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.

—Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance 2½ miles on 6-mile front.

June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dummard, east of Chezy and north of Neuilly-la-Poterie.

—By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Bouresches; French recapture Locre Hospice.

—1,000 Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.

—Norwegian steamer Vindeggen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.

June 8—United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.

June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Cannectaucourt and Ville.

—British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.

—British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.

—British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.

June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.

—The French retire 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampcel.

—Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.

—Austrian dreadnaught destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands.

—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

—David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down his fifth German plane.

—Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marqueglise. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeler's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marqueglise and Vignemont and advance to Antheuil. On the Oise Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.

—Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.

June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.

—French nearly reach Fretoy, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genlis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, ½ mile on 1½ mile front; take 298 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.

—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 318; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,597; wounded in action, 4,190; missing, 342.

—Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.

—British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thourout, Zeebrugge lock gates, Brugeoise works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Glustelles, Marialter and St. Denis-Westrem airdromes.

June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Melicocq and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Dommieres and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ployron to Authiel. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tracy-le-Val.

—United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.

—Final figures for eighth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at $3,750,000,000.

—London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans takes villages of Laversine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Melicocq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.

June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Coeuvres-de-Valsery, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.

—Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U-boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.

—German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.

—Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.

June 15—French drive Germans from Coeuvres-et-Valsery, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.

—Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front in Alsace since May 21.

—Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.

—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.

June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Veuilly take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British raid southwest of Merris, south of the Somme and near Hebuterne; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns. 600 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Toul sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss.

—On Italian front Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians reoccupy original positions on Asolone and at Monte Solarola salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 89 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken Allied positions on the Piave end on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.

—British airmen bomb railways at Armentiéres, Estaires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.

—United States casualties since entering the war total 8,085.

—Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.

—Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor Charles, including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.

June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.

—Premier Radosladoff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex-Premier Malinoff.

July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marfaux.
—The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.
—British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.
—White Star Line steamship Justicia (32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.
July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.
—German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.
—Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.
July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.
—United States schooner Robert and Richard sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.
—United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.
July 23—On the west Americans capture Buzancy and Jaulgonne on the Marne. French in centre take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfaux.
—French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Raindal, overlooking Valley of Avre.
July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Courpoil. British repulse attack at Vrigny.
—Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000.
—Several thousand British munition workers strike.
—Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.
—Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnicourt.
—From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.
July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Pere.
July 25—Steamship Tippecanoe, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.
—Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.
July 26—French recapture Villemontoire and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds and Trugny, United States troops defeat the Germans.
—Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.
—Portuguese bark Porto sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.
—United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.
—Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
—Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages: Bligne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east; Cierges and Villers-Argron in center. On the west French capture Grand-Rozey.
July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugneux and push ahead 2 miles.
—Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.
—Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.
—United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.
July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.
—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armies now is to kill men.
—Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.
Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Meuniere Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.
—French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31. English report prisoners taken during July, 4,503.
Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.
—Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.
—Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
—British ambulance transport Warilda, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.
—Steamer Lake Portage torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.
—Steamer O. B. Jennings sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.
Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.
—In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Avre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Avre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassée Canal and east of Robecq, pressed closely by British.
—Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.
—Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."
Aug. 5—Schooner Gladys J. Holland torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.
—United States troops land at Archangel.
—Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.
—United States schooner Stanley M. Seaman stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.
Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.
—Roumania sign. treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.
—Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.
—United States steamship Morak (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.

—Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 150 U-boats have been sunk; 75 last year.

—Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.

—Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submarines said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.

—German raider sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 71.

—The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.

Aug. 8—British and French Armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in Somme salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

—Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.

Aug. 9—Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.

—Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims Allied drive has been stopped.

—German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.

—Russian Premier Lenine tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.

—Gen. Otani, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.

—A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.

Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alida May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.

—French capture Montdidier and reach Chaulnes. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Braye; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Empire," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.

Aug. 11—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Avre; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaulnes.

—British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days.

—Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.

—Aviators report Germans digging in and stringing barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.

Aug. 11—Estimated that 36,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.

—Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U-boat.

—London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far; the British losing 84.

—British steamship Penistone torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.

Aug. 12—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bray. French take Gury.

—Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.

—Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.

Aug. 13—The Echo de Paris states that since Allied counter offensive began July 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns, 10,000 machine guns.

—London announces for the five day fighting on Picardy front British have won 277 aerial victories; Germans 101.

—United States steamship Frederic Kellogg torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.

—French troops occupy Thiescourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.

—Norwegian steamship Commerstoedt torpedoed off Fire Island.

—On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by counter attack.

—French transport Djemnah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.

—Steamer Frederick R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barnegat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.

Aug. 14—Allies make further gains at both ends of Somme salient. French capture Ribecourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont and Bucquoy, above the Avre. English strengthen positions along Somme, between Etinehem and Bray.

—Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinnati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.

—Schooner Dorothy Barrett attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandon vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.

Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chaulnes; their patrols enter Albert.

—French make local gains between the Metz and the Oise Rivers.

—Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.

—Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.

—First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.

—A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

—United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.

—United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.

Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack on Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Ancre, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux-Berquin, on Lys salient.

—The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.

—Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.

—United States cargo ship Montanan (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.

—A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.

—United States air squadron of 18 De Haviland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.

—Paris estimates loss in Germans killed since war began at 1,400,000.

—The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters in Berlin.

—Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's Constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into states autonomous in home affairs.

—United States steamer Westbridge (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.

Aug. 16—British steamer Escrick (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.

Aug. 17—United States cargo ship Joseph Cudahy torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.

—French capture plateau north of Autreches, between the Somme and the Marne salients.

—Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, capture village of Frapelle.

—Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.

—A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.

—A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.

—British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.

—French cruiser Dupetit Thouras sunk by U-boat.

—Austria denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.

—Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.

—Norwegian steamship San Jose sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark Nordhav off Cape Henry.

Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.

—Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker Mirlo reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.

Aug. 19—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roye, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Merville. Northwest of Soissons French capture 2,200 prisoners.

—Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Lufbery's.

Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.

—Czecho-Slovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.

—Major d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.

—Steam trawler Triumph is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.

Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 United States army divisions on French soil.

—British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach forest of Coucy, north of Oise; reach Divette River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.

—Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.

—The Lake Eden torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.

—United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.

—Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologne.

Aug. 22—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.

—Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenine-Trotsky peace treaty.

—The Gasconier, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.

Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.

—Australians take Chugues and Chugnolles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Tréves.

—Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Cojeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.

—British airmen bomb Frankfort, Cologne and Mannheim.

—Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.

—Gen. Semenoff, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskaia, Siberia.

—Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.

—Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.

—Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.

Aug. 24—United States troops advance east of Bazoches; repel German raid in the Vosges.

—Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.

—British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Moquett Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.

—Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, Felix Taussig, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.

Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont Mt. Marel; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpcel and Carlepont and from heights west of the Ailette.

—German submarine sinks United States schooner F. J. Flaherty and Canadian fishing vessels E. B. Walters, C. M. Walters and Morris B. Adams; no lives lost.

Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.

Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roye, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.

—British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.

—Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.

Aug. 27—French capture Roye, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montaubin and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.

—Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.

Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaulnes and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.

—Gen. March says United States troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take Noyon. Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise; captures Morlincourt. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chavigny. British capture Ginchy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.

Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Bailleul; capture Conblis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Coucy.

—United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.

Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chevilly.

—Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assailant.

—Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.

Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette; gain foothold in wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.

—During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,790 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.

—British advance in Macedonia north of Alcakmah and west of Vardar River.

Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.

—British pierce Droecourt-Queant line; take LeTransloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois-le-Bouche. Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Beugny, and take Villers-au-Fois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Allines and Haut-Allines. French occupy Neuilly, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Crony.

—British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.

Sept. 3—Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Haig captures 16,000 men. British advance between Epehy and Vermand and break through Wotan switch line.

—United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.

—United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.

Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Queant to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-mile front.

—Despatches to United States State Department announce destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.

—Powder factory at Plauen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 12 escape.

Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equancourt take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.

—Since Aug. 1 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 40,000.

—United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.

—United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.

Sept. 6—British advance 3 miles on 12-mile front east of Peronne.

—British transport Persic (12,042 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.

Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tugny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergniar, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas center.

Sept. 8—Allies advance 3 miles toward St. Quentin. French advance within 2 miles of La Fere. British occupy Villeveque, Roisel and Ste.-Emilie. United States troops take village of Glennes.

Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners.

—United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.

—Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production and Surgeon Gen. Gorgas arrive in Paris for war conference.

Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.

—All British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviki are imprisoned. Soviet Government offers to exchange diplomatists with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.

—Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritzky, Bolshevik Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenine.

Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Gobain.

—British airmen bomb U-boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.

—Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful, and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.

—Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.

—Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.

Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.

—On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.

—Bolsheviki advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.

—French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. British advance in direction of Attilly and Vermand.

Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassée. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gens. Pershing and Petain visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.

—Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.

Sept. 15—British capture Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.

—British steamship Galway Castle sunk by U-boat; 120 lost, 90 of them women and children.

—Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,00 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Paige machines used by Americans.
—Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.
—Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.
—British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish ney line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.
—In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.
—Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.
Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.
—United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.
Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.
—In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradeshnitza, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French).
—Serbians reach Koziak.
—Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.
Sept. 18—British advance 3 miles; take Epehy, Peiziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.
—Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradeshnitza; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommes, La Marche and Binney.
Sept. 19—English troops take Lempier and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallon, beyond Francilly and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.
—In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.
—General Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 16-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.
—British evacuate Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.
—German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.
Sept. 20—On the western front British retake Moeuvres.
—Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.
—British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories at Mannheim, at Daimler works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfort and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.
—Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.
—An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.
—United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.
—Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bolnay, Frascaty and Mohange.
—In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 16 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.
Sept. 21—French troops take town of Benay, southeast of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and the same from Conflans.
—Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.
—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.
—United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.
—Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchy, resigns.
Sept. 22—United States troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.
—Serbian forces advance in region of Cebren, take high crest near Porta and Czena.
—In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.
—The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.
Sept. 23—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.
—In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.
—In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hisa. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.
Sept. 24—Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."
Sept. 25—On western front British occupy Village of Selency; make slight advance near Inchy west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Epine-de-Dallon. United States long-range guns bombard Metz and civilians begin packing.
—On the Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130-mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Prilep.
—London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.
—Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).
—British airmen bomb Frankfort and German airdromes at Buhl and Kaiserlauten.
—Russian Bolshevik Government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.
Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles retake strong positions.
—British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.

—Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles southeast of Uskub and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitza, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.

—Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).

—On western front British airplanes bomb railways of Metz-Sablon, Andun-le-Roman, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.

Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Duai-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoyry. French and United States forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.

—Bulgaria applies to British Government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de Esperey, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.

Sept. 28—Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridges, capture Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Somme-Py, Jouy and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Raillencourt and Sailly. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Brieulles and Exermont. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Brieulles. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Barchaentall Ridge.

Sept. 28—Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin during which many statues are smashed.

—Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.

—Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.

Sept. 29—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.

—French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Bellicourt and Gonnelieu, United States, Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendreul-au-Bac and Arleux.

—10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.

Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Gheluive; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Nenin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Le Tronquoy and Gonnelieu. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Crevecoeur, 4 miles south of Cambrai.

—On Verdun front, 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7; losing none.

—United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; 2 army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers lost.

—British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.

—Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.

—Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.

—Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeds Count George F. von Hertling as German Premier.

Oct. 1—Field Marshal Haig reports British forces during September took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.

—Gen. Debeny's cavalry (French) enter St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Comines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levergies, and with Canadians, Proville and Tillay, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Catelet.

—Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Suippe and the Argonne.

—Gen. Pershing reports United States airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.

—Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and takes 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.

Oct. 1-2—German airplane bombards a French hospital at Chalons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.

Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.

—Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.

—North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.

—Australian troops, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.

Oct. 2—New York troops force back Germans in Argonne Forest. Armies of Gens. Gouraud and Berthelot continue advance on front east and west of Rheims; reach Aisne Canal, pass beyond St. Quentin. Germans recapture Esquehart on British front, otherwise whole of Hindenburg system below Bellicourt Tunnel in hands of British. British advance 2,000 yards southeast of Roulers; take Rolleghemcapelle. French occupy Poulloin, and take forts of St. Thiery and St. Quentin. North of Vesle River capture Roncy, Guyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Frangueux, Cauroy and Courcy. French troops pierce over 5 miles of barbed wire and take Challerange (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Conavreux and La Neuvillette; take 2,800 prisoners; in center Gen. Berthelot captures Loivre.

—Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.

Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.

—On western front in week ending today Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns.

—British troops are in Lenz and Armentiéres and within 7 miles of Lille.

—United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe.

—Italian steamship Alberta Treves (3,838 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.

—Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock.

—French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz region, in Valley of Suippe and railway stations.

Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hooglede and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrehain and Beaurevoir. Germans evacuate Brimart and Berru. Northwest of Verdun 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-air-craft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.

—On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.

—United States steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with United States steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing.

—United States cargo steamship San Saba (2,458 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J.

—United States scout patrol No. 397 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 55 rescued.

—Italians occupy Berat, cross Semenyi River and the plain of Mazukja.

—Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Prime Minister, resigns.

Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Betheniville; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.

—British capture Beaurevoir and Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.

—Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.

—King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.

Oct. 5—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.

—Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.

—Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.

Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupir. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rheims salient. United States troops capture St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deurlé Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentiéres, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.

—German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through Swiss Government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German Government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses and requests immediate armistice.

—Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.

—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board, arrive at an Atlantic port.

—Italians take Dibra.

—Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).

—In Albania Italians reach Lindas.

—Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 364 United States soldiers lost.

Oct. 7—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Masmes, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe River; take 2 villages. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.

—French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.

—Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.

—United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chehery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Premont. On left French, Scottish and Welsh take village of Serain. In center British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuvireuil.

—Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.

—French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Condesur-Suippe, and capture Bazancourt; northeast of St. Quentin capture Fontaine-Uterte and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 134 and village of Roucroy.

—Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. United States troops take Cornay.

Oct. 8—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitza and Kassanecevich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.

—Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.

—British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.

—Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (593 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.

—The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austrian armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.

Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.

—United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.

—United States aero bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Wavrille and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.

—Serbians reach Goritza.

—United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.

—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.

British armored car batteries enter Ballber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.

Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucroy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.

Oct. 10—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 32 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavier guns.

—Irish mail steamer Leinster, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.

Oct. 11—French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Fieulaine, Neuvillette, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise, and Thenelles; south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Chivy, Vermeuil, Cortonne and Bourg-et-Camin; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargnan and Beauricux and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture Iurvy (in angle between Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Quiery-la-Motte, take Sailly-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equerchin, Drocourt and Fouquieres.

Oct. 12—Gen. Haig and British advance within a mile of Douai. Germans retire behind the Suesce Canal. French capture Vouziers.

—At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of Germany's reply to his questions of Oct. 8—accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the Reichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.

—The British hold villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Ceuincy and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. United States troops take Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm and are before St. Juvin and Cumel, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40-mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns.

—United States transport Amphian (7,409 tons), homeward bound, has 2 hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.

—Serbians capture Nish.

—Japanese troops, under Gen. Muto, arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of Omsk Government.

Oct. 13—French take Laon and La Fere. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Rethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Sensee Canal; take 200 prisoners. 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.

—Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,567 prisoners (499 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.

—President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Mitravitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajevo.

Oct. 14—British cavalry advance; occupy Tripoli.

—British attack on 20-mile front toward Lys River and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Menin Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in Champagne, near Rethel. Allied line is within 2 miles of Courtrai. To the south British cross Haute-Deul Canal, on a 5-mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingelmanister railway.

—In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.

—United States troops pass beyond Cumel and Ronagny, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses Selle River near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. Allies take Denaat, Bosehmolen, Gullegheim, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hazebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.

—Week's British casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 552, men 6,937; wounded or missing, officers 1,741, men 26,480.

—France breaks diplomatic relations with Finland.

—The President replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of armies of United States and Allies must be safeguarded, processes and methods left to military advisers; illegal and inhumane practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power can of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.

—M. Frank Bouillon, head of Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, says France will insist on evacuation of occupied territory, including Alsace-Lorraine; will demand guarantees for everything, taking German word for nothing.

—New Turkish Cabinet, Tewfik Pasha Premier, notifies Austria-Hungary that owing to military conditions Turkey must conclude a separate peace with the Entente.

Oct. 15—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhild line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; center takes Hill 286. British, in Selle Valley, take village of Haussy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wulverghem, Heule and Guerne.

—United States transport America sinks at Hoboken pier.

—British occupy Honis without opposition.

—Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed throughout Bohemia.

Oct. 16—British cross the Lys, between Armentiéres and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French capture village of Acy-Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Liesse and village of Talma. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; capture La Musari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border). British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians attack Bavichae, northeast of Courtrai. Liege division of Belgium captures German colonel, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges Road.

—Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Vologda.

—British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut.

—London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. First Indian war loan, $200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.

—Germany's Federal Council accepts amendment to the Constitution; hereafter consent of Federal Council and of the Reichstag required for peace treaties in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion.

—Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."

Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture Krushevatz, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.

—The French take Ipek, in Montenegro.

Oct. 17—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guise. United States troops take Chatillon Wood.

—Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; 2 Americans killed; 1 man wounded.

Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Tourcoing, Roubaix and many other small towns. British take more of Lille salient. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French troops retake Forest of Andigny and village

of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.

—More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inrecourt; pursuit planes engage in 35 aero fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.

—French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."

—Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czecho-Slovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declares independence.

—Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.

—Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.

Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.

—Allies capture Zaietchar, close to Bulgarian border.

—President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czecho-Slovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.

Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Audenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gouraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, north and south of Vouzieres, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourrett; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.

—French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Vielin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.

—German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.

Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 30,198.

—British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.

—Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.

—King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."

—Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.

Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."

Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czecho-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.

—Serbians occupy Massif of Mecka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.

—The Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.

Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."

—British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chatillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Brieulles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.

—In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin.

—British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saar-Brücken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.

—Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.

—Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Wekerle cabinet.

Oct. 24—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raismes is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Maubeuge. British also take villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chevresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops take Bois Belleau.

—in Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornic River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.

—Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.

Oct. 25—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Ecaillon River. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.

—Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance. British advance 2½ miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.

—Serbian troops take heights south of Kraguyevatz.

—Count Andrassy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Apponyi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.

—Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.

—British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000; lost 4,391.

Oct. 26—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angelfontaine.

—A German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.

Oct. 26—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.

Oct. 26—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave fronts; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.

—British, under Gen. Allenby, occupy Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.

Oct. 27—French advance 5 miles between the Oise and the Serre. Reach outskirts of Guise; take Crecy-sur-Serre, Baheris, Maequigney and Praix-Landifey, Monceau-le-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Serre, Origny-Ste. Bemoite, Couriuelles and Chevreis-Monceau. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rethel United States troops advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack British at Famars and are repulsed.

—Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grave di Pededopoli.

Oct. 28—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.

—Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congeliano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans Longuyon-Mezieres shuttle service.

—Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs is ready for armistice.

—M. Poincare, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.

—British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to ¾-pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.

—Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.

Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cunel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.

—Day's United States casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.

—United States airmen bomb Montigny and Danvillers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.

—Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.

—From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.

—In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 26, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war: that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.

—Count Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.

Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenza on 50-mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Seguisino and Monte Cosen. United States troops take Aincreville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.

—French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Guise and approach road between Guise and Herie-la-Vieville. Germans make 2 unsuccessful raids in Lorraine. United States troops occupy Aincreville, north of Verdun. Belgian official statement says prisoners taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, number 18,293 (331 officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 machine guns. On Italian front British reach Roncadelle, Ormelle, Fontainelle and line of Monticano River to Ramara; cross the Monticano about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czecho-Slovak nation. Gen. Weber, Austrian, and deputation apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. Passenger and merchandise traffic between Germany and Austria ceases. Entire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000, surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.

Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alpi, northeast of City of Belluno, take height of Ceseme, ridge between valleys of Follina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle; in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Prassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinoncia and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 Allied divisions.

Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Godollo, 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown. Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Maboja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.

Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of 2½ miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmédy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,990 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.

—Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach Tagliamento River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; booty taken exceeds in value $800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Sugana Valley passing the Austrian frontier.

—British take villages of Preseau, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maresches; capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Remonville, Estanne and Clery-le-Grand.

—Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice; Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter-Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Governments of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.

—King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Peasant Government established at Tirnova under leadership of M. Stambulivsky (pardoned by King Ferdinand Sept. 30).

Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Mouzay, Beauclair and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Alleux.

—Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.

—Jugo-Slaves seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.

—Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.

Nov. 4—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hautréve and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambreton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Hecq, Futoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Lauenville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 7½ miles from Carignan, on Mezières-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.

—Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.

—People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.

—Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.

—President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.

—Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.

—Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.

—New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" $400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviki.

Nov. 5—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.

—Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.

—Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmédy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within 8 miles of Sedan.

—The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.

—The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.

—Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.

Nov. 6—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.

—American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.

—The British, further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.

—As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the center, leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.

Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American Army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.

—The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.

—British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quiévrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompierre, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.

—Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.

Nov. 7—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merrymakers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.

—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.

—Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.

—A large part of the German Navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines' Soldiers' and Workers' Council. All the street car lines and railways are under control of this council.

—Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.

—In taking over the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others were wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution and a fourth company was disarmed. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.

Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms, and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 A. M. Monday.

—The French have reached Meziéres, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Meziéres. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.

—The Americans have improved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.

—The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's connections between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.

—Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and the Crown Prince abdicate. Chancellor Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.

—A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.

—The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.

—Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.

Nov. 9—"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.

—Revolt of the soldiers, sailors and workmen, which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany until the movement has embraced practically all northeastern and northwestern sections of the empire. Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.

—The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.

Nov. 9—At Berlin the Socialists have taken over the new Government.

—The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.

—A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.

—Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionists. The battleship König, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.

—The retired Prussian General, Gustav Ahlborn, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.

—The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large calibre guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Mouzay in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoiville Wood. They crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Mouzon southward.

—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement; 39 officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.

—Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubeuge by the Guards and 62d Divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. North of Tournai the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Herchem. South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

—French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearguards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glageon, Formies, Hirson, Anor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maquenoise and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thon and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Meziéres-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Meziéres and Mohon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.

Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelaere. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.

—Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Governmetn at Berlin had taken charge of Business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.

Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.

—The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.

—Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.

—The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7:30 A. M. Thence he went to the Chateau Middachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.

—Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.

—Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.

—The 1st and 2d American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Brimoucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Balan. The Mouzon Bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.

—The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Maubeuge.

—In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettau hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna despatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived this morning from Laibach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at $14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.

—The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Laibach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrowitza, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.

—The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles's army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.

—More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.

—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.

Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.

—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.

—President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.

—Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.

—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."

—King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.

—When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows. From north of the Chateau d'Hannancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.

—The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Remberecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-

vrille, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riaville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.

—On the front of the 1st and 2d Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, Allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Ronvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.

—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerists joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.

—Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gammont."

—The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."

—Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 211,358 men, it was announced here today. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.

Nov. 12—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

—Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently working in unison, and the ultraradical, or so-called Bolshevist element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new regime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the Socialists are now represented by 3 newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.

—The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."

—Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.

—Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone ½ of 1 per cent., instead of 2 per cent., with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.

June 28—German envoys signed the Peace Terms.

Aug. 12—Final casualty reports from the Central Records office of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, made public by the War department today, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498, total wounded 205,690 and prisoners 4,480.

July 1—The army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

Where Our Soldiers Were in France

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27, as follows:

COMBAT DIVISIONS.

1st (Regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.
3d (Regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.
4th (Regulars)—Lucey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
5th (Regulars)—Cunel and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely.
6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.
7th (Regulars)—Euvezin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Lamford.
27th (New York)—Corbie, Beauquesne, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.
28th (Pennsylvania)—Heudicourt and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay.
29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espagne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.
32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Aincreville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William C. Haan.
33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. George Bell, Jr.
34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.
35th (Missouri, Kansas—Sommedieue and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.
36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois, Major Gen. W. R. Smith.
37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkirk; Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth.
38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans; Major Gen. Robert L. Howze.
42d (Rainbow)—Maisoncelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.
77th (New York City)—La Bassee, Varennes, St. Dizier; Major Gen. Robert Alexander.
78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Haut and St. Dizier; Major Gen. James H. McRae.
79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacherauville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.
80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommouthe and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.
81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommedieue, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan.
84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale.
86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac; Major Gen. Charles H. Martin.
87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel.
89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Tailly and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.
91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oostroosebeke and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston.
92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbache and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

DEPOT DIVISIONS.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.
83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn.
76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montron; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Pouilly; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.
39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revigny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. F. S. Strong.

Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

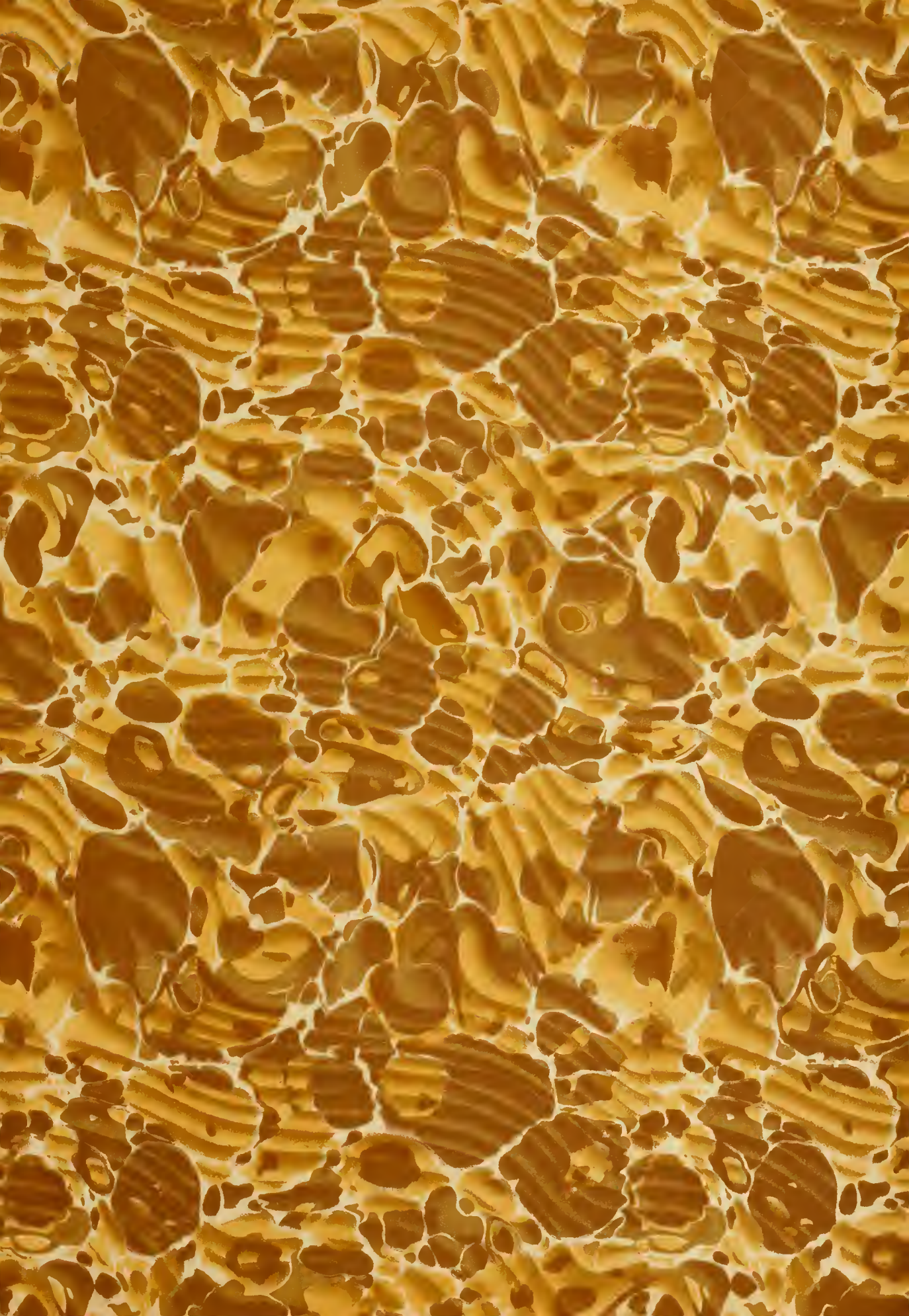
XI Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.



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